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# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1946

No. 7



GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICIAN

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# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1946

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No. 7.

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*Issued by the*  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,  
BRISBANE

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#### ERRATA.

Page 93—Deaths in Public Hospitals, Queensland, 1944-45:—4,916 should read 4,563.

Page 124—Persons per square mile, Diamantina Shire:—0.05 should read 0.005.



## Preface.

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The Queensland Year Book for 1946 is the seventh issue since the Year Book first appeared in 1937 as the successor of the A.B.C. of Queensland Statistics. No publication was made for the years 1942, 1943, and 1944, on account of war conditions.

The main purpose of the Year Book is to make available the current history of the State of Queensland in statistics, together with a minimum amount of necessary explanation of the figures, and interstate statistical comparisons in many cases. To maintain portability and convenience of reference, it has been necessary to avoid the inclusion of much detailed information which students of the statistics may desire to obtain. For such details, reference should be made to the various annual parts of the Statistics of Queensland, a list of which, with the latest year of publication of each, is given at the end of this volume. Owing to the war, the printing of these parts has fallen into arrears, but an endeavour is being made to overtake the lag as early as possible. Detailed statistics later than those printed can generally be obtained on reference to the Government Statistician's Office at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, or Townsville.

All the regular tables and information which appeared in the 1945 Year Book will be found in the present issue, together with new information on various subjects, including the following:—

Maps showing average annual rainfall, and variability of summer and winter rainfall.

Summary of seasonal conditions in Queensland since 1940-41.

Age and duration of marriage for mothers of all births, marriage fertility rates at various durations of marriage, and numbers of births per average marriage.

Numbers of children in families to which maternity allowances were paid.

Crops and pasture irrigated on rural holdings.

Name, area, and population of each of the 18 Regions recently adopted by the State Government for purposes of regional development, and the Local Authorities included in each.

Graph showing the value of production of principal industry groups since 1911.

Total personal income of residents of the various States.

Map showing principal communications—shipping routes, railways, air routes, and broadcasting stations.

Industries, occupations, and grades of employment of Queensland population as recorded at the Occupation Survey of 1945.

The preparation of this Year Book has, of course, been possible only through the co-operation of large numbers of Queenslanders who have completed the various statistical forms and questionnaires which have been sent them from time to time, and thanks are due to them, and also to the Commonwealth Statistician and the Statisticians of other States, and State and Commonwealth Departments in Queensland, for their ready help in supplying information.

The Year Book combines the work of all the senior officers of the Government Statistician's Office. The preparation of this issue was commenced under Mr. Colin Clark, who has since become Under Secretary of the Department of Labour and Industry, to which Department the Government Statistician's Office is now attached. It was edited by Mr. H. F. Williams, assisted by Mr. R. C. Henning. Thanks are also due to Mr. D. C. L. Smith, Assistant Deputy Government Statistician, for his work in scrutinising and checking the manuscript, and to Mr. A. F. Trueman for seeing the book through the press after Mr. Williams had left for another Department.

S. E. SOLOMON,  
Acting Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,  
Brisbane, 7th July, 1947.

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# CALENDAR, 1946.

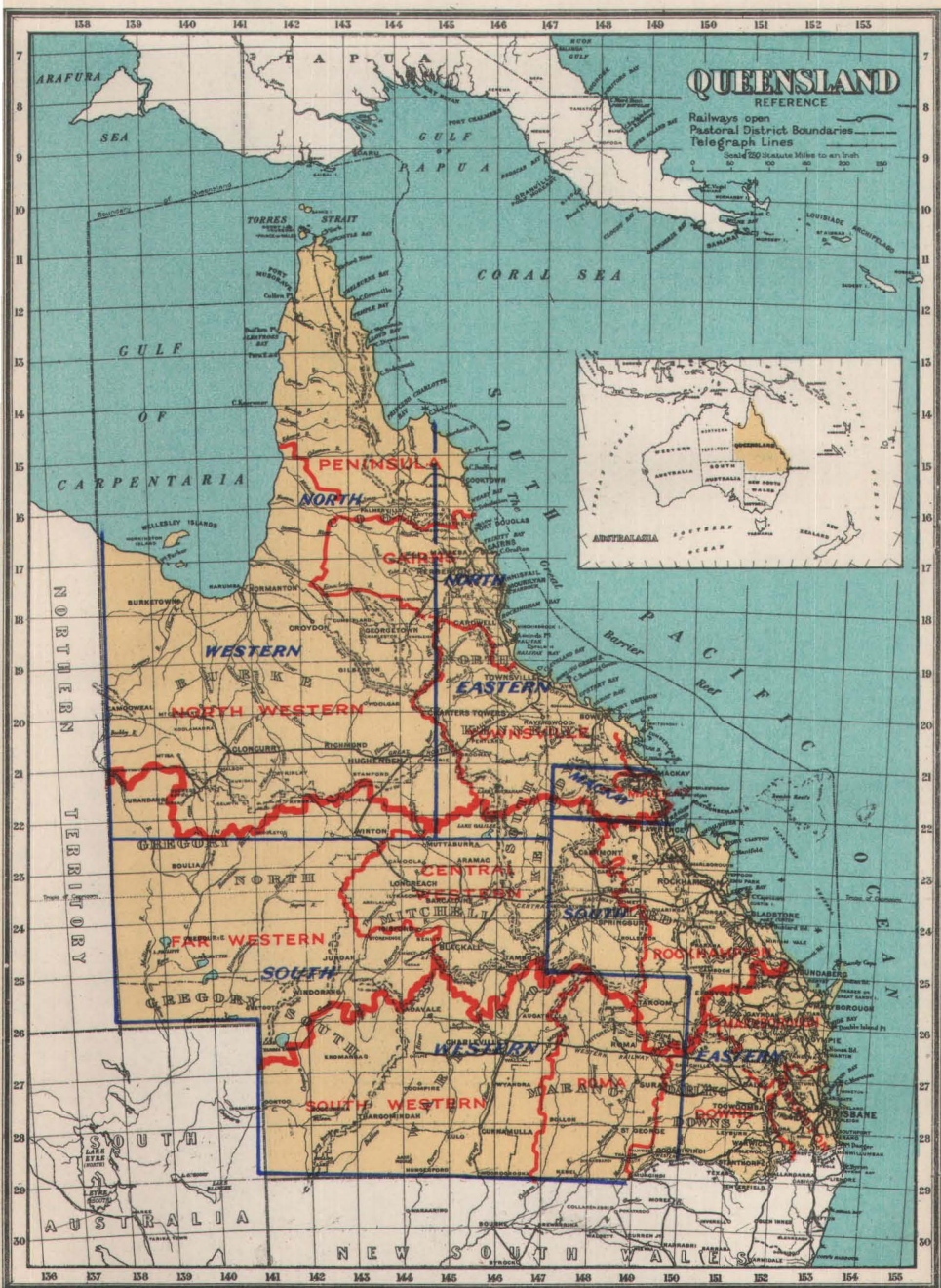
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Sat.	6 13 20 27 .	4 11 18 25 .	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 .

\* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the Metropolitan area for the Royal National Show, the date for 1947 being 13th August.





# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 7—1946

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## Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

### 1. GEOGRAPHY.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 30 per cent. of the Australian total, being about 50 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Less than 11 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is unoccupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 81 per cent. of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent. of the State is held as freehold, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

The area within the Tropics is 360,000 square miles, being 54 per cent. of the whole. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central Australia, but useful pastoral country stretches in an intermittent belt from Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberleys in the north of Western Australia.

*Physical Features.*—That outstanding feature of Australian topography known as the Great Dividing Range continues from the New South Wales border to Cape York Peninsula, with numerous tributary ranges, very broken and irregular in its distance from the coast. The highest elevations are in the north, where the Bellenden-Ker Range rises to 5,438 feet in Mount Bartle Frere and is close to the coast. The Atherton Tableland is a large triangular area 12,000 square miles in extent and over 2,000 feet high, inland of this range. Three smaller plateau areas attain 2,000 feet—one behind Mackay, another, the Buckland Tableland, more inland and south of the Tropics, the third being the Darling Downs. The Dividing Range is for the greater part of its length a broad belt of timbered and rough pastoral country over 1,000 feet high, running inland from the Darling Downs, then northwards through Central Queensland at a great distance from the coast, but nearing the coast again in North Queensland and becoming the backbone of the Peninsula. The Divide and its tributary ranges enclose the broad basins of the coastal rivers, but these basins are much broken in parts by rangy wooded country.

Inland from the Divide are the vast plains of the West, almost unbroken in the south, but interspersed with rough rangy country in the north-west of the State. Around the Gulf of Carpentaria the country is again flat, with a wide belt of tidal salt-water flats along the shore line.

The Great Barrier Reef extends along the whole tropical coast, a distance of 1,200 miles, to the coast of Papua. At the Tropic it is about 150 miles from the Queensland coast but approaches much closer further north, where its many islands afford shelter and picturesque passages. The southern end of the Reef is east of Bundaberg.

The Gulf of Carpentaria is shallow, but Torres Strait offers a good trade route. The oversea ports are Brisbane, Gladstone, Port Alma (near Rockhampton), Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island.

*East Coast Rivers.*—Queensland is relatively well watered, but the rivers are rarely navigable. The Fitzroy with its tributaries has the most extensive watershed, draining the largest (and central) coastal basin through Rockhampton to Keppel Bay. The Burdekin and its tributaries drain another large basin further north through Ayr to Upstart Bay. The Mary and Burnett Rivers further south drain the Wide Bay hinterland into Hervey Bay. The Brisbane River and its tributaries drain the hinterland of the capital city into Moreton Bay, with the Logan and Albert Rivers rising from the Border Ranges.

Among the notable shorter rivers are the Pioneer, rising from the highlands around Mackay, and the Herbert, Tully, Johnstone, Russell, and Barron Rivers, rising from the heavy rainfall tablelands and ranges of the Cairns-Ingham coast, and making their way to the sea by waterfalls and gorges.

*Westward Rivers.*—Most of the rivers rising from the inland watersheds are channels for flood waters with natural reservoirs determining stock routes, and flows depending on the seasons. In the south the Condamine, Maranoa, Warrego, and other tributaries of the Darling drain the western slopes of the Darling Downs and the central highlands, giving their names to rich pastoral districts. The Barcoo and Thomson Rivers, Coopers Creek, and the Diamantina drain flood waters from the elevated plain of the central-west towards Lake Eyre beyond Queensland, and the Georgina similarly from the western tableland. Several rivers flow into the Gulf from the northern and western slopes of the highlands, varying (like other western rivers) according to the season, from dry beds with water-holes to flood torrents.

*Artesian Water.*—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Range, except the highlands west and south of Cloncurry, is situated in the world's largest artesian basin. The water varies in quality, but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. The numerous bores and bore drains that carry off the surplus flow make it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the water, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments.

## 2. CLIMATE.

*Climate and Living Conditions.*—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. The number of uncomfortably hot days in summer is few, except along the far western border of the State. Inland Queensland is little hotter in summer than inland New South Wales. Like the rest of inland Australia, inland Queensland has low humidities in summer, except during periods of monsoonal weather, which are accompanied by lower temperatures and often by rain. Inland Queensland has a continental type of winter climate, with warm sunny days and cold nights. Some winter rain falls in the southern part, but rarely in the north.

Coastal Queensland has fairly high humidities in summer, but this is compensated for by lower temperatures than are experienced inland, and by a sea breeze which almost invariably blows throughout the day. The summer climate is rarely uncomfortable except when working in situations exposed to the sun and shut off from the breeze. The winter climate is mild with fine days, and in the southern portion occasional frosty nights. More winter rain falls on the coast than inland, but it is accompanied by moderate temperatures, not by cold weather and wind.

Queensland is the most successful tropical settlement by white people in the world. Two factors contributing to this success are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the fact that all the manual and domestic work is done by white people. In addition, all amenities common to highly civilised countries—good food and housing, hospitals, schools, modern transport and communications, and good facilities for recreation—are available throughout Queensland.

*Meteorological Data.*—Data for Brisbane are given below, and for six typical stations, in abridged form, on the following pages.

## METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1945.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 94 years.
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.94	76.9	89.2	64.8	84.6	69.2	2.63	10	6.30
February ..	29.91	77.5	92.6	65.0	85.5	69.5	10.77	15	6.23
March ..	29.97	75.1	90.8	61.5	83.1	67.1	1.29	9	5.62
April ..	30.11	69.3	90.4	56.0	77.5	61.2	4.32	15	3.66
May ..	30.12	64.5	82.1	48.9	72.8	56.2	2.95	13	2.77
June ..	30.05	63.4	83.0	44.0	71.2	55.6	5.90	13	2.61
July ..	30.21	58.6	73.8	43.4	67.8	49.4	3.57	6	2.18
August ..	30.11	62.0	79.1	42.8	72.1	51.9	0.87	6	1.89
September ..	30.12	63.3	80.6	46.2	73.7	52.9	3.17	7	1.95
October ..	30.08	68.3	87.7	47.4	77.7	59.0	2.73	8	2.59
November ..	30.02	73.1	89.6	60.5	81.4	64.7	4.64	15	3.78
December ..	30.01	74.1	92.6	62.0	81.8	66.4	5.32	14	5.06
Year ..	30.05	68.8	92.6	42.8	77.4	60.3	48.16	131	44.64

## METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1945. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1945. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1945. %	Aver- age. %	1945. In.	Aver- age. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January ..	99.6	98.9	77.4	76.5	26	29	0.70	4.40
February ..	97.9	96.3	76.5	75.3	33	33	4.09	4.20
March ..	93.6	94.5	72.8	72.8	33	32	3.15	2.38
April ..	89.7	90.2	66.7	66.9	33	26	0.07	0.68
May ..	81.7	83.2	57.1	59.8	24	27	0.38	0.46
June ..	81.2	77.5	55.4	54.3	32	30	0.00	0.62
July ..	75.1	76.5	52.3	51.5	28	27	0.66	0.32
August ..	87.1	81.6	58.5	54.6	18	19	0.00	0.14
September ..	90.3	88.3	60.1	61.1	23	18	0.15	0.28
October ..	93.3	95.0	66.1	68.4	19	19	0.08	0.46
November ..	99.2	98.3	72.0	73.5	22	23	0.10	1.28
December ..	99.7	100.1	75.7	76.0	24	25	3.55	2.74
Year ..	90.7	90.0	65.9	65.9	26	26	12.93	17.96
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January ..	100.3	99.4	74.5	73.2	24	28	1.02	2.29
February ..	100.5	97.1	75.1	71.7	23	32	0.30	3.47
March ..	97.9	94.1	71.7	68.1	22	33	0.03	2.40
April ..	88.9	87.9	64.0	60.2	23	30	0.22	0.95
May ..	79.2	80.4	53.6	52.1	29	30	1.09	0.88
June ..	75.8	74.3	52.8	46.9	46	37	1.90	0.91
July ..	71.3	73.2	47.0	44.1	46	35	2.63	0.76
August ..	81.9	78.0	52.0	46.6	26	27	0.00	0.28
September ..	86.9	85.4	55.1	53.6	13	23	0.00	0.54
October ..	90.4	92.9	61.5	61.7	20	21	0.46	0.94
November ..	97.1	97.0	68.7	67.4	19	24	0.16	1.25
December ..	101.5	99.4	74.9	71.1	21	26	0.51	1.85
Year ..	89.3	88.3	62.6	59.7	26	29	8.32	16.52
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January ..	102.6	97.1	72.2	70.6	18	27	0.47	2.54
February ..	100.8	95.6	71.0	69.7	19	29	2.81	2.61
March ..	93.7	91.1	66.2	64.9	25	32	0.47	2.29
April ..	80.9	84.0	57.4	55.9	32	34	2.17	1.31
May ..	74.4	76.0	49.3	47.3	41	38	0.79	1.23
June ..	69.6	68.7	47.7	42.4	49	43	0.42	1.34
July ..	65.8	67.8	41.0	40.1	41	40	1.25	1.21
August ..	75.3	72.6	49.5	42.4	38	33	1.87	0.74
September ..	80.8	80.0	50.1	49.0	35	28	0.02	0.80
October ..	84.3	87.8	55.5	57.6	29	27	1.06	1.23
November ..	93.6	93.0	63.7	64.4	22	26	1.10	1.67
December ..	98.8	96.1	71.3	68.3	22	28	1.01	2.41
Year ..	85.1	84.2	57.9	56.0	31	32	13.44	19.38

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued.*

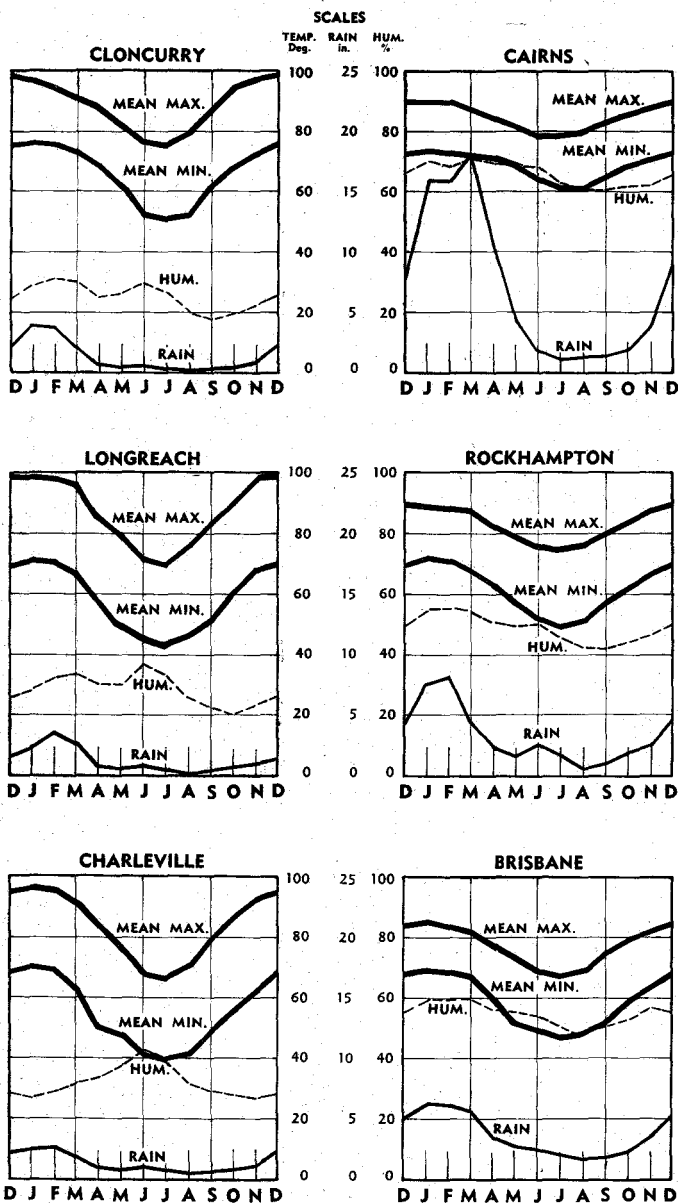
Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1945. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1945. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1945. %	Aver- age. %	1945. In.	Aver- age. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January .. ..	86.4	89.6	74.8	74.2	74	69	23.22	16.43
February .. ..	86.9	89.1	74.3	73.9	73	68	27.72	16.30
March .. ..	85.2	87.2	71.9	72.7	74	70	48.69	18.16
April .. ..	83.4	84.7	68.0	70.1	<i>n</i>	68	6.05	11.23
May .. ..	79.8	81.4	63.8	66.4	<i>n</i>	67	8.75	4.51
June .. ..	79.3	78.8	62.8	63.7	63	67	2.15	2.89
July .. ..	76.5	78.1	60.5	61.3	64	63	3.03	1.53
August .. ..	80.9	79.4	62.0	61.4	<i>n</i>	61	0.37	1.65
September .. ..	81.4	82.7	63.1	64.1	60	61	0.28	1.65
October .. ..	83.8	85.6	65.4	67.7	58	62	0.74	2.06
November .. ..	85.2	87.7	68.7	70.6	64	62	3.38	3.81
December .. ..	88.0	89.6	71.7	73.1	<i>n</i>	66	12.31	8.53
Year .. ..	83.1	84.5	67.3	68.3	<i>n</i>	65	136.69	88.75
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January .. ..	91.7	89.7	72.9	72.3	49	55	2.33	7.39
February .. ..	91.8	88.6	73.9	72.0	51	55	3.36	7.74
March .. ..	89.2	87.0	71.3	70.0	48	54	1.28	4.48
April .. ..	85.8	83.8	65.0	64.9	40	51	0.19	2.53
May .. ..	78.3	79.0	58.6	58.5	46	49	1.48	1.60
June .. ..	76.4	74.3	58.6	53.5	53	50	1.78	2.51
July .. ..	71.9	73.4	54.1	50.5	49	46	3.93	1.73
August .. ..	79.7	76.7	56.4	52.6	41	42	0.01	0.82
September .. ..	81.0	81.6	58.7	58.4	40	42	2.84	1.22
October .. ..	84.3	85.9	62.5	63.7	44	44	2.34	1.78
November .. ..	88.7	88.5	67.5	67.6	43	46	2.28	2.48
December .. ..	90.4	90.4	71.1	70.9	48	50	1.98	4.67
Year .. ..	84.1	83.2	64.2	62.9	46	49	23.80	38.95
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January .. ..	84.6	85.4	69.2	69.1	56	59	2.63	6.30
February .. ..	85.5	84.4	69.5	68.6	60	60	10.77	6.23
March .. ..	83.1	82.2	67.1	66.4	56	59	1.29	5.62
April .. ..	77.5	78.9	61.2	61.4	54	56	4.32	3.66
May .. ..	72.8	73.6	56.2	55.6	55	55	2.95	2.77
June .. ..	71.2	69.3	55.6	51.2	59	54	5.90	2.61
July .. ..	67.8	68.5	49.4	48.8	49	51	3.57	2.18
August .. ..	72.1	71.2	51.9	50.0	49	48	0.87	1.89
September .. ..	73.7	75.5	52.9	54.8	45	50	3.17	1.95
October .. ..	77.7	79.2	59.0	60.1	50	53	2.73	2.59
November .. ..	81.4	82.3	64.7	64.3	55	56	4.64	3.78
December .. ..	81.8	84.7	66.4	67.4	57	56	5.32	5.06
Year .. ..	77.4	77.9	60.3	59.8	54	55	48.16	44.64

*n* Not available.

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Divisional Meteorologist, Brisbane.)



## Meteorology of Typical Stations



## 3. RAINFALL.

Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's primary production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes has yet been devised. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (*i.e.*, summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

*Annual Amount of Rainfall.*—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual rainfall for 8 years and average annual rainfall for a number of typical stations. On page 8 average annual rainfall lines (isohyets) are shown for the whole State.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1938 TO 1945.

Locality.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	Average
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	43.5	41.4	42.4	31.5	44.0	50.7	27.9	48.2	44.6
Bundaberg	47.0	50.0	31.1	39.6	48.0	51.8	35.7	28.4	43.5
Gladstone	35.7	40.6	31.7	28.8	51.8	47.3	26.8	26.6	40.0
R'hampton	31.2	34.4	31.9	24.4	51.0	43.7	24.0	23.6	39.0
Mackay ..	54.9	57.4	86.3	73.6	78.0	59.6	56.1	44.6	66.9
Townsville	40.9	26.7	42.0	70.8	48.9	35.9	44.5	40.5	45.7
Innisfail ..	124.7	160.7	141.0	180.9	128.2	103.6	116.4	188.9	143.8
Thursday Is	71.1	82.8	59.2	45.0	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	71.0	66.8
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	26.3	29.1	30.4	18.8	38.5	30.2	27.7	27.2	27.5
Toowoomba	35.9	38.0	32.3	30.3	46.3	36.2	25.0	40.3	36.6
Eidsvold	38.6	35.0	35.1	19.4	43.2	24.6	22.0	25.6	29.4
Emerald ..	24.6	20.0	29.2	27.6	26.7	18.7	17.7	25.1	24.6
Ch. Towers	22.0	18.8	27.0	34.9	24.1	17.0	35.6	22.8	24.6
Georgetown	27.4	36.2	35.5	32.2	31.6	39.1	43.4	18.2	31.7
Palmerville	35.5	42.7	37.9	28.4	28.3	37.1	54.3	37.5	40.8
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	13.7	17.0	5.6	17.4	25.1	6.9	5.6	9.2	14.1
Charleville	12.6	21.5	10.1	28.1	19.2	15.6	12.5	13.4	19.4
Blackall ..	20.0	19.8	21.4	37.2	17.7	14.0	16.8	20.0	20.8
Longreach	9.8	13.5	16.5	35.6	15.6	9.6	21.6	8.3	16.5
Winton ..	15.1	19.2	21.0	30.9	10.4	7.3	18.6	10.4	15.9
Hughenden	17.5	19.3	20.7	28.5	21.8	16.8	22.0	13.0	19.1
Cloncurry	12.7	13.8	22.5	22.6	10.4	15.6	21.2	12.9	18.0
Croydon ..	24.9	35.8	40.4	32.7	29.8	23.1	27.5	18.9	28.8

*n* Not available.



*Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall.*—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (October to March) than in the winter six months (April to September). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria-Cloncurry region. This area receives only 1 to 1½ inches of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent., while it rises to about 40 per cent. along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

The winter rains of sub-tropical Queensland are usually sufficient for the growing of winter crops such as wheat and oats in the agricultural areas, while in the pastoral areas they often produce a useful growth of winter "herbage". Along the east coast winter rains are a factor in maintaining the growth of sugar-cane and fruit and vegetable crops.

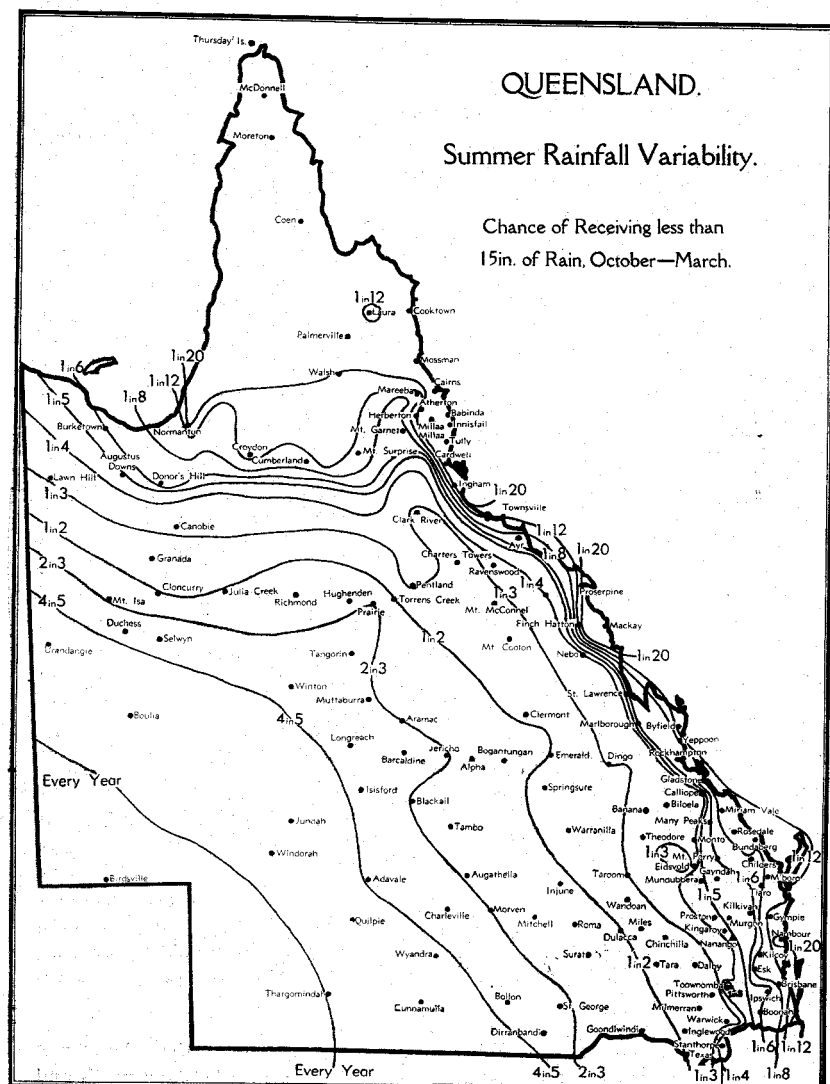
Maps showing summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland were shown on pages 8 and 9 of the 1945 *Year Book*.

*Variability of Rainfall.*—The variability, or uncertainty, of Queensland rainfall increases with the distance from the coast. Thus the western and south-western parts of the State have both the lowest rainfall and the greatest proportional variations from normal. This is due to the fact that unusual atmospheric conditions have to exist in order to produce good rains far inland, and the favourable combination of barometric pressures and moist air inflow occurs only rarely, being entirely absent in some years and giving good rains several times in other years. The inland areas are largely shut off from the more frequent and regular rain-producing influences of the coastal lands—cyclones, coastal showers, and precipitation from moist winds (mainly south-easterlies) forced to rise over coastal ranges.

The maps on pages 10 and 11 show the variability of summer and winter rains respectively. Amounts of 15 inches of summer rain and 6 inches of winter rain have been arbitrarily selected as representing the borderline between a good summer and a poor summer, and a good winter and a poor winter. The maps take no account of the amount of rain in preceding months, which may be a very important factor in some seasons. Probability data used for these maps are published by the Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau.

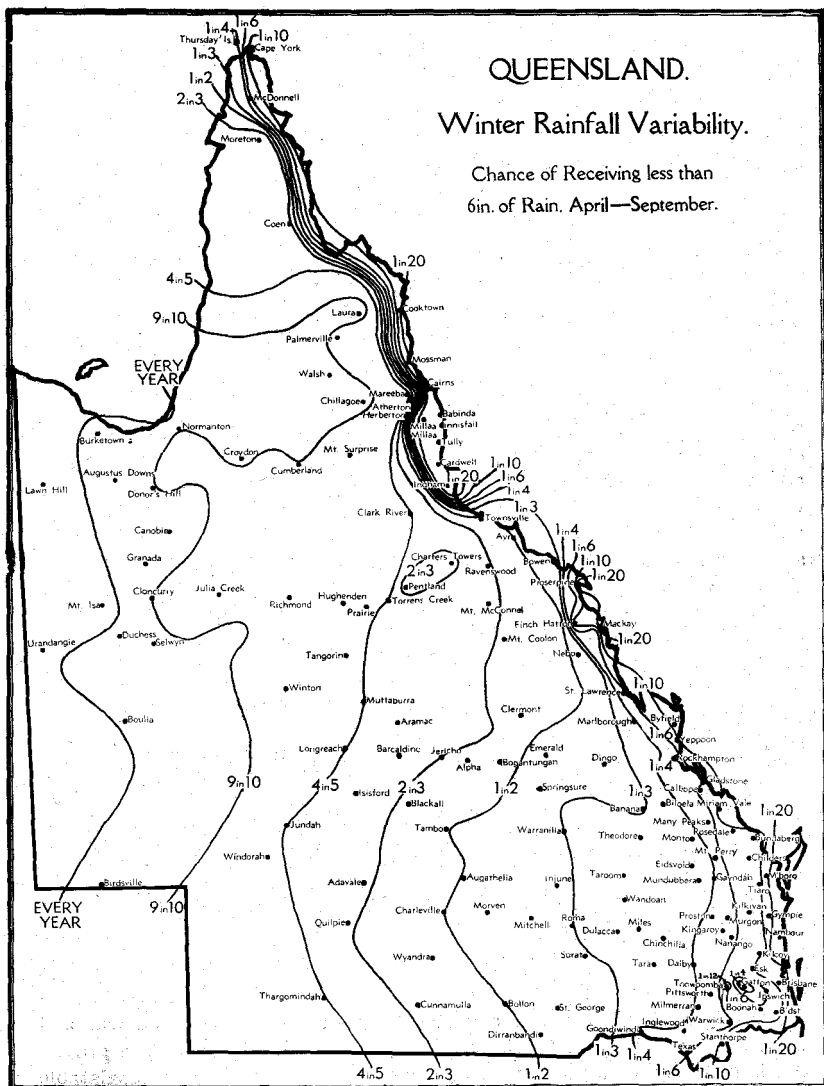
From the maps on pages 10 and 11 it will be seen that there is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between north and south Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

## SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



The lines on these maps show the variability of summer and winter rainfalls, calculated from recordings over a series of years. For instance, on the first map, Townsville will expect a summer rainfall of less than 15 inches only one year in

## WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent in sub-coastal and inland south Queensland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

It will be noted that the coastal strips from Gladstone to St. Lawrence, and from Bowen to Townsville, and the area inland from the central coast, which have low average rainfalls, also have relatively high likelihood of poor seasons. In general the certainty of good seasonal rainfall in most of Queensland is closely related to the average seasonal fall, except in the Peninsula, which has a very high certainty of summer rainfall compared with its average fall.

#### 4. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall is 120 inches to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is widespread on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 inches to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used on two large company plantations in the Bundaberg district with decided improvement in yields. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in 10 years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

Dairying, next to sugar the most important primary industry in coastal Queensland, depends almost wholly on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring. The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and

Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures (see map page 10). To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such (see map page 11) that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay is not practised to any extent, largely owing to a shortage of labour and machinery for this heavy work.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, is as important as maize in Queensland, and is extensively grown on the fertile black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is higher than in the other mainland States. This is due to the fertile soil (no superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls. In recent years, however, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass such as Mitchell and Flinders are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches falls about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach



one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and rather less general droughts occurred in the late 1870's, mid-1880's, 1915-16, and 1925-26.

Further towards the western border of the State both rainfall and its reliability fall, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is rather on an organised nomadic basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, and many stock being moved around to catch the favourable season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer. The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has been towards developing hardy strains of plants which can withstand early dry weather, but still can take advantage of heavy rainfall when it comes. Cultural methods include inter-row cultivation of such crops as cane, maize, and orchards to prevent weed competition and retard surface evaporation. Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer by scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and their perennial root-stocks allow them to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and research work is being carried out to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

#### 5. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year

round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal Queensland crops are summarised below.

## TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting
		Months.	
Apples .. ..	.. ..	..	February, March
Arrowroot .. ..	August to October	8-10	June, July, August
Bananas .. ..	.. ..	..	All year
Barley .. ..	Green fodder—March to July	..	..
Cabbages .. ..	Grain—May, June	4½-5	October, November
	South Queensland—February to June	4-5	June to August
	North Queensland—September, October	4-5	February, March
Canary Seed .. ..	May, June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits .. ..	.. ..	..	April to August
Cotton .. ..	October, November	5-7	April to June
Deciduous Fruits .. ..	.. ..	..	November to March
Green Beans .. ..	South Queensland—	..	..
	Highlands : October to December	3	December to February
	Coast : March to June	3	May to August
Hay, Lucerne .. ..	North Queensland—April to August	3	August to October
	Perennial ; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Chiefly in Summer
Hay, Wheaten .. ..	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten .. ..	March to May	4-7	October, November
Maize .. ..	South Queensland—October, November	4-7	May to July
	Tableland—December	4-7	July
Millet .. ..	August to February	2-3	April
Onions .. ..	April	5-6	October
Papaws .. ..	.. ..	..	August to January
Peanuts .. ..	August to January	5	March, April
Pineapples .. ..	.. ..	..	Mid-December to March, July, August
	.. ..	..	June and November
Potatoes (English) .. ..	February and August	3-4	..
Potatoes (Sweet) .. ..	August to February	3-4	..
Pumpkins .. ..	August to January	5-6	..
Sorghum .. ..	August to February	3½-5	March to June
Sugar .. ..	April to October	..	July to December
Tobacco .. ..	October to December	3-4	April
Tomatoes .. ..	South Queensland—	..	..
	Highlands : October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast : January to August	3-4	March to July
Wheat .. ..	North Queensland—March to May	3-4	July to September
	May and June	4-5	October, November

## 6. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

As this section is first published with the present issue of the *Year Book*, a short description of the previous five seasons is given, with greater detail for the immediately past season, 1945-46.

1940-41.—Following a very wet summer in 1940 the winter was dry to very dry except on the far north coast. Sugar crops in southern areas were affected by dry weather and frosts. Wheat on the southern Downs was badly hit. Spring was dry except on the central coast, and southern pastoral areas were in a poor state. Summer opened with general thunderstorms followed by wet to very wet conditions over the whole State, cool conditions inland producing rank feed and blowfly trouble. Autumn was mainly wet, but dry until June on the Downs, where frosts were severe.

1941-42.—The winter and spring was poor with little rain but much wind in southern Queensland. Pastoral areas suffered from fires. Summer opened with good storms but was dry later with heat waves inland. However, February was wet in the Gulf and central and south coasts. Autumn was moist to wet except in parts of the central and northern inland where it continued dry. Sugar and summer crops were generally poor, but pastoral areas fair.

1942-43.—Winter opened mild with good rains on the Downs. Spring started dry but good rains fell later, except in central and northern inland areas. Summer opened with extraordinarily heavy and widespread rains in December and all crops and pastures were splendid. Autumn was dry except on the south coast and the Gulf.

1943-44.—Winter was dry except for late rains on the south coast. Severe and widespread frosts damaged crops on the south coast and even the central coast. Sugar crops and dairy pastures fell into a very bad state. Excellent rains in early spring transformed the situation, except in central inland areas which remained dry. Early summer rains were good on the Downs and south coast, and late summer rains were heavy inland, except in the south. Autumn was mainly dry but cyclones caused floods on the central coast.

1944-45.—The winter and spring was mainly dry except for good rains on the Downs and south coast. Summer brought heavy rains to the far north coast and later to the south coast and Downs. Inland areas were mainly dry and very dry in the south. Heavy autumn rains fell on the far north coast and hinterland, but elsewhere it was dry. Excellent June rains fell south of Richmond and the pastoral and agricultural position improved greatly, but only partial relief was given to the dry southern inland.

1945-46.—Following good June rains, July was a wet month over most of Queensland, but in August only the Downs and Maranoa had good rains. Winter rains in Warrego and the south-west were not heavy enough to give more than temporary relief from drought. Spring was good on the south coast and Downs, and the central coast highlands and inland received useful rains. The far north coast had some rain after a dry winter.

December rains were only fair and rather patchy, but January rains were good throughout Queensland, except in southern inland districts where they were not sufficient to break the drought. February was rather dry except along the coast and on the Gulf and western border. Parts of Port Curtis missed good summer falls.

Heavy floods occurred in the Burdekin in March, but good rains were entirely confined to the coast. April rains were only of value in Moreton and the eastern part of Darling Downs. May was almost rainless except for light falls on the far north coast.

A very dry June, July, and August caused the worst winter drought on record in southern Queensland, while conditions in the southern inland and parts of the Port Curtis division were as bad as in the extreme drought of 1902.

## 7. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are—Brisbane (wool, butter, meat, tallow), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal (bunkers)), Rockhampton (wool, meat, hides, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, coal, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat), Cairns (sugar, timber), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, beche-de-mer). Most of the direct overseas imports arrive at Brisbane; about one-third of overseas exports go from Brisbane, and large shipments are made from Townsville and Cairns. Mackay, Rockhampton, Gladstone, and Bowen have smaller overseas export trades.

The extensive State railway system was designed originally as three separate systems, serving the Southern, Central, and Northern districts. Development reduced and finally eliminated the gaps between them. In recent years main roads have been greatly extended, and air transport is increasing.

External trade is relatively large, as the development of national resources depends greatly on external markets. The larger portion of exports is sold overseas, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The larger portion of imports is purchased in Australia, chiefly of goods manufactured in the Southern States. Information is given in the chapter dealing with trade.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, butter, sugar, meat, copper, lead, gold, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being wheat, maize, bananas, pineapples, and tomatoes. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are items of overseas export, whilst sugar, fruit, and meats are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of pineapples are supplied by Queensland, and large quantities of bananas are sent to other States.

## Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

### 1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales," had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. The following year saw the creation of the Colony of Queensland. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6th June, 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales. Subsequently this Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act*, 1867, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

The system of government in Queensland, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within *The Commonwealth Constitution Act*, 1900, consists of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor with the Ministers in office, while the Legislative Assembly consists of sixty-two members, representing sixty-two electoral districts, each elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Prior to 23rd March, 1922, Queensland had a Legislative Council also, but this chamber was abolished by *The Constitution Amendment Act*, 1922. Queensland is the sole Australian State with a legislature consisting of one House only. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

### THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack,  
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable Frank Arthur Cooper.

### THE STATE MINISTRY.

*Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon.

*Secretary for Labour and Industry.*—Hon. Vincent Clair Gair.

*Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.*—Hon. Harold Henry Collins.

*Secretary for Public Lands and Secretary for Mines.*—Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

*Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.*—Hon. Arthur Jones.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. David Alexander Gledson.

*Treasurer.*—Hon. James Larcombe.

*Secretary for Public Instruction.*—Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

*Minister for Transport.*—Hon. John Edmund Duggan.

*Secretary for Public Works, Housing, and Local Government.*—Hon. William Power.

The names of the various Governors and Premiers of the State of Queensland since its separation from New South Wales are given below.

## GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When Appointed.</i>
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. . . . .	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wesley Blackall . . . . .	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby . . . . .	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G. . . . .	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G. . . . .	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. . . . .	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G. . . . .	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermide, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. . . . .	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.) . . . . .	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. . . . .	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. . . . .	June, 1932
Sir John Dudley Lavarack, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. . . . .	October, 1946.

## PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When Appointed.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>When Appointed.</i>
Sir R. G. W. Herbert . . . . .	10-12-59	Hon. T. J. Byrnes . . . . .	13-4-98
Hon. A. Macalister . . . . .	1-2-66	Sir J. R. Dickson . . . . .	1-10-98
Sir R. G. W. Herbert . . . . .	20-7-66	Hon. A. Dawson . . . . .	1-12-99
Hon. A. Macalister . . . . .	7-8-66	Hon. R. Philp . . . . .	7-12-99
Sir R. R. Mackenzie . . . . .	15-8-67	Sir A. Morgan . . . . .	17-9-03
Sir C. Lilley . . . . .	25-11-68	Hon. W. Kidston . . . . .	19-1-06
Sir A. H. Palmer . . . . .	3-5-70	Hon. R. Philp . . . . .	19-11-07
Hon. A. Macalister . . . . .	8-1-74	Hon. W. Kidston . . . . .	18-2-08
Hon. G. Thorn . . . . .	5-6-76	Hon. D. F. Denham . . . . .	7-2-11
Hon J. Douglas . . . . .	8-3-77	Hon. T. J. Ryan . . . . .	1-6-15
Sir T. McIlwraith . . . . .	21-1-79	Hon. E. G. Theodore . . . . .	21-10-19
Sir S. W. Griffith . . . . .	13-11-83	Hon. W. N. Gillies . . . . .	26-2-25
Sir T. McIlwraith . . . . .	13-6-88	Hon. W. McCormack . . . . .	22-10-25
Hon. B. D. Morehead . . . . .	30-11-88	Hon. A. E. Moore . . . . .	11-5-29
Sir S. W. Griffith . . . . .	12-8-90	Hon. W. Forgan Smith . . . . .	11-6-32
Sir T. McIlwraith . . . . .	27-3-93	Hon. F. A. Cooper . . . . .	16-9-42
Sir H. M. Nelson . . . . .	27-10-93	Hon. E. M. Hanlon . . . . .	7-3-46

## 2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The State is divided into 62 electoral districts, each returning one member to the Legislative Assembly. The following table shows the members of the Legislative Assembly, together with the names of the electorates, and the area, enrolment, and voting at the last election in each electorate.

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Number of Votes Cast.
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
Baroona .. ..	Petrie Terrace ..	*Power, W. .. ..	2.1	11,282	9,932
Brisbane .. ..	Brisbane .. ..	*Mann, J. H. .. ..	1.5	9,806	8,370
Bulimba .. ..	Bulimba .. ..	Marriott, G. H. .. ..	12.4	12,031	11,399
Buranda .. ..	Buranda .. ..	*Hanson, E. J. .. ..	2.1	12,497	11,111
Enoggera .. ..	Alderley .. ..	Morris, K. J. .. ..	12.5	13,150	12,277
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley ..	*Brassington, Hon. S. J. ..	2.2	10,616	9,363
Hamilton .. ..	Hamilton .. ..	Chandler, J. B. .. ..	2.7	12,059	10,655
Ithaca .. ..	Rosalie .. ..	*Hanlon, Hon. E. M. ..	3.3	12,880	11,807
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove .. ..	*Turner, J. A. .. ..	3.2	12,667	11,467
Kurilpa .. ..	West End .. ..	*Copley, P. K. .. ..	1.7	12,255	10,419
Logan .. ..	Coorparoo .. ..	Hiley, T. A. .. ..	8.7	16,032	14,279
Maree .. ..	East Brisbane ..	Luckins, L. W. .. ..	2.2	11,757	10,077
Merthyr .. ..	New Farm .. ..	*Moore, W. M. .. ..	1.6	11,170	9,906
Nundah .. ..	Nundah .. ..	*Hayes, J. V. .. ..	33.9	12,701	11,480
Oxley .. ..	Graceville .. ..	Kerr, T. C. .. ..	76	13,240	12,061
Sandgate .. ..	Sandgate .. ..	Decker, E. P. .. ..	38.7	12,481	11,255
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	*Gair, Hon. V. C. .. ..	2.5	13,056	10,814
Toowong .. ..	Toowong .. ..	Wanstall, C. G. .. ..	95	11,914	10,856
Windsor .. ..	Wooloowin .. ..	Pie, B. .. ..	2.2	11,744	10,558
Wynnum .. ..	Wynnum .. ..	*Gunn, W. M. .. ..	155	13,453	12,333
Total Metropolitan ..			459.5	246,791	220,419
<i>Southern</i>					
Albert .. ..	Southport .. ..	Plunkett, T. F. .. ..	677	11,475	9,617
Aubigny .. ..	Oakey .. ..	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. ..	2,464	9,372	8,301
Bremer .. ..	Ipswich .. ..	†Cooper, Hon. F. A. ..	233	9,970	a
Bundaberg .. ..	Bundaberg .. ..	Barnes, J. F. .. ..	370	12,049	10,643
Carnarvon .. ..	Stanthorpe .. ..	*Hilton, P. J. R. .. ..	7,864	8,894	7,832
Cooroora .. ..	Cooroy .. ..	Walker, H. F. .. ..	1,313	9,954	8,854
Cunningham .. ..	Clifton .. ..	McIntyre, M. .. ..	3,122	9,160	8,439
Dalby .. ..	Dalby .. ..	*Slessar, A. R. .. ..	14,567	10,392	9,634
East Toowoomba ..	East Toowoomba ..	*Yeates, H. .. ..	197	10,339	8,759
Fassifern .. ..	Beaudesert .. ..	Müller, A. G. .. ..	1,890	9,732	9,278
Gympie .. ..	Gympie .. ..	*Dunstan, T. .. ..	476	7,640	6,725
Ipswich .. ..	Ipswich .. ..	*Gledson, Hon. D. A. ..	6.1	11,780	a
Isis .. ..	Childers .. ..	Brand, W. A. .. ..	7,074	8,524	7,913
Maranoa .. ..	Roma .. ..	*Taylor, J. R. .. ..	26,620	8,500	6,935
Maryborough .. ..	Maryborough .. ..	*Farrell, D. .. ..	440	10,676	a
Murrumbidgee ..	Caboolture .. ..	Nicklin, G. F. R. .. ..	966	11,696	a
Nanango .. ..	Kingaroy .. ..	Edwards, J. B. .. ..	3,149	10,081	8,690
Stanley .. ..	Esk .. ..	Macdonald, D. .. ..	2,424	9,030	8,237
Toowoomba .. ..	Toowoomba .. ..	*Duggan, J. E. .. ..	5.7	11,645	a
Warrego .. ..	Charleville .. ..	*O'Shea, H. .. ..	92,090	7,434	6,061
Warwick .. ..	Warwick .. ..	*Healy, J. J. O'C. .. ..	1,697	9,318	8,853
West Moreton .. ..	Laidley .. ..	Maher, E. B. .. ..	1,361	9,045	8,261
Wide Bay .. ..	Goomeri .. ..	¶Clayton, E. H. C. .. ..	4,457	9,711	8,506
Total Southern ..			173,462.8	227,417	151,538

\* Member of the Government Party.

† Now Lieutenant-Governor. At by-election, 25th May, 1946, J. Donald, Labour, was elected.

‡ Deceased. At by-election, 2nd March, 1946, L. Woods, Labour, elected.

¶ Deceased. a Not contested. b Independent Labour.

## GENERAL ELECTION, 15TH APRIL, 1944.

Votes Cast as Per- centage of Total Enrol- ment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.							In- formal Votes Cast.	Per- centage of In- formal Votes Cast.
	Official Labour.	Inde- pendent Labour.	Country.	Queens- land People's Party.	Com- munist.	Inde- pendent.	Other.		
(20 Electorates).									
88-03	5,415	..	..	4,370	..	..	..	147	1.5
85-36	4,774	..	..	3,396	..	..	..	200	2.4
94-75	2,683	4,577 <i>b</i>	..	3,680	..	..	..	459	4.0
88-91	5,569	..	..	5,417	..	..	..	125	1.1
93-36	2,647	3,927 <i>c</i>	..	5,436	..	..	..	267	2.2
88-20	5,582	..	..	3,646	..	..	..	135	1.4
88-36	2,614	..	..	7,916	..	..	..	125	1.2
91-67	6,305	..	..	5,162	..	208	..	132	1.1
90-53	6,011	..	..	5,309	..	..	..	147	1.3
85-02	5,504	..	..	4,780	..	..	..	135	1.3
89-07	6,680	..	..	7,434	..	..	..	165	1.2
85-71	4,631	..	..	..	..	5,294	..	152	1.5
88-68	5,322	..	..	4,400	..	..	..	184	1.9
90-39	5,862	..	..	5,493	..	..	..	125	1.1
91-10	5,013	..	..	6,696	..	..	..	352	2.9
90-18	4,501	..	..	6,613	..	..	..	141	1.3
82-83	5,940	..	..	4,611	..	..	..	263	2.4
91-12	..	..	..	6,047	..	4,318	325 <i>d</i>	166	1.5
89-90	4,266	..	..	5,353	..	..	833 <i>e</i>	106	1.0
91-67	4,457	..	..	3,333	1,846	2,549	..	148	1.2
89-31	93,776	8,504	..	99,092	1,846	12,369	1,158	3,674	1.7

*(23 Electorates).*

83-81	3,037	..	4,842	..	..	..	1,654 <i>f</i>	84	0.9
88-59	2,614	..	5,620	..	..	..	..	67	0.8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88-33	3,495	4,612 <i>g</i>	..	2,218	..	..	136 <i>h</i>	182	1.7
88-07	4,211	..	3,235	..	..	..	..	386	4.9
88-95	3,239	..	5,486	..	..	..	..	79	0.9
92-13	2,705	..	5,542	..	..	..	..	192	2.3
88-45	4,688	..	4,409	..	..	..	..	537	5.6
84-72	3,560	..	4,854	..	..	..	230 <i>i</i>	115	1.3
95-33	2,633	..	5,817	..	..	275	166 <i>e</i>	387	4.2
88-02	3,197	..	..	2,923	..	572	..	33	0.5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92-83	2,694	..	4,901	..	..	..	..	313	4.0
81-59	3,832	..	2,987	..	..	..	..	116	1.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86-20	3,120	..	4,319	..	..	1,176	..	75	0.9
91-22	2,924	..	..	5,247	..	..	..	66	0.8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81-53	4,107	..	1,797	..	..	..	..	157	2.6
90-17	4,656	..	..	3,901	..	..	..	296	3.3
91-33	2,082	..	6,120	..	..	..	..	59	0.7
87-59	3,586	..	4,780	..	..	..	..	140	1.6
88-28	60,430	4,612	64,709	14,289	..	2,023	2,186	3,239	2.2

c Enoggera Labour.

d All Services Association of Australia.

e Democrat.

f Unendorsed Country.

g Andrew Fisher Labour, 4,180 ;  
Independent Labour, 432.

h People's Party.

i Christian Socialist.



## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Number of Votes Cast.
<i>Central</i>					
Barcoo .. ..	Blackall .. ..	*Davis, E. W. .. ..	47,573	7,432	a
Fitzroy .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	*Clark, J. .. ..	265	11,223	9,488
Gregory .. ..	Winton .. ..	*Devries, G. H. .. ..	129,640	7,058	a
Keppel .. ..	Lake's Creek .. ..	*Ingram, W. C. .. ..	7,214	9,278	8,362
Mackay .. ..	Mackay .. ..	*Graham, F. D. .. ..	97	10,780	8,358
Mirani .. ..	Mirani .. ..	*Walsh, Hon. E. J. .. ..	7,970	9,496	8,022
Normanby .. ..	Emerald .. ..	*Foley, Hon. T. A. .. ..	37,518	8,821	7,469
Port Curtis .. ..	Gladstone .. ..	*Williams, Hon. T. L. .. ..	7,569	11,238	9,819
Rockhampton .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	*Larcombe, Hon. J. .. ..	6.6	11,496	9,942
Total Central .. ..			237,852.6	86,822	61,960
<i>Northern</i>					
Bowen .. ..	Bowen .. ..	Paterson, F. W. .. ..	9,752	8,911	7,812
Cairns .. ..	Cairns .. ..	Barnes, L. J. .. ..	230	11,211	8,928
Carpentaria .. ..	Cloncurry .. ..	*Smith, A. J. .. ..	156,535	6,801	5,233
Charters Towers .. ..	Charters Towers .. ..	*Jones, Hon. A. .. ..	22,905	7,827	6,400
Cook .. ..	Atherton .. ..	*Collins, Hon. H. H. .. ..	48,334	8,742	7,168
Herbert .. ..	Innisfail .. ..	*Theodore, S. .. ..	1,740	9,114	7,834
Kennedy .. ..	Townsville .. ..	*Jesson, C. C. .. ..	8,230	10,514	8,651
Mundingburra .. ..	Townsville .. ..	Aikens, T. .. ..	930	11,885	10,366
The Tableland .. ..	Herberton .. ..	*Bruce, Hon. H. A. .. ..	10,064	8,940	7,455
Townsville .. ..	Townsville .. ..	*Keyatta, G. .. ..	5.1	11,009	9,003
Total Northern .. ..			258,725.1	94,954	78,850
TOTAL FOR STATE .. ..			670,500	655,984	512,767

\* Member of the Government Patry.

a Not contested.

b Independent Labour.

Members representing the various parties, who were elected at the 1944 Election, were as follows:—Labour, 31; Country, 10; Queensland People's Party, 8; Communist, 1; Independent Labour, 1; Andrew Fisher Labour, 1; King O'Malley Labour, 1; Hermit Park Australian Labour, 1; and Independent, 1. Six Labour members and one Country Party member were returned unopposed.

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*—Hon. S. J. Brassington.

*Chairman of Committees*—J. H. Mann.

*Temporary Chairman of Committees*—E. P. Decker, G. H. Devries,

J. E. Juggan, T. Dunstan, D. Macdonald.

*Leader of Opposition*—G. F. R. Nicklin.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district continuously for one month. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, as well as

## GENERAL ELECTION, 15TH APRIL, 1944—continued.

Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.							In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
	Official Labour.	Inde-pendent Labour.	Country.	Queens-land People's Party.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
(9 Electorates).									
84-54	4,832	..	..	4,563	..	..	..	93	1.0
90-13	3,134	..	2,466	..	..	2,292	..	420	5.0
82-17	5,086	..	..	3,676	..	..	..	96	1.1
84-49	3,769	..	2,576	..	..	1,581	..	96	1.2
84-67	4,029	..	3,346	..	..	..	..	94	1.3
87-37	5,761	..	3,955	..	..	..	..	103	1.0
86-48	6,361	..	3,345	..	..	..	..	236	2.4
85-66	33,022	..	15,688	8,239	..	3,873	..	1,138	1.8

## (10 Electorates).

87-70	2,988	..	1,310	..	3,434	..	..	80	1.0
79-64	3,029	5,790 <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	109	1.2
76-96	2,969	1,989 <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	208	..	67	1.3
81-77	4,241	..	..	..	..	2,044	..	115	1.8
81-99	3,845	1,205 <sup>b</sup>	..	1,999	..	..	..	119	1.7
85-96	4,331	..	..	..	3,261	..	..	242	3.1
82-28	4,297	..	..	1,954	2,220	..	..	180	2.1
87-22	2,930	3,837 <sup>d</sup>	..	763	..	2,753	..	83	0.8
83-39	3,447	..	..	1,923	1,706	255	..	124	1.7
81-83	5,583	1,863 <sup>e</sup>	..	1,425	..	..	..	132	1.5
83-04	37,660	14,684	1,310	8,064	10,621	5,260	..	1,251	1.6
87-54	224,883	27,800	81,707	129,684	12,467	23,525	3,344	9,352	1.8

<sup>c</sup> King O'Malley Labour.<sup>e</sup> Hermit Park Australian Labour.<sup>d</sup> Hermit Park Australian Labour, 3,658; Independent Labour, 179.

aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at elections is compulsory, and polling-booths are provided in each district. An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Even though an electorate is not contested at a general election, the polling-booths are opened to accommodate absent voters. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At by-elections any person about to leave, or who has left, the electorate may vote before polling-day before an Electoral Registrar. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may, subject to compliance with certain conditions, vote either by post or upon attending before a Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to be an elector, excepting an insolvent, may be nominated as a candidate at an election for any electoral district.

### 3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland is one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and is entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as is each of the other States), and at present is entitled to elect 10 of the 75 members of the House of Representatives (who are divided amongst the States in proportion to population). Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage. Three Senators are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for a three-year term. Preferential voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General-in-Council. Members of the Cabinet on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Cabinet.

The following statement shows the names of the present Governor-General and Cabinet, and Senators and Members of the House of Representatives for Queensland.

#### THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Honourable William John McKell.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

*Prime Minister and Treasurer.*—Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley (N.S.W.).

*Attorney-General and External Affairs.*—Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, L.L.D., D.Litt., K.C. (N.S.W.).

*Labour and National Service.*—Hon. E. J. Holloway (V.).

*Air and Civil Aviation.*—Hon. A. S. Drakeford (V.).

*Vice-President of Executive Council.*—Hon. W. J. Scully (N.S.W.).

*Supply and Shipping.*—Senator Hon. W. P. Ashley (N.S.W.).

*Defence, Post-War Reconstruction, and in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.*—Hon. J. J. Dedman (V.).

*Transport and External Territories.*—Hon. E. J. Ward (N.S.W.).

*Postmaster-General.*—Senator Hon. D. Cameron (V.).

*Information and Immigration.*—Hon. A. A. Calwell (V.).

*Interior.*—Hon. H. V. Johnson (W.A.).

*Health and Social Services.*—Senator Hon. N. E. McKenna (T.).

*Commerce and Agriculture.*—Hon. R. T. Pollard (V.).

*Works and Housing.*—Hon. N. Lemmon (W.A.).

*Munitions.*—Senator Hon. J. I. Armstrong (N.S.W.).

*Army.*—Hon. C. Chambers (S.A.).

*Trade and Customs.*—Senator Hon. B. Courtice (Q.).

*Navy.*—Hon. W. J. F. Riordan (Q.).

*Repatriation.*—Hon. H. C. Barnard (T.).

## QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

(AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES).

SENATE<sup>a</sup>.

Elected—21st September, 1940.

Term—1st July, 1941, to 30th June, 1947.

Elected—21st August, 1943.

Term—1st July, 1944, to 30th June, 1950.

Cooper, W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*).Brown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).Crawford, Hon. T. W. (*Independent*).Collings, Hon. J. S. (*Labour*).Foll, Hon. H. S. (*Liberal*).Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).

<sup>a</sup>At the Senate Election on 28th September, 1946, three Liberal-Country Senators were elected to serve from 1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1953:—W. J. Cooper, N. O'Sullivan, and (Miss) A. Rankin.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last General Election—28th September, 1946.

*Metropolitan.*Brisbane .. .. Lawson, Hon. G. (*Labour*).Griffith .. .. Conelan, W. P. (*Labour*).Lilley .. .. Hadley, J. W. (*Labour*).*Southern.*Darling Downs .. Fadden, Rt. Hon. A. W. (*Country*).Maranoa .. .. Adermann, C. F. (*Country*).Moreton .. .. Francis, Hon. J. (*Liberal*).Wide Bay .. .. Corser, B. H. (*Country*).*Central and Northern.*Capricornia .. Davidson, C. W. (*Liberal-Country*).Herbert .. .. Edmonds, W. F. (*Labour*).Kennedy .. .. Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. (*Labour*).

The last General Election of Members of the House of Representatives was held on 28th September, 1946. At the same time, Senators were elected to replace those Senators due to retire on 30th June, 1947. First preference votes were distributed amongst the parties as shown in the following table.

## COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1946.

## FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.	House of Representatives.	Senate.
Labour .. .. .	256,370	243,358
Liberal .. .. .	121,877	..
Country .. .. .	131,697	..
Liberal-Country .. .. .	28,999	289,843
Service .. .. .	43,338	37,724
Communist .. .. .	11,546	..
Non Party .. .. .	1,668	..

Details of the voting at the last Federal Election, together with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given in the following table. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in *italics*, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND,  
28TH SEPTEMBER, 1946.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Brisbane.. .. <i>(Brisbane)</i>	69,392	Lawson, G. .. .. Ward, G. .. .. Olive, C. G. C. ..	Labour .. Liberal .. Service ..	33,763 22,314 5,806
Capricornia .. .. <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	62,838	Davidson, C. W. .. Forde, F. M. .. .. Taylor, A. D. .. ..	Liberal- Country .. Labour .. Service ..	28,999 26,611 2,454
Darling Downs .. .. <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	55,701	Fadden, A. W. .. .. English, W. R. .. .. Owen, M. G. .. ..	Country .. Labour .. Service ..	31,550 17,902 3,209
Griffith .. .. <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	73,575	Conelan, W. P. .. .. Scott, W. L. .. .. Chesby, A. A. .. ..	Labour .. Liberal .. Service ..	33,725 25,970 7,565
Herbert .. .. <i>(Townsville)</i>	71,136	Edmonds, W. F. .. .. Roberts, L. H. S. .. .. Henry, J. C. .. .. Pollard, J. S. .. .. McNamee, A. G. .. ..	Labour .. Country .. Communist .. Non-Party .. Service ..	28,246 20,804 9,404 1,668 1,236
Kennedy .. .. <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	53,915	Riordan, W. J. F. .. .. Cummings, C. J. .. ..	Labour .. Country ..	25,404 18,769
Lilley .. .. <i>(Brisbane)</i>	77,002	Hadley, J. W. .. .. Wilson, C. H. .. .. Mocatta, G. H. .. ..	Labour .. Liberal .. Service ..	32,780 31,072 7,776
Maranoa .. .. <i>(Dalby)</i>	57,866	Adermann, C. F. .. .. Duffey, J. J. .. .. Walker, J. R. .. ..	Country .. Labour .. Service ..	29,547 18,934 2,441
Moreton .. .. <i>(Ipswich)</i>	76,572	Francis, J. .. .. Perrett, J. W. .. .. McCormack, C. M. .. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Service ..	42,521 22,934 4,985
Wide Bay .. .. <i>(Maryborough)</i>	62,319	Corser, B. H. .. .. Watson, G. A. H. .. .. Paterson, E. E. .. .. Julius, M. N. .. ..	Country .. Labour .. Service .. Communist ..	31,027 16,071 7,866 2,142

## 4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States are shown hereunder.

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. J. McGirr ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	May, 1947
Victoria ..	Hon. J. Cain ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	Nov., 1945
Queensland ..	Hon. E. M. Hanlon ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	May, 1947
S. Australia ..	Hon. T. Playford ( <i>Liberal Country</i> ) ..	March, 1947
W. Australia ..	Hon. R. McLarty ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	March, 1947
Tasmania ..	Hon. R. Cosgrove ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	Nov., 1946

The Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years; while that of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years.

## 5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

A comparison of the number of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given hereunder. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

## PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

Particulars.		Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members <sup>a</sup> —									
Upper House .. No.		36	60	34	..	20	30	18	198
Lower House .. No.		75	90	65	62	39	50	30	411
Annual Salary <sup>a</sup> —									
Upper House .. £	1,000	1,000	..	350	..	600	600	435 <sup>b</sup>	..
Lower House .. £	1,000	1,000	875	650	850 <sup>c</sup>	600	600	450 <sup>b</sup>	..
Total Cost—									
Executive .. £1,000		90	39	26	22	15	20	18	230
Parliament .. £1,000		589	186	99	92	83	93	34	1,176
Total .. .. £1,000		679	225	125	114	98	113	52	1,406
Cost per Head—									
Executive .. s. d.	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 10	1 6	0 8	
Parliament .. s. d.	1 7	1 3	1 0	1 9	2 8	3 10	2 9	3 2	
Total .. .. s. d.	1 10	1 6	1 3	2 2	3 2	4 8	4 3	3 10	

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1945.

<sup>b</sup> Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

<sup>c</sup> Increased from £650 to £850 from 27th November, 1944.

## 6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

Plans are being made for the division of Queensland into approximately 20 regions for post-war development. It is desired to encourage the healthy growth of economic and social life in all habitable parts of the State. Each region will embrace an area in which economic resources and transport systems will tend to create a community with common interests. It will include at least one town which it is hoped will develop within a reasonable period into a city with a population of 50,000 or more, which will be the Regional Centre. This city will be large enough to supply the surrounding rural areas with certain factory products and most "services", which are now either not available to, or can be procured only at excessive cost by, residents of country districts. (See page 121 for further details.)

At present, there are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: In the past local government areas have been created as each part of the State became populated, but the present trend is towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Prior to separation, Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act* of 1858, but this Act was repealed in 1864. At this time there were 16 municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

*The Local Government Act*, 1878, divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country districts. This was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act*, 1879, which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. *The Local Works Loans Act*, 1880, made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act*, 1890, which, for the first time in any country, based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land instead of on the annual value.

*The Local Government Act*, 1902, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor-in-Council to create, abolish and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. By 1920, there were 170 local authorities, by 1930, 148, while the present number is 144.

With the passing of *The Local Government Act*, 1936, all previous Acts have been consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and

classified into (a) Cities, (b) Towns, and (c) Shires. The Act delegates wide powers. There are now twelve Cities, eleven Towns, and 121 Shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by *The Local Government Act*, 1936, where its own *City of Brisbane Act* is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor-in-Council) altering the application of *The Local Government Act* to Brisbane. The Greater Brisbane Municipality was created in 1925, and is the only Australian capital which is not divided for Local Government purposes.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions.

(c) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under *The Justices Acts*, 1886 to 1932, power was given to the Governor-in-Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, their numbers increased with the growth of municipalities.

(d) *Electoral Districts*: The State Electoral Districts of Queensland, while conforming in some measure to the division into Local Government Areas, are arrived at according to the density of population. The State is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1931, into 62 Electoral Districts, consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) area of proposed Districts which do not comprise any part of a city.

Under the Commonwealth *Elections Act* and *The Elections Acts*, 1885 to 1898, *Amendment Act* of 1900, Queensland forms one electorate for the election of six Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives there are ten Divisions each returning one Member.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts*: Under *The Industrial Arbitration Act*, 1919, the State was divided into five districts for Basic Wage purposes at the time of the declaration of the first State Basic Wage in November, 1921. These districts are South-Eastern, South-Western, Mackay, North-Eastern, and North-Western; they have not been altered since 1921. On the frontispiece map the boundaries of these districts are shown in blue.

(f) *Pastoral Districts*: Under *The Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act*, 1863, fifteen Pastoral Districts were proclaimed. These were used for administrative purposes, but are now practically obsolete.

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map marks in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the maps in Chapter 13 show the Local Authorities in each Division.



## Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

### 1. POPULATION.

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. The growth of the population was at first rapid, reaching 400,395 in December, 1891. The figure was 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, and at 31st December, 1945, 1,086,628. The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government. During the intercensal period 1921-1933, the population of Queensland increased by 25.3 per cent., which was more than in any other State except Western Australia. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 31.9 per cent.; New South Wales, 23.8; Victoria, 18.9; South Australia, 17.3; and Tasmania, 6.5. This increase comprises a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population has fallen, and a net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions. In common with the other States, the fluctuations in numbers of immigrants from overseas have been largely dependent upon fluctuations of Commonwealth and State Government assistance and oversea borrowing.

The following table shows the population of all States at Censuses since 1891, and the Queensland population for tropical and sub-tropical areas for the 1921 and 1933 Censuses.

At the 1861 Census, the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>393,718</b>	<b>498,129</b>	<b>605,813</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>947,534</b>
N. S. Wales ..	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Victoria ..	1,139,840	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
South Australia	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
W. Australia ..	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
N. Territory ..	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
A.C. Territory ..	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	1,714	2,572	8,947
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>3,174,392</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>

*a* Included with New South Wales.

*n* Not available.

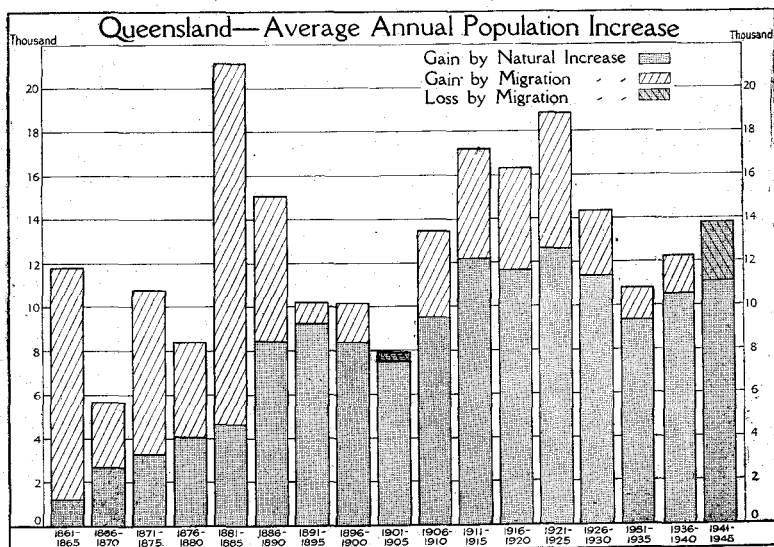
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure has increased since then to the last Census, when the percentage was 14.3.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the last ten years. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates *per head*.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1935. <sup>a</sup>

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year ended 30th June.	Mean for Year ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1935 ..	508,381	462,338	970,719	960,859	966,198
1936 ..	514,174	467,960	982,134	972,190	978,589
1937 ..	519,689	473,772	993,461	984,117	989,668
1938 ..	525,271	478,879	1,004,150	995,333	1,000,749
1939 ..	532,404	486,723	1,019,127	1,006,831	1,013,710
1940 ..	537,676	493,795	1,031,471	1,020,449	1,026,099
1941 ..	539,424	500,020	1,039,444	1,032,220	1,037,142
1942 ..	536,675	502,951	1,039,626	1,037,694	1,037,374
1943 ..	545,109	511,774	1,056,883	1,042,179	1,049,570
1944 ..	551,255	519,064	1,070,319	1,057,099	1,063,651
1945 ..	559,227	527,401	1,086,628	1,070,691	1,078,530

<sup>a</sup> Figures from 1939 revised since last issue.



*Australian States.*—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and oversea migration (all of which are accurately recorded) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is, in normal times, unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. During the war, records of interstate movements were particularly troublesome, on account of movements of large numbers of Australian and Allied Servicemen, which should not be taken into the reckoning. At 30th June, 1943, therefore, State population estimates were revised on the basis of the 1943 Civilian Registration. As it was found that net war-time movements of civilians between States had become negligible, it was decided that quarterly estimates of State populations after June, 1943, should take into account only births, deaths, and oversea migration for each State. Such estimates are shown in the next table.

The mean population of each State for any year is a weighted average of the actual population at the beginning and end of the first quarter, and the ends of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the year. From 1943, on account of wartime difficulties of making population estimates, it was decided to use 30th June population as the mean population for the calendar year, and 31st December population as the mean for the financial year. The original method of calculating mean populations has now been reverted to for the figures shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 31st Dec., 1945. <i>a</i>
	30th June, 1945.	31st Dec., 1945.	Year ended 30th June, 1945.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1945.	
N. S. Wales ..	2,898,465	2,912,983	2,881,714	2,897,526	100
Victoria ..	2,012,260	2,020,630	2,003,118	2,011,878	97
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,079,039</b>	<b>1,086,628</b>	<b>1,070,691</b>	<b>1,078,530</b>	<b>106</b>
South Australia ..	629,116	632,609	624,997	628,913	98
W. Australia ..	489,983	492,018	487,382	489,803	107
Tasmania ..	247,840	249,414	246,251	247,803	101
N. Territory ..	5,221	5,242	5,189	5,217	340
A. C. Territory	14,643	14,804	14,495	14,643	96
 Australia ..	 7,376,567	 7,414,328	 7,333,837	 7,374,313	 99

*a* Males per 100 females.

*Masculinity.*—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860, the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since,

until at the 31st December, 1945, it was 106. The masculinity in Western Australia is now higher than in Queensland, but it is not to be compared with the Northern Territory, where the masculinity, which had increased greatly during the war on account of the departure of females, is 340 per 100 females. In the four other States, the sexes are fairly evenly divided, with Victoria and South Australia having a slight excess of females. The Australian Capital Territory, which before the war had an excess of males, had a slight excess of females at the end of 1945. Details are shown in the table on the previous page.

*Increase of Population.*—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1939. The years have been combined to give details for three periods of six years.

## POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.		Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.			
		Interstate.	Oversea.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.		
					Inter-state.	Oversea.	Total.
1st January, 1922—31st December, 1927.							
N. S. Wales	197,735	2,102	102,128	14.50	0.15	7.49	7.64
Victoria ..	116,841	-2,889	77,153	11.75	-0.29	7.76	7.47
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>73,343</b>	<b>18,132</b>	<b>19,183</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>7.57</b>
S. Australia	40,294	8,553	19,041	12.55	2.66	5.93	8.59
W. Australia	29,836	-12,228	45,741	13.50	-5.53	20.70	15.17
Tasmania	19,698	-18,207	-1,016	14.95	-13.81	-0.77	-14.58
Australia <sup>a</sup>	477,963	..	262,104	13.54	..	7.43	7.43
1st January, 1928—31st December, 1933.							
N. S. Wales	162,992	4,405	12,467	10.67	0.29	0.82	1.11
Victoria ..	85,739	-4,751	1,659	7.97	-0.44	0.15	-0.29
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>62,128</b>	<b>9,749</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>1.91</b>
S. Australia	28,771	-16,779	1,055	8.35	-4.87	0.31	-4.56
W. Australia	28,813	6,410	5,144	11.13	2.48	1.99	4.47
Tasmania	15,553	-1,470	-1,124	11.51	-1.09	-0.83	-1.92
Australia <sup>a</sup>	384,670	..	20,467	9.86	..	0.52	0.52
1st January, 1934—31st December, 1939.							
N. S. Wales	126,471	9,164	13,635	7.86	0.57	0.85	1.42
Victoria ..	61,544	-9,749	9,982	5.54	-0.88	0.90	0.02
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>9,035</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.89</b>
S. Australia	21,098	-5,700	835	5.97	-1.61	0.24	-1.37
W. Australia	26,126	-3,173	5,616	9.64	-1.17	2.07	0.90
Tasmania	14,235	-3,395	-426	10.08	-2.40	-0.30	-2.70
Australia <sup>a</sup>	309,456	..	31,719	7.58	..	0.78	0.78

<sup>a</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The table on the previous page brings out some interesting features.

1. *Natural Increase.*—The rate of natural increase has shown a heavy fall in every State and in the late 1930's was little more than half of what it was in the early 1920's. In each period Tasmania had the highest rate of natural increase, with Queensland a close second and Victoria the lowest. In the three non-industrial States (Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania) the rate of natural increase has fallen by about one-third, while in the three industrial States it has fallen by about one-half.

2. *Oversea Migration.*—The rate of oversea migration has fallen off very heavily but its distribution between States has not changed very much. In proportion to its population, Western Australia has always attracted the largest number of oversea migrants and Tasmania the fewest. A substantial proportion of all the oversea migrants land in New South Wales, but many of these are en route to Queensland. Although Queensland ranks low as the immediate destination of immigrants from overseas, Census results show this State to be second only to Western Australia in the relative numbers of oversea immigrants who ultimately settle here.

3. *Interstate Migration.*—Relative to its population, Queensland attracted the largest number of interstate migrants throughout the period, except for the years 1928 to 1933, when the recrudescence of gold mining in Western Australia led to heavy interstate migration to that State. Victoria and Tasmania were losing population throughout by interstate migration, and South Australia from 1927, while the gainers were Queensland and New South Wales.

During these eighteen years, Queensland obtained 77 per cent. of her population increase from children born in the State, 9 per cent. by oversea migration, and 14 per cent. by migration from other Australian States.

*Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population for all States is available at each Census; but in the following table estimates are shown for Queensland and Australia as at the 30th June, 1945.

POPULATION, AGE DISTRIBUTION AT 30TH JUNE, 1945.

Age Group.	Queensland.			Australia.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4 ..	55,332	53,022	108,354	354,334	340,462	694,796
5-9 ..	46,068	44,338	90,406	289,145	278,491	567,636
10-14 ..	40,563	39,487	80,050	268,338	259,464	527,802
15-19 ..	45,953	44,968	90,921	311,349	299,941	611,290
20-29 ..	90,999	89,268	180,267	606,078	605,760	1,211,838
30-39 ..	85,487	78,721	164,208	574,113	560,430	1,134,543
40-49 ..	71,346	64,765	136,111	470,369	462,230	932,599
50-59 ..	60,400	53,512	113,912	407,281	417,195	824,476
60-69 ..	36,727	33,274	70,001	260,040	270,614	530,654
70-79 ..	17,409	17,165	34,574	121,408	142,300	263,708
80 & over	5,063	5,172	10,235	33,402	43,823	77,225
Total ..	555,347	523,692	1,079,039	3,695,857	3,680,710	7,376,567

The figures for 1945 have been obtained from the Occupation Survey of June, 1945, together with estimates of the age distribution of members of the Services. In addition, the numbers up to the age of 14 were calculated from relevant birth and death statistics.

*Birthplaces.*—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for Queensland for the 1933 Census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 98·6 per cent. of the population in 1933 were British subjects and 96·8 per cent. were born in British countries.

POPULATION, BIRTHPLACES AS RECORDED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Birthplace.	Metropolitan.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia ..	113,542	127,292	240,834	404,665	385,830	790,495
Europe .. ..	28,496	27,787	56,283	84,959	61,692	146,651
Asia .. ..	549	260	809	4,191	652	4,843
Africa .. ..	183	163	346	553	345	898
America .. ..	389	283	672	1,179	631	1,810
Other <sup>a</sup> .. ..	366	438	804	1,670	1,167	2,837
Total .. ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
<i>Certain Countries (Included Above)</i>						
Australia .. ..	112,635	126,540	239,175	401,876	384,249	786,125
New Zealand .. ..	883	730	1,613	2,512	1,521	4,033
British Isles .. ..	25,921	26,170	52,091	66,702	53,578	120,280
Denmark .. ..	273	184	457	1,212	613	1,825
Germany .. ..	772	644	1,416	4,117	2,865	6,982
Greece .. ..	295	107	402	1,228	390	1,618
Italy .. ..	166	66	232	6,005	2,338	8,343
China .. ..	220	66	286	1,792	140	1,932

<sup>a</sup> Polynesia, at sea, and not stated.

The proportion of Australian born was by far the greatest and had risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 in 1933, whilst the percentage for the British Isles had fallen from 17 to 13. Of foreign born, Germans and Chinese decreased, and Italians increased.

A comparison with the other States shows that Queensland, with the exception of Western Australia, had the lowest percentage of Australian born (New South Wales 86, Victoria 88, South Australia 90, Western Australia 75, Tasmania 94), and the second highest of those born in the British Isles. Though Queensland had the greatest number of Italian born, the percentage of the total population, 0·88, was less than that for Western Australia, 1·04.

Although the metropolitan population was 31·6 per cent. of the total Queensland population, it contained only 30·4 per cent. of Australian born, 20·3 per cent. of German born, 24·9 per cent. of Greek born, and 2·8 per cent. of Italian born, but 43·3 per cent. of those born in the British Isles. The Germans, Italians, and Greeks are located more in the farming and sugar areas, whilst the British people are more attracted by commercial, industrial, and professional life.

*Religions.*—The following table shows the religions of the population of Queensland as stated at the Census. It should be noted that the information is not strictly comparable with that for previous Censuses (which is not given here), as, for the first time, the religion question was made a voluntary one, and 131,729 persons took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 19,397 who gave no answer at the 1921 Census. Only 1,932 persons definitely stated that they had no religion.

POPULATION, RELIGION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Religion.	Metropolitan.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian—						
Church of England	51,531	56,242	107,773	172,740	159,232	331,972
Catholic <sup>a</sup> ..	28,399	33,639	62,038	105,507	101,057	206,564
Presbyterian ..	16,343	17,953	34,296	54,799	52,014	106,813
Methodist ..	13,264	15,093	28,357	43,476	44,433	87,909
Lutheran ..	887	898	1,785	10,257	8,633	18,890
Baptist ..	3,217	3,938	7,155	7,171	7,820	14,991
Congregational..	1,618	1,961	3,579	4,180	4,489	8,669
Church of Christ	620	835	1,455	2,348	2,672	5,020
Salvation Army	637	812	1,449	2,106	2,391	4,497
Other ..	4,681	5,175	9,856	13,943	12,404	26,347
Total Christian ..	121,197	136,546	257,743	416,527	395,145	811,672
Non-Christian ..	550	468	1,018	1,553	648	2,201
No Religion ..	494	192	686	1,544	388	1,932
Indefinite and Not Stated ..	21,284	19,017	40,301	77,593	54,136	131,729
Total ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534

<sup>a</sup> Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

*Conjugal Condition.*—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people of Queensland at the 1933 Census. It will be noticed that, according to the records, there were nearly 3,000 married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in the country districts or out of the State, while in the whole State there were 3,600 married men whose wives were out of the State. This may have reflected the migration of men from other States in search of work at that time.

In Queensland, widowed persons were 10·52 per cent. of all persons who had been married, compared with 11·14 per cent. in Australia as a whole, while divorcees were 0·40 per cent., compared with 0·72 per cent. for all Australia.

## POPULATION, CONJUGAL CONDITION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Metropolitan.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	38,885	37,770	76,655	138,429	133,004	271,433
Age 15 and Over	41,607	44,478	86,085	160,887	110,592	271,479
Total Never Married	80,492	82,248	162,740	299,316	243,596	542,912
Married .. ..	57,935	60,565	118,500	180,045	176,400	356,445
Widowed .. ..	4,346	12,580	16,926	13,600	28,504	42,104
Divorced .. ..	337	379	716	927	674	1,601
Not Stated ..	415	451	866	3,329	1,143	4,472
Total ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
Percentages <sup>a</sup> —	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married ..	39.92	37.69	38.74	45.26	34.98	40.42
Married .. ..	55.59	51.33	53.32	50.65	55.79	53.07
Widowed .. ..	4.17	10.66	7.62	3.83	9.02	6.27
Divorced .. ..	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.24

<sup>a</sup> Excluding persons under 15 and those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

*Dependent Children.*—The following information is given as providing some information as to the family composition of the population. But it must be remembered that children over 16 years of age are excluded, and the figures show guardianship, not necessarily paternity or maternity.

## PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, CENSUS, 1933.

Number of Dependent Children.	Metropolitan.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1 .. ..	14,025	1,939	15,964	41,427	4,480	45,907
2 .. ..	10,135	784	10,919	32,746	2,037	34,783
3 .. ..	5,471	413	5,884	20,061	1,050	21,111
4 .. ..	2,698	144	2,842	11,105	448	11,553
5 .. ..	1,196	58	1,254	5,726	244	5,970
6 .. ..	525	21	546	2,889	86	2,975
7 .. ..	198	7	205	1,265	31	1,296
8 .. ..	65	2	67	465	11	476
9 .. ..	24	2	26	140	2	142
10 and over ..	2	..	2	58	..	58
Total Persons ..	34,339	3,370	37,709	115,882	8,389	124,271
Dependent Children	72,774	5,821	78,595	271,919	15,555	287,474
Children per Person	2.12	1.73	2.08	2.35	1.85	2.31



The average number of children under 16 years dependent on each person was, for males having dependent children, 2.25 for Australia, compared with 2.35 for Queensland; and, for females having dependent children, 1.77 for Australia, compared with 1.85 for Queensland.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the east coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the east coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. The map on page 41 shows the distribution of the population as at 31st December, 1939. In Brisbane itself over one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The mean populations for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1933 AND 1945.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1933.	Mean Population, 1945.
Moreton .. .. .	425,744	525,336
Maryborough .. .. .	104,946	109,970
Downs .. .. .	104,281	114,298
Roma .. .. .	16,735	16,234
South Western .. .. .	12,303	12,717
<i>Total South Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>664,009</i>	<i>778,555</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	70,611	78,525
Central Western .. .. .	23,112	21,987
Far Western .. .. .	5,491	5,063
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>99,214</i>	<i>105,575</i>
Mackay .. .. .	32,656	36,610
Townsville .. .. .	59,510	66,962
Cairns .. .. .	72,421	73,968
Peninsula .. .. .	3,129	1,242
North Western .. .. .	16,595	15,618
<i>Total North Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>184,311</i>	<i>194,400</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. .. .	<b>947,534</b>	<b>1,078,530</b>

*Local Authorities.*—The area and population of each Local Authority Area at 31st December, 1945, are shown in the table on pages 39 and 40. Populations are based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other sources, and have been revised according to latest available data, so that some are not directly comparable with those shown in 1945 *Year Book*.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
<i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND.</i>					
<i>Moreton Division.</i>					
BRISBANE ..	385	393,580	Gatton ..	585	6,500
IPSWICH ..	12½	26,427	Kilcoy ..	555	2,600
COOLANGATTA ..	6½	2,550	Laidley ..	270	5,000
REDCLIFFE ..	12	5,300	Landsborough ..	430	5,100
SOUTHPORT ..	40	6,497	Maroochy ..	455	13,267
Beaudesert ..	750	5,500	Moreton ..	295	7,800
Beenleigh ..	100	2,500	Nerang ..	245	3,300
Boonah ..	540	6,300	Normanby ..	230	2,300
Caboolture ..	485	5,450	Pine ..	290	4,500
Cleveland ..	28	3,000	Rosewood ..	245	4,500
Coomera ..	118	1,020	Tamborine ..	275	2,500
Crow's Nest ..	430	2,500	Tingalpa ..	100	1,927
Esk ..	1,500	7,400	Waterford ..	135	1,318
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>					
BUNDABERG ..	13½	15,000	Kolan ..	1,035	2,750
GYMPIE ..	6	8,500	Mundubbera ..	1,620	2,400
MARYBOROUGH ..	7½	14,500	Murgon ..	270	3,700
Biggenden ..	515	2,500	Nanango ..	675	4,350
Burrum ..	1,525	7,250	Noosa ..	325	5,100
Eidsvoll ..	1,880	1,400	Perry ..	905	610
Gayndah ..	1,065	3,500	Tiaro ..	860	2,850
Gooburru ..	485	4,000	Widgee ..	1,130	7,700
Isis ..	680	3,930	Wondai ..	1,390	4,700
Kilkivan ..	1,260	4,350	Woocoo ..	600	800
Kingaroy ..	940	7,750	Woongarra ..	250	3,050
<i>Downs Division.</i>					
TOOWOOMBA ..	18½	34,000	Inglewood ..	2,360	3,694
WARWICK ..	7	7,500	Jondaryan ..	745	5,000
DALBY ..	5½	4,750	Millmerran ..	1,760	2,775
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	2,700	Murilla ..	2,290	2,600
Allora ..	270	2,325	Pittsworth ..	420	3,600
Cambooya ..	220	1,880	Rosalie ..	850	7,000
Chinchilla ..	3,370	5,000	Rosenthal ..	770	2,200
Clifton ..	340	3,010	Stanthorpe ..	1,035	7,362
Drayton ..	54	1,400	Tara ..	4,380	2,000
Glenallan ..	675	5,750	Waggamba ..	5,440	2,600
Highfields ..	235	1,900	Wambo ..	2,220	6,000
<i>Roma Division.</i>					
ROMA ..	30	3,600	Booringa ..	10,800	2,900
Balonne ..	12,070	4,330	Bungil ..	5,060	2,500
Bendmere ..	1,545	1,590	Warroo ..	5,330	1,420
<i>South Western Division.</i>					
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	4,000	Paroo ..	18,460	3,700
Bulloo ..	28,500	600	Quilpie ..	26,220	1,900
Murweh ..	16,960	2,600			

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.—*cont'd.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
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## CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

*Rockhampton Division.*

ROCKHAMPTON	59	34,000	Fitzroy .. ..	1,990	4,100
GLADSTONE ..	12½	5,200	Livingstone ..	5,170	6,300
Banana .. ..	6,110	8,250	Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,900
Broadsound ..	7,070	1,500	Monto .. ..	1,660	4,500
Calliope .. ..	2,435	3,859	Mount Morgan ..	195	5,200
Duaringa .. ..	6,300	1,630	Taroom .. ..	7,020	1,850

*Central Western Division.*

Aramac .. ..	9,020	1,600	Ilfracombe .. ..	2,520	481
Barcaldine ..	3,240	2,450	Jericho .. ..	8,410	1,600
Bauhinia .. ..	9,720	1,650	Longreach .. ..	9,120	4,400
Belyando .. ..	11,490	3,300	Peak Downs .. ..	3,150	650
Blackall .. ..	6,290	2,800	Tambo .. ..	3,930	800
Emerald .. ..	4,510	2,400			

*Far Western Division.*

Barcoo .. ..	23,780	800	Isisford .. ..	4,090	700
Boulia .. ..	23,570	750	Winton .. ..	20,930	2,680
Diamantina ..	36,800	166			

## NORTH QUEENSLAND.

*Mackay Division.*

MACKAY .. ..	7	12,600	Pioneer .. ..	1,175	11,600
Mirani .. ..	825	4,800	Proserpine .. ..	845	3,900
Nebo .. ..	3,830	550	Sarina .. ..	545	3,400

*Townsville Division.*

CH. TOWERS ..	23	7,700	Dalrymple .. ..	27,620	2,500
TOWNSVILLE..	69	35,000	Thuringowa .. ..	1,560	2,300
BOWEN .. ..	4½	3,300	Wangaratta .. ..	8,900	4,600
Ayr .. ..	1,980	12,000			

*Cairns Division.*

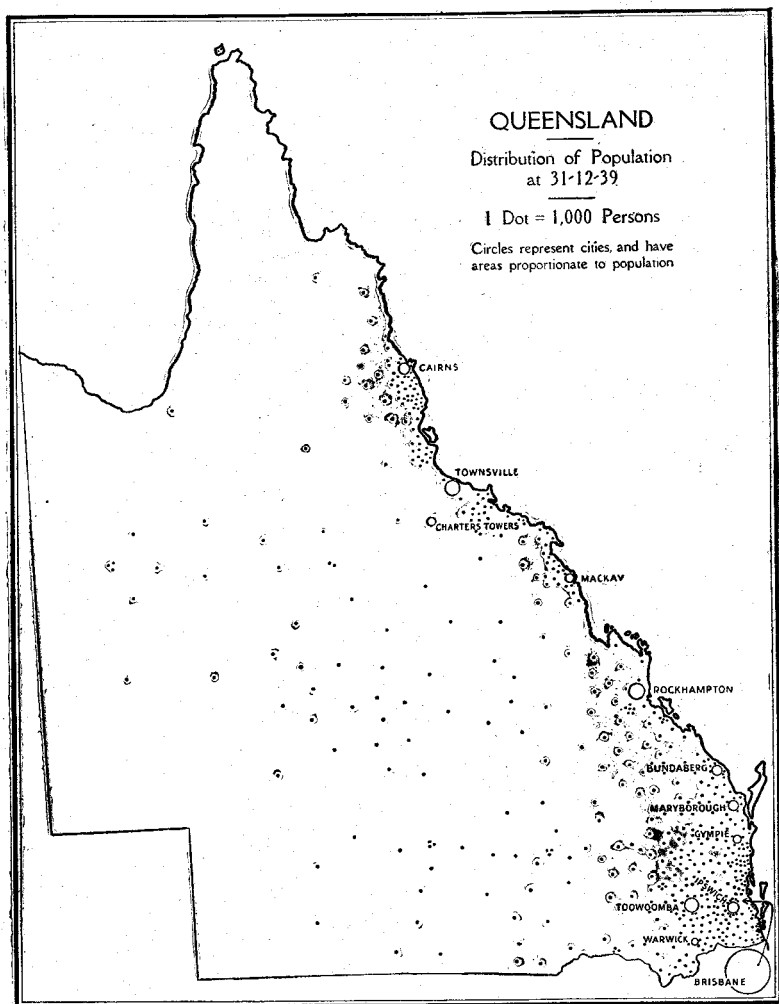
CAIRNS .. ..	14½	15,750	Herberton .. ..	2,480	3,454
Atherton .. ..	235	4,370	Hinchinbrook ..	1,210	9,800
Cardwell .. ..	1,220	4,400	Johnstone .. ..	585	12,500
Douglas .. ..	760	2,540	Mulgrave .. ..	690	11,038
Eacham .. ..	445	4,100	Woothakata .. ..	20,430	6,500

*Peninsula Division.*

THURSDAY IS. ..	1½	50	Cook .. ..	49,020	1,200
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*North Western Division.*

HUGHENDEN ..	26	1,900	Croydon .. ..	10,960	220
Barkly Tableland	15,160	500	Etheridge .. ..	15,280	1,100
Burke .. ..	17,270	400	Flinders .. ..	16,630	1,300
Carpentaria ..	25,850	600	McKinlay .. ..	15,860	1,600
Cloncurry .. ..	19,660	6,500	Wyangarie .. ..	9,650	1,600



*Towns with 1,000 or more Persons.*—The following estimates of the populations of towns having 1,000 or more persons are based on Ration Book issues in June, 1944. Allowance has been made for persons absent in the Armed Forces. Figures for Cities and Towns included below (in capitals) are as at 31st December, 1945.

Allora .. .. .	1,290	Ingham .. .. .	3,523
Atherton .. .. .	2,339	Inglewood .. .. .	1,073
Ayr .. .. .	5,592	Innisfail .. .. .	4,236
Babinda .. .. .	1,896	IPSWICH .. .. .	26,427
Barcaldine .. .. .	2,262	Jandowae .. .. .	1,363
Beaudesert .. .. .	2,504	Kilcoy .. .. .	1,279
Beenleigh .. .. .	1,021	Killarney .. .. .	1,217
Biggenden .. .. .	1,073	Kingaroy .. .. .	3,875
Biloela .. .. .	1,730	Laidley .. .. .	1,641
Blackall .. .. .	2,069	Longreach .. .. .	3,745
Boonah .. .. .	2,387	MACKAY .. .. .	12,600
BOWEN .. .. .	3,300	Mackay North .. .. .	1,615
BRISBANE .. .. .	393,580	Maleny .. .. .	1,175
BUNDABERG .. .. .	15,000	Mareeba .. .. .	2,805
Bundamba .. .. .	1,153	Maroochydore .. .. .	1,280
Burleigh Heads .. .. .	1,090	MARYBOROUGH .. .. .	14,500
Caboolture .. .. .	1,882	Mitchell .. .. .	1,491
CAIRNS .. .. .	15,750	Monto .. .. .	1,896
Caloundra .. .. .	1,293	Mossman .. .. .	1,421
CHARLEVILLE .. .. .	4,000	Mount Isa .. .. .	3,139
CHARTERS TOWERS .. .. .	7,700	Mount Morgan .. .. .	3,799
Childers .. .. .	2,069	Mundubbera .. .. .	1,163
Chinchilla .. .. .	2,206	Murgon .. .. .	1,840
Clermont .. .. .	1,861	Nambour .. .. .	3,308
Clifton .. .. .	1,128	Nanango .. .. .	1,887
Cloncurry .. .. .	1,827	Oakey .. .. .	1,860
Collinsville .. .. .	2,044	Pittsworth .. .. .	1,788
COOLANGATTA .. .. .	2,550	Proserpine .. .. .	2,494
Cooroy .. .. .	1,236	REDCLIFFE .. .. .	5,300
Crow's Nest .. .. .	1,095	Richmond .. .. .	1,150
Cunnamulla .. .. .	2,189	ROCKHAMPTON .. .. .	34,000
DALBY .. .. .	4,750	ROMA .. .. .	3,600
Dunwich .. .. .	1,100	Rosewood .. .. .	1,792
Edmonton .. .. .	1,206	St George .. .. .	1,822
Emerald .. .. .	1,606	Sarina .. .. .	1,931
Esk .. .. .	1,124	South Johnstone .. .. .	1,007
Gatton .. .. .	1,756	SOUTHPORT .. .. .	6,497
Gayndah .. .. .	2,001	Springsure .. .. .	1,113
GLADSTONE .. .. .	5,200	Stanthorpe .. .. .	2,886
Goodna .. .. .	1,064	Tewantin .. .. .	1,120
Goomeri .. .. .	1,232	Texas .. .. .	1,240
GOONDIWINDI .. .. .	2,700	Toogoolawah .. .. .	1,286
Gordonvale .. .. .	2,575	TOOWOOMBA .. .. .	34,000
GYMPIE .. .. .	8,500	TOWNSVILLE .. .. .	35,000
Herberton .. .. .	1,181	Tully .. .. .	2,417
Home Hill .. .. .	2,715	WARWICK .. .. .	7,500
Howard .. .. .	1,016	Winton .. .. .	1,767
HUGHENDEN .. .. .	1,900	Yeppoon .. .. .	2,559

*Brisbane.*—The following table shows the growth of the city's population as at the Census dates, and also the growth over the last ten years. The City of Brisbane, as constituted in 1925, covers an area of 385 square miles. It has been estimated that about one-quarter of the area, or 96 square miles, is covered by the city proper and suburban settlement.

Brisbane had 20·1 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1861, and the proportion has increased, though irregularly, to 31·6 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and to 36·2 at the end of 1945. The proportion of the population living in the metropolitan area is lower than for any other State except Tasmania.

In estimating the population of Brisbane at Census dates, an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the metropolitan (City of Brisbane) area.

#### BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.			Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.			Estimated Population.
1861	..	..	6,051	20·1	1936	..	..	313,430
1871	..	..	25,916	21·6	1937	..	..	318,430
1881	..	..	47,172	22·1	1938	..	..	325,890
1891	..	..	101,554	25·8	1939	..	..	330,000
1901	..	..	119,428	24·0	1940	..	..	335,520
					1941	..	..	344,230
1911	..	..	139,480	23·0	1942	..	..	353,590
1921	..	..	209,946	27·8	1943	..	..	370,460
1933	..	..	299,748	31·6	1944	..	..	384,044
					1945	..	..	393,580

### 3. BIRTHS.

For purposes of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the State of Queensland is divided into thirty-six Registry Districts, each having a District Registrar at its chief town, and an Assistant District Registrar at centres of less importance. Returns are forwarded quarterly to the Registrar-General, at the General Registry Office, Brisbane, by all the District Registrars.

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be *notified* in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or place where the birth occurred, excepting in the case of a birth occurring in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week or three weeks respectively. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Baby Clinic is established, *The Health Act*, 1937, requires the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the

infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

Births and birth rates for separate statistical divisions of Queensland are shown in the next table.

Birth rates are not entirely satisfactory for comparison of district fertilities, as they do not take into account the age and sex composition of the population. A further discussion of comparative fertility will be found in section 6 of this chapter.

#### BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1945.			Birth Rate. <sup>a</sup>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1944.	1945.
Metropolitan ..	4,932	4,657	9,589	22.5	24.5
Moreton <sup>b</sup> ..	1,770	1,701	3,471	22.5	25.8
Maryborough ..	1,447	1,276	2,723	24.0	24.8
Downs ..	1,517	1,520	3,037	25.2	26.6
Roma ..	220	207	427	26.1	26.3
South Western ..	138	155	293	24.7	23.0
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>10,024</i>	<i>9,516</i>	<i>19,540</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>25.1</i>
Rockhampton ..	945	890	1,835	23.0	23.4
Central Western ..	271	251	522	21.6	23.7
Far Western ..	60	47	107	19.6	21.1
<i>Total Central Q'land</i>	<i>1,276</i>	<i>1,188</i>	<i>2,464</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>23.3</i>
Mackay ..	433	416	849	24.0	23.2
Townsville ..	795	726	1,521	20.9	22.7
Cairns ..	946	905	1,851	22.8	25.0
Peninsula ..	65	58	123	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>c</sup>
North Western ..	180	185	365	22.0	23.4
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>2,419</i>	<i>2,290</i>	<i>4,709</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>24.2</i>
<b>Total Q'land ..</b>	<b>13,719</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>26,713</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Births per 1,000 mean population.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Metropolitan.

<sup>c</sup> Rate not significant, as births registered include a number to aboriginal mothers, who are not counted in the general population.

**Reproduction Rates.**—The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age.

In 1945 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1.53, and the net rate was 1.39. The net rate of 1.39 means that the number of female births in 1945 was 39 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of mothers. These 1945 rates show a substantial increase over the rates of a few years ago.

The following table illustrates the increase in fertility at nearly all durations of marriage during recent years.

MARRIAGE FERTILITY RATES,<sup>a</sup> QUEENSLAND.

Calendar Year of Marriage.	Year of Birth (x).							
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
x	157	150	138	133	73	85	78	91
x — 1	377	392	374	376	349	343	346	342
x — 2	240	259	247	246	243	250	229	238
x — 3	213	242	244	249	238	240	229	254
x — 4	195	200	209	214	212	211	215	227
x — 5	195	182	169	191	182	189	199	199
x — 6	167	180	154	150	154	167	170	185
x — 7	152	154	152	136	130	142	156	172
x — 8	133	138	128	134	118	120	139	151
x — 9	112	117	116	112	116	108	119	134
x — 10	91	99	99	101	98	105	106	113
x — 11	77	80	83	90	88	87	103	97
x — 12	63	67	67	73	84	80	85	94
x — 13	62	56	56	58	68	75	78	69
x — 14	52	54	49	48	53	61	72	63
x — 15	45	46	45	42	43	46	58	59
x — 16	36	38	39	38	34	37	44	54
x — 17	33	31	33	32	33	30	34	45
x — 18	26	30	25	26	26	28	29	38
x — 19	26	21	21	19	21	22	26	30
x — 20	21	22	17	14	16	17	20	23
x — 21	15	16	16	12	14	11	15	15
x — 22	12	10	12	10	11	8	10	9
x — 23	9	6	8	8	10	6	7	6
x — 24	6	5	5	5	7	5	5	4
x — 25	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3
x — 26	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
x — 27	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
x — 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
x — 29	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
x — 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2,522	2,601	2,514	2,527	2,430	2,483	2,580	2,720

<sup>a</sup> Nuptial births per 1,000 marriages.

Partly, but not wholly, the recent rise in gross and net reproduction rates is due to the abnormally high proportion of young married women in the population during the war years. The Kuczynski formula, by which net reproduction rates are calculated, does not take into account either the age of mothers at marriage or the duration of marriages resulting in the current births. It assumes, in effect, no violent disturbances from year to year in the number of marriages among the female population of reproductive age, and makes no allowance for the fact that, from 1942 onwards, the population has contained an abnormally high proportion of newly-married women who were still in the most fertile period of their marriages. For this reason, the formula gives an exaggerated index of fertility. "True Replacement Rates" based on more adequate marriage data, where the greater number of births is related to



the greater number of married women and to the greater number of marriages of short duration, are, for these war years, some 6 to 10 per cent. lower than the reproduction rates worked by this formula.

These true replacement rates are net reproduction rates adjusted to eliminate temporary fluctuations in the proportion of women married and in numbers of married women at each duration of marriage. They are based on marriage fertility rates where births in a given year are related to marriages in each of the preceding thirty years. The sum of these marriage fertility rates gives the number of children born to an average marriage throughout its whole duration. The table on the preceding page shows these rates based on births in the years 1938 to 1945.

These figures do not, however, represent total fertility, as only nuptial births are considered. Allowance is made for ex-nuptial births in the next table. The number of ex-nuptial births born in each year is related to the number of marriages in that year, on the grounds that a large proportion of ex-nuptial births are followed by the marriage of the parents. The rise in ex-nuptial births in the last three years is due in part to war service increasing the period between extra-marital conceptions and subsequent marriages, and probably partly counter-balances the decline in the first four years of marriage.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER AVERAGE MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND.

Year of Birth.	Ex-Nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births.			All Births.
		In First 4 Years of Marriage.	After First 4 Years of Marriage.	Total Nuptial.	
1938 .. ..	0.104	0.987	1.535	2.522	2.626
1939 .. ..	0.111	1.043	1.558	2.601	2.712
1940 .. ..	0.093	1.003	1.513	2.516	2.609
1941 .. ..	0.107	1.004	1.522	2.526	2.633
1942 .. ..	0.085	0.903	1.525	2.428	2.513
1943 .. ..	0.152	0.918	1.565	2.483	2.635
1944 .. ..	0.152	0.882	1.698	2.580	2.732
1945 .. ..	0.184	0.925	1.795	2.720	2.904

The decline in the figure for the first four years of marriage is to be explained by the large number of war-time marriages and consequent separations due to war-service, &c.; the number of servicemen's wives engaged in industry; and the lack of adequate housing. However, the increase in the numbers born after the first four years of marriage appears to be quite real. It might be thought that this increase is due to delayed first births to parents who have been separated by the war, but this is not so, as these figures include only the small normal proportion of first births.

From calculations based on current survival and marriage rates, it appears that a stationary population with 1,000 births per annum will have 436 marriages per annum at normal marriage rates. If these 436 marriages produced eventually 2.29 births each, they would have produced a total of 1,000 births and their generation would have exactly reproduced itself. The number of children per marriage necessary barely to maintain the population is then 2.29. If this figure is divided into the figures of the

total number of children per marriage which are shown in the preceding table, a true replacement rate for each year is obtained as shown in the next table. This rate may be used over a short period, but the factor of 2.29 must be changed if infantile mortality alters appreciably. This has been allowed for in the Commonwealth Statistician's Australian rates shown below, which have been calculated by a different method. Crude birth rates and reproduction rates obtained by the Kuczynski method are also shown, and compared with similar figures for Australia calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician.

#### BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.		True Replacement Rate.	
	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.
1901 ..	28.5	27.2	n	1.74	n	1.39	n	n
1911 ..	27.6	27.2	n	1.71	n	1.42	n	n
1921 ..	26.7	25.0	n	1.51	n	1.31	n	1.33
1931 ..	19.3	18.2	n	1.14	n	1.03	n	1.06
1934 ..	18.2	16.4	n	1.03	n	0.94	n	0.96
1939 ..	20.1	17.7	1.28	1.08	1.16	1.00	1.18	0.95
1940 ..	19.9	18.0	1.25	1.10	1.15	1.02	1.14	0.94
1941 ..	20.7	18.9	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.07	1.15	0.96
1942 ..	20.4	19.1	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.07	1.09	0.94
1943 ..	22.1	20.7	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.16	1.15	1.00
1944 ..	23.0	21.0	1.45	1.29	1.32	1.20	1.19	1.03
1945 ..	24.8	21.8	1.53	n	1.39	1.24	1.26	1.07

n Not available.

The birth rate, which had been declining before 1900, remained fairly steady during the first decade of the twentieth century. After 1911 there was a steady fall, and the rate reached its lowest level in 1934. The subsequent rise has been due in part to increased marriages during recovery from the economic depression and during the war years.

Net reproduction rates for some other countries for which rates are available are as follows:—

#### NET REPRODUCTION RATES.

Japan (1937) .. ..	1.44	U.S.A. (1942 white pop.) ..	1.19
New Zealand (1942) ..	1.21	Germany (1940) .. ..	1.00
Italy (1935-37) .. ..	1.13	France (1939) .. ..	0.90
Canada (1940-42) .. ..	1.27	England and Wales (1944)	0.99

*Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.*—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. Of the first births in 1945, 2.485, or 28.51 per cent., were born within nine months of marriage. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1945, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children. In this latter part of the table, all the children of multiple births are inserted.

## BIRTHS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.						
		Ex- Nuptial.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.								
Under 20	876	..	707	144	19	6	..	..
20-24 ..	3,816	..	1,764	1,221	549	210	51	21
25-29 ..	2,481	..	599	648	477	388	181	188
30-34 ..	1,074	..	225	234	148	145	85	237
35-39 ..	383	..	68	73	57	50	19	116
40 & over	86	..	16	14	18	4	7	27
Total	8,716	..	3,379	2,334	1,268	803	343	589

## ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	1,405	395	711	199	71	24	3	2
20-24 ..	7,182	673	1,788	1,464	1,251	933	531	542
25-29 ..	7,982	359	606	736	929	1,099	1,032	3,221
30-34 ..	5,914	202	228	271	327	405	403	4,078
35-39 ..	3,230	129	69	79	98	118	101	2,636
40 & over	1,000	46	18	18	26	19	25	848
Total	26,713	1,804	3,420	2,767	2,702	2,598	2,095	11,327

In the next table all nuptial births registered during 1945 are shown according to the duration of marriage and the previous issue of the mother.

## NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. a	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years ..	13,456	20,200	1-50	8,127	4,200	987	129	10	3
5 yrs. & under 10	6,836	20,412	2-99	488	2,067	2,308	1,309	494	170
10 yrs. & under 15	2,799	12,050	4-31	89	311	593	657	494	655
15 yrs. & under 20	1,228	6,939	5-65	12	45	177	214	174	606
20 yrs. & under 25	288	2,155	7-48	..	4	16	30	33	205
25 yrs. & over ..	32	328	10-25	..	..	1	2	1	28
Total	24,639	62,084	2-52	8,716	6,627	4,082	2,341	1,206	1,667

a These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1945.

*Masculinity of Births.*—The proportion of male births to female (masculinity) in Australia usually varies from year to year between 106 and 104. In 1945, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 106·57; Victoria, 106·06; Queensland, 105·58; South Australia, 104·41; Western Australia, 102·43; and Tasmania, 100·73. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

*Ex-Nuptial Births.*—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1945 was 1,804, the percentage of the total births being 6·75. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1945 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 6·75; Western Australia, 4·79; New South Wales, 4·41; Victoria, 3·60; South Australia, 3·34; and Tasmania, 3·18. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, but war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which previously was between 4 and 5 per cent.

*Legitimation of Ex-Nuptial Births.*—The *Legitimation Act*, 1899, provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of the parents upon the furnishing by the father of a certified copy of the registration of marriage of the parents, and his declaration that no legal impediment to such marriage existed when the child was born. In 1936, an amendment provided for the mother to legitimate the birth if the father had died without taking action under the original Act. A further amendment in 1938 enabled legitimation in cases where a legal impediment to the intermarriage of the parents existed at the time of the child's birth.

The number of legitimations in 1945 was 282. During the five years ended 1945 there were 1,528 legitimations, equivalent to 21·5 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

*Multiple Births.*—During 1945 there were 280 pairs of twins born, 96 being twin males, 94 twin females (one female stillborn), and 90 being one of each sex. There were also four cases of triplets, two sets being one male and two females, one set all males, and one set all females.

*Still Births.*—There is no statutory provision in Queensland for the registration of still births. Provision is made, however, for voluntary registration, and it appears likely that practically all such births are notified to the Registrar-General.

Still births registered in 1943, 1944, and 1945 numbered 641, 687, and 710 respectively. Per 100 of all births (live and still) registered, still births numbered 2·68, 2·73, and 2·59.

The masculinity (i.e., male births per 100 female births) of still births was 127, 128, and 136 in the three years respectively. The proportion of males is thus substantially higher among the still births than among live births.

*Infantile Mortality* tables will be found on pages 53 and 54.

## 4. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any Minister or Justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original document to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 3 of this chapter for particulars of Registry Districts.)

The following table shows the number of marriages for Queensland since 1861.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870 ..	834	11.19	1936 .. ..	8,306	8.49
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1937 .. ..	8,353	8.44
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1938 .. ..	8,853	8.85
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1939 .. ..	9,108	8.99
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1940 .. ..	10,287	10.03
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1941 .. ..	9,885	9.53
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1942 .. ..	11,722	11.30
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.15	1943 .. ..	9,979	9.51
1941-1945 ..	10,563	10.03	1944 .. ..	11,325	10.65
			1945 .. ..	9,905	9.18

*a* Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population.

*Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.*—The following tables show the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1945. Of the 9,905 marriages celebrated, 591 males and 2,738 females were minors. There were 3 brides aged 14 years and 2 bridegrooms aged 16 years. The oldest bridegroom was 86 and his bride was aged 82 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1945, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	253	1,802	..	..	..	..	253	1,802
20-24 ..	3,736	4,425	7	38	21	48	3,764	4,511
25-29 ..	2,772	1,591	31	72	78	95	2,881	1,758
30-34 ..	1,178	612	46	73	102	113	1,326	798
35-39 ..	512	268	58	53	96	77	666	398
40-44 ..	250	132	57	55	79	47	386	234
45-49 ..	110	68	58	55	54	40	222	163
50-54 ..	57	39	67	51	28	16	152	106
55-59 ..	22	14	78	43	11	7	111	64
60 and over ..	26	12	110	57	8	2	144	71
Total ..	8,916	8,963	512	497	477	445	9,905	9,905

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given. Figures have been shown for eight years so that a comparison can be made with average age before the war. It will be noted that the average age at marriage decreased very little during the war. The average for all marriages decreased from 1938 to 1944 by approximately 12 months for bridegrooms and by only 4 months for brides, but increased again in 1945. Larger decreases occurred in the average age of widows and divorced persons of both sexes, and that of widows continued to fall in 1945.

MARRIAGES, AVERAGE AGE OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938 ..	27.68	23.99	47.54	44.18	40.01	35.68	28.89	24.94
1939 ..	27.59	23.95	47.17	44.13	39.94	34.74	28.70	24.82
1940 ..	27.59	24.06	48.13	43.77	39.53	35.24	28.70	24.90
1941 ..	27.25	23.90	49.38	45.69	40.96	35.36	28.52	24.89
1942 ..	27.17	23.94	47.72	44.92	39.21	36.01	28.26	24.79
1943 ..	26.97	23.79	48.43	43.29	38.38	35.41	28.28	24.76
1944 ..	26.69	23.60	48.54	42.92	36.47	33.12	27.92	24.62
1945 ..	26.88	23.73	48.89	41.99	37.36	34.22	28.53	25.12

*Religious Denominations.*—The 9,905 marriages in 1945 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,855; Roman Catholic, 2,171; Presbyterian, 1,833; Methodist, 1,826; Baptist, 248; Lutheran, 213; Congregational 143; other religious denominations, 360; civil officers, 256.

## 5. DEATHS.

Each death must be registered within thirty days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the deaths of illegitimate children under six years of age, *notification* must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurs. In cases where the death of an illegitimate child occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

There were 9,459 deaths of civilians registered in Queensland during 1945. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died. Deaths of members of the Armed Services, whether due to war or other causes, have been excluded.

Deaths according to age and cause of death are shown on page 60, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 61. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 63 and 66.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1945<sup>a</sup>.

Statistical Division.	All Civilian Deaths.			Infants under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <sup>b</sup>	Rate of Infantile Mortality <sup>c</sup>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan .. ..	2,185	1,711	3,896	270	10.0	28
Moreton <sup>d</sup> .. ..	617	476	1,093	91	8.1	26
Maryborough .. ..	481	336	817	65	7.4	24
Downs .. ..	541	385	926	84	8.1	28
Roma .. ..	95	45	140	27	8.6	63
South Western .. ..	69	22	91	9	7.2	31
<i>Total South Queensland</i>	<i>3,938</i>	<i>2,975</i>	<i>6,963</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>28</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	394	288	682	61	8.7	33
Central Western .. ..	97	54	151	11	6.9	21
Far Western .. ..	24	12	36	4	7.1	37
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>869</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>31</i>
Mackay .. ..	160	113	273	29	7.5	34
Townsville .. ..	388	210	598	62	8.9	41
Cairns .. ..	344	216	560	56	7.6	30
Peninsula .. ..	37	43	80	13	<sup>e</sup>	106
North Western .. ..	84	32	116	13	7.4	36
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>1,013</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>1,627</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>37</i>
<b>Total Queensland ..</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>9,459</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>30</b>

<sup>a</sup> See section 6 of this chapter for a more detailed comparison.

<sup>b</sup> Civilian deaths per 1,000 total population (civilian and service).

<sup>c</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

<sup>d</sup> Excluding Metropolitan.

<sup>e</sup> Not significant.

**Death Rate.**—The number of deaths per 1,000 of population is an unsatisfactory basis for measuring the rate of mortality for a State for the same reason that crude birth rates are unsatisfactory for measuring reproduction, i.e., no account is taken of the age composition of the population. In war time it is particularly unsatisfactory as a measure of comparative mortality, since deaths of Service personnel are excluded, partly for security reasons, and partly because the inclusion of a large number of deaths in action and from war wounds would inflate the rate in a manner which has no significance in the study of comparative mortality. The section of the population which, during the war, was in the Armed Services, contributes, in normal times, on account of its age distribution and physical selection, very little to the total death rate. It was found, by testing, that the war-time death rate most nearly comparable with pre-war rates would be obtained by taking the number of *civilian* deaths per 1,000 of the *total* population, and this method was adopted throughout Australia during the war years. The table on the next page gives a comparison of the crude death rates in each of the Australian States.

CRUDE DEATH RATES<sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1861 to 1945.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
1861-1870 ..	16.53	17.08	<b>19.56</b>	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ..	15.56	15.42	<b>18.09</b>	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ..	14.84	15.43	<b>17.54</b>	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ..	12.41	13.79	<b>12.63</b>	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ..	10.68	12.38	<b>10.64</b>	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ..	10.52	11.44	<b>10.65</b>	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ..	9.26	9.82	<b>9.19</b>	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ..	9.07	10.03	<b>8.85</b>	9.03	9.06	9.78	9.32
1936 .. ..	9.14	10.16	<b>8.78</b>	9.30	9.40	10.33	9.43
1937 .. ..	9.36	10.03	<b>9.10</b>	8.91	8.95	9.51	9.44
1938 .. ..	9.59	10.15	<b>9.19</b>	9.35	9.20	9.71	9.64
1939 .. ..	9.76	10.72	<b>9.40</b>	9.62	9.31	10.19	9.93
1940 .. ..	9.43	10.66	<b>8.97</b>	9.53	9.53	9.93	9.72
1941 .. ..	9.78	10.60	<b>9.19</b>	10.45	10.07	10.74	10.02
1942 .. ..	10.38	11.19	<b>9.28</b>	10.99	10.61	10.10	10.49
1943 .. ..	10.17	10.79	<b>10.08</b>	10.54	9.55	10.43	10.31
1944 .. ..	9.30	10.28	<b>8.82</b>	9.63	9.24	10.18	9.54
1945 .. ..	9.32	10.19	<b>8.77</b>	9.62	9.62	9.74	9.52

<sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population. During the war years, civilian deaths only are included in the rates.

<sup>b</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

*Infantile Mortality.*—There were 795 deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Queensland in 1945, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 29.76.

The number of infant deaths of males was 468, and of females 327, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 34.1 and 25.2 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 27.6 for males, and 20.2 for females, or 24.0 for both sexes together.

The infantile mortality rate for residents of the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-tropical portion; but, in 1944, the tropical rate was practically as low as the low rate recorded in the sub-tropics. Rates for the last five years were as follows.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Tropical Area .. ..	39.8	44.5	41.5	31.5	35.1
Sub-Tropical Area .. ..	38.9	31.6	36.6	31.3	28.2
Whole State .. ..	39.1	34.8	37.8	31.3	29.8

In 1945, for Brisbane alone the rate was 28.2; for the other Cities in the Sub-Tropical area, 26.9; and for Tropical Cities, 34.1.



*Causes of Infantile Mortality.*—The main causes of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) in 1945 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Cause.	Sub-Tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature Birth .. .. .	227	70	297
Other Pre-natal Causes .. ..	246	85	331
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	21	3	24
Pneumonia (All Forms) .. ..	33	20	53
Whooping Cough .. .. .	8	4	12
Other .. .. .	49	29	78
Total .. .. .	584	211	795

*Infantile Mortality in Various States.*—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. The Queensland rate for 1945 was the lowest ever recorded in this State.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES<sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1945.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
1901-1905 <sup>c</sup> ..	97.36	95.83	<b>94.73</b>	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 <sup>c</sup> ..	77.35	79.96	<b>71.48</b>	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 <sup>c</sup> ..	71.04	72.15	<b>65.74</b>	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 <sup>c</sup> ..	64.87	66.96	<b>63.18</b>	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 <sup>c</sup> ..	58.14	61.98	<b>51.00</b>	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 <sup>c</sup> ..	54.72	52.24	<b>47.33</b>	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 <sup>c</sup> ..	41.92	42.74	<b>39.49</b>	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 <sup>c</sup> ..	41.21	37.65	<b>36.78</b>	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 <sup>c</sup> ..	36.29	34.73	<b>34.55</b>	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1941 .. .. .	43.77	36.21	<b>39.13</b>	32.47	35.28	48.98	39.72
1942 .. .. .	40.19	41.67	<b>34.77</b>	39.72	36.86	42.41	39.50
1943 .. .. .	36.18	35.76	<b>37.79</b>	36.67	32.63	40.56	36.26
1944 .. .. .	30.68	31.96	<b>31.32</b>	29.07	32.57	38.27	31.34
1945 .. .. .	30.63	28.03	<b>29.76</b>	28.08	29.52	27.48	29.38

<sup>a</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

<sup>b</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

<sup>c</sup> Average of five annual rates.

*Expectation of Life.*—The improvement in the death rates of persons in the earlier years of life has resulted in a substantial increase in the average expectation of life. This is particularly noticeable in the expectation of life at birth and early ages owing to the great improvement in infantile mortality rates. Comparative expectations of life for Australia at four different periods, as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician, are shown in the table on the next page.

**EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT CERTAIN AGES ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE OF PERIOD, AUSTRALIA.**

Age.	Male Lives.				Female Lives.			
	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0 ..	51-076	55-200	59-148	63-478	54-756	58-837	63-311	67-144
1 ..	56-881	59-962	62-673	65-493	59-888	62-886	66-030	68-674
2 ..	57-413	60-044	62-597	65-003	60-401	62-945	65-862	68-118
3 ..	56-975	59-449	61-988	64-247	59-981	62-341	65-206	67-342
4 ..	56-331	58-709	61-249	63-431	59-349	61-597	64-444	66-503
5 ..	55-609	57-913	60-432	62-566	58-637	60-796	63-635	65-641
10 ..	51-426	53-532	56-014	58-015	54-462	56-385	59-196	61-023
15 ..	46-984	49-026	51-439	53-364	49-966	51-861	54-546	56-292
20 ..	42-809	44-737	46-988	48-812	45-722	47-521	50-034	51-666
25 ..	38-898	40-599	42-697	44-366	41-692	43-360	45-712	47-185
30 ..	35-110	36-520	38-444	39-901	37-855	39-327	41-482	42-767
35 ..	31-344	32-486	34-201	35-458	34-140	35-371	37-283	38-372
40 ..	27-645	28-557	30-053	31-107	30-488	31-473	33-138	34-042
45 ..	23-994	24-778	26-028	26-872	26-691	27-589	28-990	29-742
50 ..	20-450	21-163	22-196	22-832	22-933	23-688	24-903	25-576
55 ..	17-077	17-670	18-514	19-034	19-285	19-847	20-952	21-531
60 ..	13-988	14-348	15-082	15-571	15-863	16-195	17-166	17-736
65 ..	11-252	11-306	12-014	12-402	12-749	12-879	13-597	14-150
70 ..	8-900	8-670	9-261	9-595	9-892	9-955	10-412	10-975
75 ..	6-698	6-580	6-870	7-192	7-367	7-586	7-733	8-228
80 ..	4-997	4-960	5-001	5-224	5-486	5-731	5-611	6-010
85 ..	3-785	3-654	3-622	3-903	4-121	4-188	4-056	4-304
90 ..	2-908	2-639	2-598	2-985	3-068	2-990	2-911	3-047
95 ..	2-159	1-883	1-864	2-108	2-177	2-095	2-072	1-996
100 ..	1-293	1-180	1-170	1-100	1-233	1-240	1-240	1-023

In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infantile mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1.

**EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
	0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia.. ..	65.3	67.1	59.5	50.2	41.3	32.6	24.2	16.7
England & Wales	62.3	65.1	57.9	48.8	40.0	31.2	22.8	15.4
France .. ..	56.7	60.6	54.0	45.4	37.5	29.5	21.9	14.9
Germany.. ..	61.3	65.4	58.2	49.0	40.3	31.6	23.2	15.6
India, .. ..	26.7	34.1	35.0	28.3	23.0	18.4	14.5	10.5
Italy .. ..	54.9	60.5	56.3	47.6	39.5	31.3	23.2	15.6
Japan .. ..	48.3	53.0	49.4	41.8	35.4	27.9	20.5	13.8
New Zealand ..	67.0	68.2	60.3	51.0	42.0	33.0	24.6	16.8
Queensland ..	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Russia in Europe	44.4	53.4	53.7	45.3	37.7	30.1	22.7	16.0
U.S.A. (whites) ..	66.1	67.7	59.5	50.1	41.0	32.1	23.7	16.3

## 6. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far Western, Peninsula, and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The maps on page 58, being based on the average of four years' figures, provide more accurate comparisons between cities or statistical divisions. The impact of war conditions, evacuations, and population movements in 1942 and 1943 made it particularly difficult to calculate accurate rates for those years.

*Comparative Mortality.*—Crude death rates do not permit a satisfactory measure of mortality by districts because liability to death varies considerably with age and sex. The method of "comparative mortality" is used by the Registrar-General of England for this purpose, and has been used in Queensland since 1938.

"Standard mortality ratios" (S.M.R.) are used for comparing districts, and also for comparing the sexes within districts, with the average mortality of the State as a whole, which is defined as 100. The S.M.R. for a district is the ratio of the number of deaths actually occurring, to the number which would have occurred if the average State rates of mortality for both sexes together had prevailed in each sex and age group. The effect on mortality of the different age and sex compositions of the district is thereby eliminated.

As far as possible deaths have been allocated to the usual place of residence, but the population movements of the war years have made this more difficult than usual, and have resulted in a greater than normal degree of error in the fluctuations of the rates for individual districts.

As is well known, women throughout show a higher vitality than men. The country population also shows a considerably greater vitality than the urban, this difference being more marked for males than for females. These differences may be partly, but by no means wholly, accounted for by the tendency of chronic invalids to make their homes in the cities.

The comparative vitality of dwellers in the tropics is a matter of considerable interest. The cities of Cairns, Charters Towers, and Mackay show mortality rates well above the urban average, but Rockhampton and Townsville do not. For the rural population, the differences between districts are small. Male mortality is above the average in the Peninsula and North Western district, and in the South West, and has a tendency to be high in Cairns, Rockhampton, and Roma districts. Female mortality is slightly above average in the Roma and Mackay districts, and well above in the Peninsula and North West, where there is a very small white population living under conditions of pioneering hardship.

The high male rates for Charters Towers and, to a less extent, Gympie are probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in these districts.

## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1942 TO 1945.

District.	Standard Mortality Ratios.							
	1942.		1943.		1944.		1945.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
<i>Cities—</i>								
Brisbane ..	124	89	125	87	123	83	124	86
Ipswich ..	124	88	124	88	144	102	137	93
Bundaberg ..	108	81	119	90	151	109	115	88
Gympie ..	162	77	132	77	203	72	112	77
Maryborough ..	111	81	99	74	129	101	125	84
Toowoomba ..	112	82	116	91	137	108	118	91
Warwick ..	85	59	120	53	159	113	126	72
Rockhampton ..	142	91	135	102	107	85	130	96
Mackay ..	182	112	121	100	129	104	133	107
Charters Towers	152	83	170	87	232	140	268	110
Townsville ..	140	84	113	92	127	91	122	84
Cairns ..	198	168	165	110	152	90	137	126
All Urban <sup>a</sup> ..	128	88	125	88	129	88	127	88
<i>Statistical Divisions (excluding Cities)—</i>								
Moreton ..	93	70	84	74	83	71	81	73
Maryborough ..	87	67	92	81	94	69	87	74
Downs ..	98	79	98	80	93	67	94	77
Roma ..	90	76	138	91	86	93	124	86
South-West ..	136	77	137	89	116	91	116	81
Rockhampton..	100	67	99	78	120	83	146	78
Central-West ..	119	58	108	72	115	73	77	70
Far-West ..	95	93	85	41	79	21	90	61
Mackay ..	97	98	77	88	101	93	90	92
Townsville ..	98	96	105	74	96	74	93	79
Cairns ..	114	91	108	81	120	76	108	85
Peninsula, N.W.	178	166	168	235	164	222	161	203
All Rural <sup>a</sup> ..	102	77	100	83	100	76	97	80
Whole State ..	116	84	114	86	116	84	114	85

<sup>a</sup> Cities with populations over 7,000 are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

*Infantile Mortality.*—These rates, which are shown in the table on page 59 are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. Generally, the average rate for the tropical cities is higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane. In 1945, the rates were 34 and 27 respectively. The average rural rate is usually lower than the average urban rate, while rural rates themselves are lowest in the fairly closely settled districts.

*Comparative Fertility.*—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. A rate of, say, 1.30 means that the current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 30 per cent. larger than the present generation.

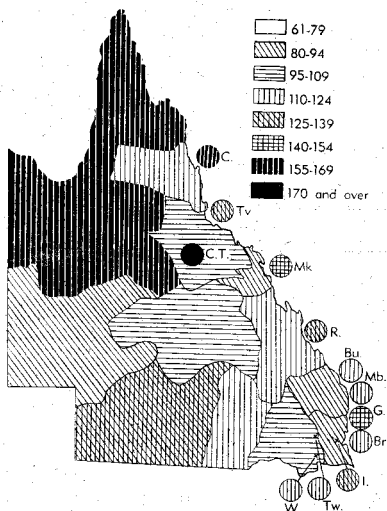
The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, although in 1945 the rates for Warwick, Cairns, and Bundaberg exceeded the rural average of 1.63. The districts which are still being developed tend to show higher rates than the older districts of the South-East.

A rise in the rates between 1942 and 1945 is shown in all the rural divisions, and in all the cities except Maryborough and Mackay.

A study of the specific fertilities (i.e., the number of births per 1,000 women) in the various districts and age-groups shows that, in the cities,

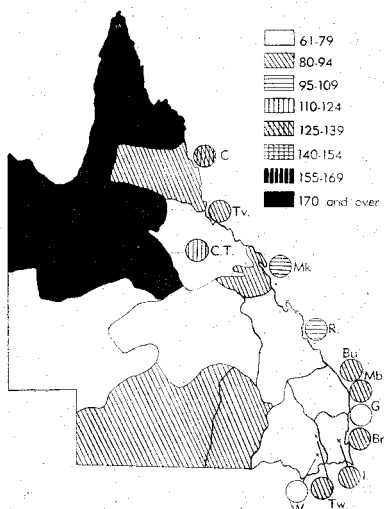
#### STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS—MALE

Queensland—Average for Four Years 1942-1945



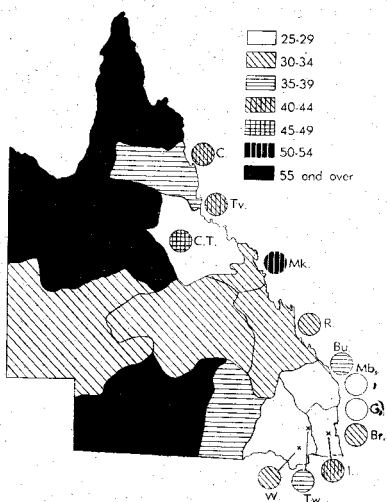
#### STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS—FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Four Years 1942-1945



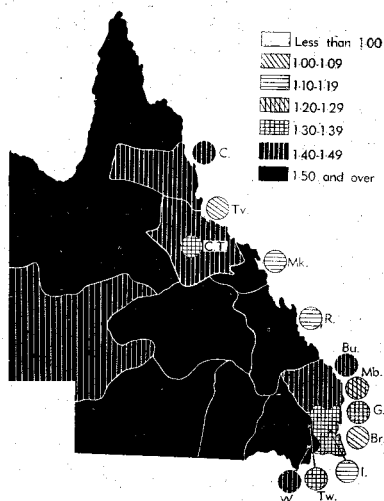
#### INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Four Years 1942-1945



#### NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Four Years 1942-1945



fertility of women under 20 years was highest in the tropics, while women over 25 years showed decidedly greater fertility in the sub-tropics. Even Brisbane, where the fertility of women over 20 years was much lower than in other sub-tropical cities, showed fertilities as high as the tropical cities for women over 25 years. Outside the cities, fertility of women up to 24 years was highest in the northern districts, while, for women over 30 years, it was highest in the more southerly districts, particularly in the South-West. In general, it appears that, in the more tropical areas, fertility both in city and country is higher than in the southern areas amongst young women, but that it falls off more quickly amongst older women. Fertility in rural areas is generally greater than in urban areas, and the difference becomes more marked as age increases.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1942 TO 1945.**

District.	Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>				Net Reproduction Rate.			
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
<i>Cities—</i>								
Brisbane ..	37	38	30	28	0.91	1.05	1.14	1.24
Ipswich ..	38	61	38	35	0.98	1.02	1.32	1.27
Bundaberg ..	37	36	41	30	1.17	1.29	1.56	1.64
Gympie ..	28	26	39	15	1.29	1.36	1.35	1.32
Maryborough ..	32	28	28	16	1.22	1.22	1.25	1.17
Toowoomba ..	24	38	45	30	1.05	1.39	1.49	1.42
Warwick ..	12	36	62	13	0.95	1.31	1.70	1.81
Rockhampton ..	43	29	24	36	0.94	1.30	1.34	1.17
Mackay ..	92	45	41	24	1.26	1.11	1.16	1.04
Charters Towers	50	65	19	52	1.32	1.26	1.31	1.37
Townsville ..	53	41	31	38	0.87	1.14	1.02	1.13
Cairns ..	66	40	29	23	1.31	1.36	1.46	1.70
All Urban <i>a</i> ..	39	38	32	29	0.96	1.12	1.18	1.26
<i>Statistical Divisions (excluding Cities)—</i>								
Moreton ..	32	31	28	24	1.32	1.28	1.36	1.54
Maryborough ..	17	38	28	25	1.51	1.42	1.41	1.58
Downs ..	27	31	22	28	1.39	1.54	1.54	1.68
Roma ..	26	42	19	63	1.51	1.55	1.55	1.84
South-West ..	64	52	79	31	1.26	1.71	1.65	1.64
Rockhampton ..	28	36	39	31	1.40	1.69	1.67	1.64
Central-West ..	30	33	40	21	1.49	1.50	1.40	1.64
Far-West ..	37	31	22	37	1.26	1.37	1.29	1.77
Mackay ..	23	46	26	38	1.62	1.50	1.62	1.65
Townsville ..	24	19	31	41	1.34	1.65	1.38	1.48
Cairns ..	47	40	28	33	1.46	1.39	1.52	1.54
Peninsula, N.W.	49	94	48	53	2.12 <sup>c</sup>	1.79 <sup>c</sup>	1.98 <sup>c</sup>	2.53 <sup>c</sup>
All Rural <i>a</i> ..	31	37	31	31	1.44	1.47	1.49	1.63
Whole State ..	35	38	31	30	1.16	1.25	1.32	1.39

*a* Cities with populations over 7,000 are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

*b* Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

*c* The figure for the Peninsula and North-Western Divisions is unreliable, since the births include a number of half-caste births, while the mothers are not included with the potential mothers.

## 7. DISEASES.

*Causes of Death by Age Groups.*—The ages at which persons died during 1945 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes. Deaths of members of the Armed Services are not included.

## CIVILIAN DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1945.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total. a
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Diphtheria	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	..	4	14	20	40	44	80	75	314
Other Tuberculosis	..	3	..	3	3	3	3	4	20
Malaria	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
Syphilis	..	3	1	..	2	2	7	10	36
Influenza	..	11	1	1	4	2	2	4	33
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Typhus Fever	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	5
Other Infective and Parasitic	27	9	8	5	10	9	10	9	87
Cancer	4	7	11	37	97	229	317	422	1,125
Tumours, Non-malignant	..	..	6	9	20	20	8	9	72
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	17	22
Diabetes Mellitus	3	1	1	3	7	22	49	62	148
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	..	..	..	1	3	6	2	1	13
Vitamin-deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings	25	14	13	10	16	25	22	36	161
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord	11	..	1	1	3	6	5	5	32
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	3	3	6	20	52	136	202	392	814
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	26	14	13	13	23	17	15	29	150
Diseases of the Heart	7	11	24	23	118	330	598	1,521	2,632
Other Circulatory System	1	1	3	7	14	18	35	131	210
Nasal Passages and Annexa	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis	11	..	2	2	2	11	16	37	81
Pneumonias	76	11	12	14	18	37	50	174	392
Other Respiratory System	5	2	2	6	6	20	33	65	139
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, Tonsils	1	2	4	1	1	2	..	1	12
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	44	1	..	4	3	6	3	23	84
Appendicitis	7	10	3	7	7	9	12	6	61
Liver and Biliary Passages	3	1	1	5	8	22	27	32	100
Other Digestive System	18	2	6	10	31	46	56	58	227
Nephritis	6	11	61	72	60	89	81	125	505
Other Genito-urinary System	2	..	3	5	12	22	42	132	218
Puerperal Infection	..	..	8	7	1	..	..	..	16
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	..	3	18	25	4	..	..	..	50
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	5	1	..	..	3	1	2	13	25
Pre-natal and Early Infancy	644	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	646
Senility	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	345	350

a Including 4 deaths of age unspecified.

CIVILIAN DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1945—*continued*.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Total. <i>a</i>
Suicide .. .. .	..	..	7	16	23	15	13	11	85
Homicide .. .. .	..	2	2	..	2	5	..	..	11
Automobile Accidents.. ..	18	14	20	13	14	14	13	10	116
Other Violent or Accidental	46	42	37	27	34	45	29	136	396
Unspecified or Ill-defined ..	3	3	1	2	8	4	8	1	30
All Causes .. .. .	1,050	184	299	395	654	1,264	1,749	3,860	9,459

*a* Including 4 deaths of age unspecified.

*Death Rates from Principal Causes.*—The death rates from each of the main causes since 1900 are shown in the next table.

DEATH RATES<sup>a</sup> FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Influenza .. .. .	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.03	0.03
Tuberculosis, All Kinds .. .. .	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.31
Cancer, All Kinds	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.07	1.03	1.04
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.14
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. .. .	0.45	0.34	0.40	0.27	0.46 <sup>b</sup>	0.51 <sup>b</sup>	0.51 <sup>b</sup>	0.52 <sup>b</sup>	0.49 <sup>b</sup>	0.52 <sup>b</sup>
Arterio Sclerosis .. ..	<i>n</i>	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.10 <sup>b</sup>	0.09 <sup>b</sup>	0.10 <sup>b</sup>	0.10 <sup>b</sup>	0.09 <sup>b</sup>	0.09 <sup>b</sup>
Heart Disease, All Kinds .. .. .	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.31	2.39	2.62	2.50	2.44
Bronchitis, All Kinds .. .. .	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.08
Broncho-pneumonia .. ..	<i>n</i>	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.27	0.24	0.29	0.21	0.21
Pneumonia, Other	0.68	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.18	0.15
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. ..	1.14	0.65	0.95	0.17	0.11	0.08	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.08
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic .. ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.57	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.47
Congenital Malformations .. ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12
Diseases of Early Infancy .. .. .	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.46	0.43	0.48
Senility .. .. .	0.25	0.48	0.65	0.50	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.39	0.32	0.32
Suicides .. .. .	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.08
Accidents .. .. .	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.52	0.57	0.59	0.50	0.47
All Other Causes .. ..	4.52	2.79	2.61	1.87	1.91	1.99	1.91	2.12	1.71	1.74
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	9.19	9.28	10.08	8.82	8.77

<sup>a</sup> Deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See page 52 re war-time death rates.<sup>b</sup> In accordance with an amended classification of diseases, certain cerebral hæmorrhage deaths previously put to arterio sclerosis were in 1940 included with cerebral hæmorrhage.*n* Not available.



*Prevention of Disease.*—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland, but much yet remains to be done, particularly in the northern districts where the tropical climate necessitates greater precautions. The campaign against Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields is being pushed ahead by insistence on better sanitation methods and rat-control operations. No case of plague has occurred since 1922.

There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised. (See page 91).

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, supersedes the Queensland Cancer Trust and provides treatment for cancer in Queensland. The Institute operates at hospitals in Brisbane, Cairns, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, and co-ordinates the facilities available for their best utilisation. Diagnosis of cases and treatment, if necessary, are free. Radium for the treatment of cancer is held at Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and doctors at these centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. The radiotherapist from Brisbane visits country centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment.

*Diseases Treated in Hospitals.*—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. During 1945 there were 114,446 cases treated in the public hospitals. The table on page 63 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 64 and 65 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 66 gives the results of the principal diseases treated.

The sub-tropical coastal division includes the Moreton, Maryborough, and part of Rockhampton statistical divisions; sub-tropical inland the Downs, Roma, South Western, and portions of the Central Western and Far Western statistical divisions; tropical coastal the Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, Peninsula, and part of Rockhampton statistical divisions; and tropical inland the North Western and portions of Central Western and Far Western statistical divisions.

Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are not included in these statistics, and normal maternity cases are excluded.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 66, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 60 and 61). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

## PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-Tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-Tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever	29	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	417	57	45	2	2	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	187	38	53	7	3	1	..	1
Diphtheria	440	26	51	6	7	1	..	..
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	452	69	149	24	107	14	36	3
Other Tuberculosis	112	10	20	8	7	..	2	3
Malaria	586	182	245	46	..	..	5	..
Syphilis	109	7	46	3	5	2	1	..
Influenza	645	408	504	77	9	2	4	..
Measles	62	53	18	2	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever	62	3	78	1	3	..	2	..
Other Infective and Parasitic	1,461	401	788	141	43	8	14	1
Cancer	1,652	148	483	42	431	55	102	13
Tumours, Non-malignant	1,168	235	225	34	38	5	9	1
Chronic Rheumatism & Gout	740	170	246	38	6	2	1	..
Diabetes Mellitus	579	114	148	18	32	8	7	1
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	608	120	252	64	5	2	1	..
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisoning	1,179	264	316	65	61	10	15	2
Meningitis (Simple) Diseases of Spinal Cord	101	13	23	6	18	1	5	..
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	495	124	138	30	293	67	81	15
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	4,617	1,081	1,414	281	53	4	15	3
Diseases of the Heart	1,889	542	716	112	541	142	174	19
Other Circulatory System	1,927	549	611	81	128	26	24	3
Nasal Passages and Annexe	855	146	284	36	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1,461	474	792	189	27	3	5	..
Pneumonias	2,112	666	879	158	173	34	51	16
Other Respiratory System	1,575	617	698	120	98	13	25	2
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	7,542	2,423	2,312	325	2	2	3	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1,674	645	732	176	31	5	5	4
Appendicitis	1,869	977	840	166	25	4	4	1
Liver and Biliary Passages	1,027	328	470	53	37	5	15	1
Other Digestive System	3,410	882	1,602	205	116	21	37	6
Nephritis	514	190	179	19	142	48	52	4
Other Genito-urinary System	4,537	1,226	1,547	262	102	12	21	3
Puerperal Infection	158	4	26	7	2	1	2	1
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	3,783	669	858	174	18	3	7	1
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	4,449	1,194	1,857	315	17	2	..	2
Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes	607	42	56	18	38	5	12	2
Senility	527	168	274	39	160	36	54	11
Attempted Suicide	65	3	5	1	15	1	..	1
Attempted Homicide	11	2	8	1	1	..	..	..
Automobile Accidents	614	189	294	44	40	7	18	4
Other Violent and Accidental	7,583	2,612	4,082	811	101	20	45	8
Cause Not Determined	1,926	861	1,005	118	6	3	2	1
Total	65,816	18,932	25,372	4,326	2,943	575	856	133

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1945—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	13	3	1	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	158	26	4	3	2	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	123	4	3	1	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	182	34	13	6	3	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. ..	2	8	40	74	73	113
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	25	22	19	10	6	8
Malaria .. ..	1	15	607	313	71	18
Syphilis .. ..	5	5	13	14	20	32
Influenza .. ..	196	155	131	125	101	74
Measles .. ..	32	13	4	6	2	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	4	19	17	26	31	19
Other Infective and Parasitic .. ..	393	275	249	169	135	102
Cancer .. ..	2	13	19	47	124	310
Tumours, non-malignant .. ..	50	60	46	65	80	75
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout .. ..	20	47	59	104	102	137
Diabetes Mellitus .. ..	24	18	21	23	35	60
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) .. ..	1	12	89	142	227	236
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings	196	152	65	72	61	73
Meningitis (Simple), Spinal Cord .. ..	41	12	13	13	3	3
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	6	2	6	20	43	79
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	893	452	455	496	488	422
Diseases of the Heart .. ..	10	18	34	60	150	396
Other Circulatory System .. ..	186	129	98	157	184	257
Nasal Passages and Annexa .. ..	234	144	120	105	71	49
Bronchitis .. ..	651	133	85	90	130	188
Pneumonias .. ..	1,032	265	128	168	168	168
Other Respiratory System .. ..	358	158	168	147	189	264
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils .. ..	3,292	1,288	455	392	206	106
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	942	141	129	138	112	80
Appendicitis .. ..	224	637	383	269	170	91
Liver and Biliary Passages .. ..	65	82	82	83	79	110
Other Digestive System .. ..	545	334	477	557	682	717
Nephritis .. ..	56	85	63	64	37	60
Other Genito-urinary System .. ..	235	176	224	361	424	448
Puerperal Infection .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement .. ..	981	910	585	569	553	500
Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes .. ..	357	45	2	1	..	1
Senility .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Attempted Suicide .. ..	..	2	3	4	6	5
Attempted Homicide .. ..	2	..	6	3	1	3
Automobile Accidents .. ..	108	144	195	123	97	84
Other Violent and Accidental Causes .. ..	2,107	2,682	1,762	1,493	1,223	917
Cause Not Determined .. ..	426	322	265	287	245	245
Total .. ..	14,178	9,042	7,138	6,800	6,336	6,455

## AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

Females.										Total. a		
60-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons
..	..	8	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	18	15	..
..	1	211	58	28	20	6	3	1	..	194	327	521
..	1	141	7	4	..	..	..	1	..	132	153	285
..	..	169	52	27	18	10	3	1	1	241	282	523
99	27	1	14	53	76	40	26	26	19	438	256	694
8	5	7	9	7	7	6	3	4	4	103	47	150
7	..	5	..	3	4	2	7	1	1	1,035	24	1,059
29	6	4	6	4	3	10	4	4	3	125	40	165
66	30	143	141	191	94	58	61	33	30	880	754	1,634
..	..	40	15	9	4	2	2	3	1	59	76	135
4	..	4	3	3	2	6	4	2	..	120	24	144
63	51	339	285	256	144	93	86	78	51	1,448	1,343	2,791
395	449	8	6	24	73	137	230	239	240	1,366	959	2,325
73	33	55	78	207	282	312	163	46	28	483	1,179	1,662
115	89	16	43	71	54	79	87	90	77	676	518	1,194
41	57	12	35	27	29	73	154	158	91	279	580	859
131	47	..	2	26	17	31	24	11	2	920	124	1,044
93	79	160	168	174	150	134	106	69	64	796	1,028	1,824
5	3	18	10	8	4	3	4	2	..	93	50	143
108	138	7	3	6	16	37	88	105	118	404	383	787
308	334	671	400	608	549	445	407	256	175	3,872	3,521	7,393
515	758	14	26	49	74	162	254	299	432	1,948	1,311	3,259
293	266	120	67	98	150	244	369	309	232	1,573	1,595	3,168
18	19	181	107	96	69	46	28	13	12	763	558	1,321
212	237	466	119	133	97	86	85	102	98	1,728	1,188	2,916
159	193	695	158	121	134	107	89	92	127	2,289	1,526	3,815
206	161	237	160	234	239	141	166	103	72	1,655	1,355	3,010
40	15	3,145	1,698	1,015	518	231	124	40	11	5,805	6,797	12,602
82	76	777	178	179	82	83	93	62	66	1,704	1,523	3,227
48	12	196	949	485	210	76	58	25	10	1,835	2,017	3,852
81	57	20	72	136	210	238	289	146	124	642	1,236	1,878
483	314	379	232	257	290	273	242	166	136	4,117	1,982	6,099
44	62	54	85	74	66	38	52	37	20	474	428	902
479	529	167	432	1,344	1,111	793	488	235	113	2,882	4,690	7,572
..	..	..	20	102	62	10	1	..	..	..	195	195
..	..	..	300	2,867	1,978	318	7	..	..	..	5,484	5,484
346	203	641	654	418	378	350	321	218	136	4,684	3,131	7,815
..	..	275	30	4	1	2	..	..	..	406	317	723
46	506	..	..	..	..	..	1	39	405	562	446	1,008
4	3	..	9	13	13	6	3	2	1	27	47	74
..	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	16	6	22
50	35	48	56	69	34	30	22	23	21	838	303	1,141
596	365	1,067	735	444	344	358	271	365	314	11,177	3,911	15,088
173	118	315	302	344	270	216	200	98	51	2,096	1,814	3,910
5,420	5,280	10,817	7,725	10,222	7,879	5,295	4,625	3,505	3,286	60,903	53,543	114,446

a Including 443 whose ages were not specified.

## DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <sup>a</sup>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever ..	14	11	..	..	4	4
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	154	276	1	1	39	50
Whooping Cough .. .. .	49	56	3	2	80	95
Diphtheria .. .. .	219	236	3	5	19	41
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	22	14	112	48	304	194
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	22	8	6	6	75	33
Malaria .. .. .	330	12	5	..	700	12
Syphilis .. .. .	7	3	6	2	112	35
Influenza .. .. .	815	706	10	5	55	43
Measles .. .. .	53	63	..	..	6	13
Typhus Fever .. .. .	95	20	3	2	22	2
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	863	850	42	24	543	469
Cancer .. .. .	133	92	365	236	863	631
Tumours, Non-malignant .. ..	249	734	25	28	209	417
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	208	136	4	5	464	377
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	24	42	23	25	232	513
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) ..	263	16	8	..	649	108
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poison- ing .. .. .	246	365	49	39	501	624
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	29	24	21	3	43	23
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin .. .. .	19	17	218	238	167	128
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs .. .. .	1,530	1,207	38	37	2,304	2,277
Diseases of the Heart .. .. .	114	104	580	296	1,254	911
Other Circulatory System .. ..	670	531	97	84	806	980
Nasal Passages and Annexa .. ..	499	382	..	..	264	176
Bronchitis .. .. .	1,070	784	23	12	635	392
Pneumonias .. .. .	1,854	1,217	170	104	265	205
Other Respiratory System .. ..	663	440	66	72	926	843
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils .. .. .	5,297	6,190	3	4	505	603
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	1,393	1,232	23	22	288	269
Appendicitis .. .. .	1,492	1,710	26	8	317	299
Liver and Biliary Passages .. ..	316	518	29	29	297	689
Other Digestive System .. .. .	2,396	1,137	127	53	1,594	792
Nephritis .. .. .	90	85	161	85	223	258
Other Genito-urinary System .. ..	1,190	2,542	111	27	1,581	2,121
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	159	..	6	..	30
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. ..	..	4,349	..	29	..	1,106
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes .. .. .	2,764	1,947	16	5	1,904	1,179
Senility .. .. .	128	90	31	26	247	201
Attempted Suicide .. .. .	39	16	137	124	386	306
Attempted Homicide .. .. .	3	11	10	7	14	29
Automobile Accidents .. .. .	9	4	1	..	6	2
Other Violent and Accidental .. ..	409	166	48	21	381	116
Cause Not Determined .. .. .	7,230	2,469	119	55	3,828	1,387
	899	637	7	5	1,190	1,172
Total .. .. .	33,869	31,608	2,727	1,780	24,307	20,155

<sup>a</sup> Including temporarily relieved, unrelieved, and transferred to other institutions.

**Notifiable Diseases.**—The Health Acts of the State have made it obligatory for cases of certain diseases to be notified to the Health Department. These diseases are either of an infectious or contagious nature. The table below shows the number of cases for the most prevalent of notifiable diseases since 1901. The total for all diseases is given for 1940 and later years; but totals for earlier years are omitted because they are not comparable, as the list of notifiable diseases has altered from time to time, some diseases having been discarded, and others having been included.

PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Diphtheria .. ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	478	678	510	499
Hookworm .. ..	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	10	106	25	15
Leptospirosis <sup>a</sup> ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	10	10	7	6
Leprosy .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	2	10	13	6
Malaria .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	566	451	696	396
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. ..	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	204	186	105	54
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	7	7	7	300
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	10	16	11	10
Puerperal Pyrexia..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	130	143	125	90
Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina .. ..	115	33	340	617	248	603	925	616	605
Tuberculosis .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	474	498	415	424
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	74	87	41	37
Typhus Fever .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	..	46	97	98
Veneral Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 <sup>c</sup>	1,258	1,299	1,364	954	895
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,029	3,867	4,527	3,622	3,435

<sup>a</sup> Including Weil's disease, Parawell disease, and Seven-day fever.

<sup>b</sup> Not notifiable.

<sup>c</sup> Figure for the financial year ended 30th June.

<sup>n</sup> Not available.

The numbers treated in public hospitals for some of these diseases are somewhat higher than the figures shown in the above table, especially in the case of malaria and typhus fever, which is largely accounted for by servicemen entering public hospitals in districts where there is no service hospital. These cases would not be reported to the Health Department.

## 8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864, and was followed by the Ipswich Hospital in 1870, and the institution at Toowoomba in 1890. The original buildings of these hospitals have been considerably enlarged and added to since their erection; but they remain the three principal hospitals for the treatment of mental patients. In addition to these institutions, there is a Mental Hospital at Townsville which, up to 1940, was merely a Reception House where patients were lodged temporarily for supervision pending removal to one of the main hospitals. There is also an Epileptic Home at Willowburn, Toowoomba,

and a detention ward at the Dunwich Benevolent Institution. All of these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep beyond what is paid in patients' fees being provided for by Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1·83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1945, there were 3,735 persons in the four mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its highest point in 1909, when it was 3·95 per 1,000, declining since then to 3·46 at 30th June, 1945.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales and Victoria show higher rates. The 1944 rates were:—New South Wales, 4·09; Victoria, 3·62; Queensland, 3·56; South Australia, 3·08; Western Australia, 3·01; Tasmania, 2·65.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase; but the recoveries expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year has remained fairly constant, the annual average since 1909 being 46 per cent. In 1944-45, however, the percentage of persons who had recovered or were relieved reached 54 per cent.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has no doubt resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, whilst medical and scientific research has done much to cause an improvement in the actual rate.

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1945, being 1984 males and 1751 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2003 being on its books at 30th June, 1945. Toowoomba had 1,202, Ipswich 524, and Townsville 6 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at the 30th June, 1945, contained 105 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 20 years. Whilst male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1945, being 45 males and 60 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

In the male detention ward at Dunwich Benevolent Institution, 93 patients were placed in 1944-45. These cases consist of inmates of the institution who wandered away and became lost, those who will not conform to the rules of the institution, and those who require special care. In the event of their being certified mentally sick, they are removed to a Mental Hospital, usually Goodna.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

## 9. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The

public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aborigines, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. The first of these Acts covers aborigines resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aborigines, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aborigines are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At the 30th June, 1945, there were 3,108 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £310,063, including invested funds.

*The Torres Strait Islanders Act* aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1945, the credit balance of 1,929 accounts of Islanders was £62,772.

Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

At the 30th June, 1945, there were three aboriginal settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton), controlled by the Government, and 13 reserves managed either by religious bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. During the early part of the Pacific War, all white teachers were evacuated from island villages, and during their absence the native teachers kept the schools operating to the best of their ability. The white teachers are now being returned.

A Census of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders used to be taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors, Superintendents, and Teachers, but, owing to war conditions, 1941 was the



last year in which a complete Census was made, the results of which are shown in the next table. In 1945, a Conference of Australian Statisticians decided that an annual Census of aboriginals was unnecessary, and that particulars of the settled aboriginal population should be obtained as part of each general population Census, while estimates of the nomadic aboriginal population should be obtained at the same time. The next general Census will be taken at 30th June, 1947.

The aboriginal population of Queensland is shown in the following table. In classing the aboriginals as adults and children, only those under the age of 12 years are shown as children. A half-blood is defined as a person of not more than 50 per cent. or less than 25 per cent. aboriginal blood. Any person with a preponderance of aboriginal blood is deemed to be an aboriginal.

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Class.	Adults. <i>a</i>		Children.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FULL-BLOODS.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,384	323	..	..	1,384	323
Other .. .. .	658	1,277	601	610	1,259	1,887
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,165	366	..	..	1,165	366
Nomadic .. .. .	724	617	143	167	867	784
Other .. .. .	152	243	280	267	432	510
Total Full-bloods ..	4,083	2,826	1,024	1,044	5,107	3,870
HALF-BLOODS.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	512	98	..	..	512	98
Other .. .. .	97	585	559	612	656	1,197
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	818	364	..	..	818	364
Nomadic .. .. .	9	8	9	10	18	18
Other .. .. .	390	599	899	882	1,289	1,481
Total Half-bloods..	1,826	1,654	1,467	1,504	3,293	3,158
TOTAL.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,896	421	..	..	1,896	421
Other .. .. .	755	1,862	1,160	1,222	1,915	3,084
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,983	730	..	..	1,983	730
Nomadic .. .. .	733	625	152	177	885	802
Other .. .. .	542	842	1,179	1,149	1,721	1,991
Total .. .. .	5,909	4,480	2,491	2,548	8,400	7,028

*a* Persons 12 years of age or over.

As Torres Strait Islanders are not now classed as aborigines, they have been excluded from the table on page 70. There were 3,795 Torres Strait Islanders at 30th June, 1941, most of whom were in supervised camps. Males numbered 1,948 and females 1,847.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aborigines, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1941, in each State being:— New South Wales, 1.2; Victoria, 0.2; Queensland, 18.9; South Australia, 5.9; Western Australia, 45.6; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 28.2.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aborigines in the various States in 1921, 1931, and each of the five years, 1937 to 1941. The total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1940 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <i>a</i>
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## FULL-BLOODS.

1921 ..	1,597	144	<b>14,014</b>	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	<b>13,654</b>	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	<b>12,112</b>	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1938 ..	809	92	<b>12,160</b>	2,081	21,882	14,354	51,379
1939 ..	794	81	<b>12,030</b>	2,684	21,878	14,089	51,557
1940 ..	690	77	<b>8,766<sup>b</sup></b>	2,704	21,821	13,901	47,960 <sup>b</sup>
1941 ..	594	88	<b>8,977<sup>b</sup></b>	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 <sup>b</sup>

## HALF-BLOODS.

1921 ..	4,588	442	<b>3,090</b>	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	<b>4,052</b>	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	<b>5,912</b>	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1938 ..	9,611	647	<b>6,461</b>	2,148	4,602	907	24,718
1939 ..	10,069	719	<b>6,778</b>	2,197	4,688	913	25,712
1940 ..	10,171	673	<b>6,164<sup>b</sup></b>	2,250	4,781	902	25,311 <sup>b</sup>
1941 ..	10,022	687	<b>6,451<sup>b</sup></b>	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 <sup>b</sup>

*a* Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

## Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

### 1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

*Civil Jurisdiction.*—The Civil Jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme and Inferior Courts.

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Five Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane) and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. In the Supreme Court is vested Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Bankruptcy Jurisdiction under Commonwealth law. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose a Judge is sent on Circuit. Appeal lies to the full bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. The jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

The Inferior Courts, known as Magistrates' Courts, consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions in which not more than £200 is claimed.

*Criminal Jurisdiction.*—The general Criminal Jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court and is exercised by a Judge sitting with a Jury.

A preliminary hearing is held before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to the Supreme Court.

Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and except in excluded cases have power to grant bail.

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. This right of appeal applies both to the Crown and accused.

### 2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1945, there were 340 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

There is a cadet system in operation under which youths of about 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. Prior to attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Dépôt to receive the usual training before being appointed constables. At the 30th June, 1945, there were 83 cadets enrolled.

During 1938-39, a school of instruction in criminal investigation was established, at which selected policemen receive a course covering all branches of crime detection. In this year also a law and procedure branch was set up to provide practical instruction and advice to all members of the Police Force. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

A number of motor vehicles and a launch are equipped with wireless, thus enabling quick despatch of police to places where their services are required. During 1944-45, approximately 12,000 messages were sent to motor vehicles and 2,200 received by the station from such sources. A total of 747 messages were forwarded interstate, and 926 were received.

The Police Force performs a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1945 including 102 detectives, 35 trackers, and 9 women police.

## QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<i>Police Officers at End of Year—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	630	710	775	769	789
Country No.	913	945	974	997	976
Total No.	1,543	1,655	1,749	1,766	1,765
<i>Expenditure during Year</i>					
Maintenance <sup>a</sup> £	635,621	684,718	781,478	845,189	865,943
Buildings. . . £	52,035	17,255	4,260	7,074	18,906
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	66,900	68,750	68,100	68,100	68,800
Total £	754,556	770,723	853,838	920,363	953,649

<sup>a</sup> Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1944-45, the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £103,594, and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1945, was 1,605.

## 3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 31st December, 1945, there were 9 prisons or prison farms in the State. The

principal gaols are located at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-sentence prisoners. Marburg Prison is now used for women prisoners only. A prison at Normanton was closed during 1945. There are also four State Farms conducted on the honour system.

The following table shows details for the last ten years.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gaols.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
1936 ..	5	1	1,209	48	291	5	30
1937 ..	5	1	925	43	296	5	30
1938 ..	5	1	995	54	266	5	27
1939 ..	5	1	1,164	33	273	5	27
1940 ..	5	2	999	37	283	4	28
1941 ..	5	2	876	45	290	12	29
1942 ..	5	2	1,024	63	308	12	31
1943 ..	5	3	1,064	78	335	21	34
1944 ..	6	4	1,352 <sup>a</sup>	99	489 <sup>a</sup>	21	48 <sup>a</sup>
1945 ..	5	4	1,597 <sup>a</sup>	115	507 <sup>a</sup>	17	49 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including Service Personnel confined in Civil Prisons.

The numbers of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1944, were:—New South Wales, 64; Victoria, 55; Queensland, 44; South Australia, 36; Western Australia, 60; Tasmania, 35.

Prison conditions have been improved in recent years, provision now being made for teaching trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures, concerts, and occasional picture shows; while radio sets provide selected programmes. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept apart from the short-term and are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c. In all prisons and prison farms, prisoners are engaged in useful work, the products being used by Government Institutions and Departments. Work done during 1945 was valued at £32,954.

Children under 17 years of age are dealt with in the Children's Courts and those convicted are usually sent to the Reformatory School at Westbrook, Toowoomba.

In 1934, a prison farm conducted on the honour system was established at Palen Creek, near Mount Lindsay. Other prison farms were established at Numinbah, via Nerang, in 1940, Whittinbah, via Nerang, in 1943, and Stone River, via Ingham, in 1944. Marburg Prison was used as a prison farm between August, 1944, and November, 1945, but is now a prison for women.

Prisoners selected for transfer to prison farms are given to understand that they are placed on their honour to perform their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability and are not to attempt to escape. In general, the behaviour of such prisoners has been excellent and they have worked well. They have been engaged in forestry, timber-getting, sawmilling, road-making, dairying, pig-raising, and general farming. The men have erected their own buildings and surplus agricultural products are sold. The number of prisoners at the four State Farms at 31st December, 1945, was 86. Each farm is controlled by an Officer-in-Charge, assisted by Warder-Overseers.

The sentences of prisoners are reduced for good conduct, and in the trade section there is a marks system under which prisoners receive marks for work done in excess of the amount allotted, these marks counting towards the remission of part of their sentences. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home for discharged prisoners do much work in assisting released prisoners to obtain employment.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts*, 1937 to 1942, a Board recommends to the Governor-in-Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1945, the Board made one such recommendation.

#### 4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 26 different centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1944-45 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

##### SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other. <sup>a</sup>
Murder .. .. .	4	3	2	2	2	1
Attempted Murder .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Manslaughter .. .. .	25	2	8	..	14	5
Offences against Females .. .. .	43	..	27	..	13	3
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	99	14	80	..	25	8
Offences against Property .. .. .	114	16	91	..	25	14
Offences against Currency .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	15	..	7	..	3	5
Total .. .. .	303	35	218	2	82	36

<sup>a</sup> Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, etc.

Persons convicted of serious crime in the States of Australia during the last ten years are shown in the next table of convictions for criminal offences in the Supreme Courts. There was an increase in crime during the war years. Queensland's figure for 1944-45 (218) was the highest since 1935-36.

## SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens-land. <i>a</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1935 ..	766	569	222	172	55	54	1,844
1936 ..	623	533	154	171	52	47	1,592
1937 ..	695	565	173	183	103	42	1,776
1938 ..	804	642	142	172	90	55	1,932
1939 ..	982	690	214	179	71	39	2,200
1940 ..	861	651	145	163	84	59	2,003
1941 ..	886	705	151	177	65	28	2,041
1942 ..	941	721	155	211	64	39	2,169
1943 ..	1,130	826	200	200	93	35	2,513
1944 ..	1,050	792	218	158	87	56	2,387
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1944 ..	36	40	20	25	18	23	33

*a* Figures for year ended 30th June following.*b* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. There are 14 Police Districts altogether, but the metropolitan area comprises 3 of them. The following table shows, for the last five years, the number of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates. The numbers are given for the principal offences, and the percentage convicted is also shown.

## INFERIOR COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Transport.		Total, All Offences.
			Drunken-ness.	Other.	Motor.	Railway.	
1940-41							
No. of Cases ..	352	1,770	9,558	1,937	6,457	1,436	28,653
% Convicted <i>a</i>	77.0	91.6	98.6	96.8	88.6	99.2	90.3
1941-42							
No. of Cases ..	320	1,793	10,124	2,207	4,469	489	25,783
% Convicted <i>a</i>	73.4	90.2	99.0	97.2	89.8	96.9	91.4
1942-43							
No. of Cases ..	375	2,706	8,527	2,017	3,374	121	23,451
% Convicted <i>a</i>	72.8	87.6	99.0	94.7	88.4	93.4	89.4
1943-44							
No. of Cases ..	443	2,842	8,367	2,168	3,680	97	24,397
% Convicted <i>a</i>	65.9	86.8	99.1	93.5	91.8	91.8	89.8
1944-45							
No. of Cases ..	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	208	24,040
% Convicted <i>a</i>	65.7	88.0	98.8	92.2	93.1	92.8	88.5

*a* Including summarily convicted, bail estreated, and committed to higher courts.

The number of cases and rates for the two offences which make up approximately 50 per cent. of all cases, as well as for "other" offences and total offences, are shown in the next table for each Police District. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rates were recorded in the Cloncurry, Cairns, Metropolitan, and Townsville districts. Cloncurry and Charleville showed the highest convictions for drunkenness; while traffic and transport breaches were most frequent in the Metropolis, Cairns, and Townsville.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Traffic and Transport Law Breaches.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>
Metropolitan ..	3,138	7.1	3,218	7.3	6,926	15.8	13,282	30.2
Cairns ..	734	10.9	344	5.1	1,167	17.3	2,245	33.3
Charleville ..	218	17.9	4	0.3	141	11.6	363	29.8
Cloncurry ..	219	23.9	9	1.0	202	22.1	430	47.0
Ipswich ..	188	2.7	130	1.9	249	3.6	567	8.2
Longreach ..	160	8.5	24	1.3	130	6.9	314	16.7
Mackay ..	333	9.2	59	1.6	319	8.8	711	19.6
Maryborough ..	515	4.3	117	1.0	406	3.4	1,038	8.7
Rockhampton ..	414	5.3	63	0.8	547	7.0	1,024	13.1
Roma ..	210	9.9	17	0.8	175	8.3	402	19.0
Toowoomba ..	361	3.2	160	1.4	537	4.7	1,058	9.3
Townsville ..	999	11.9	419	5.0	1,188	14.2	2,606	31.1
Total ..	7,489	7.0	4,564	4.3	11,987	11.2	24,040	22.5

*a* Rate per 1,000 population.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last five years are shown hereunder.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Writs of Summons Issued No.	821	812	905	1,181	1,572
Amount Claimed .. £	219,083	191,086	121,227	97,344	114,973
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	29	33	32	36	65
Without Jury .. No.	333	339	398	682	1,028
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII <i>a</i> No.	91	117	66	28	16
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	418	471	477	731	1,066
For Defendant .. No.	35	18	19	15	43
Total Amount Awarded £	73,344	58,114	31,360	16,755	48,477

*a* Judgments by default of appearance, and judgments signed by Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers.



Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, or for rent not exceeding £100, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. The total amount awarded to plaintiffs in Magistrates' Courts each year substantially exceeded the amount awarded in Supreme Courts until 1944-45, when Supreme Courts exceeded Magistrates' Courts, as the business of the latter fell much more heavily than that of the former during the war.

#### MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Cases Heard ..	No.		14,077	11,602	6,359	4,185	3,429
Amount Claimed ..	£		242,633	206,832	119,074	76,373	66,410
Amount Awarded ..	£		166,658	135,317	80,346	51,160	41,537

*Divorces and Judicial Separations.*—In Queensland, divorces may be obtained on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes. Nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, incapacity, and various other causes.

During 1945, 907 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 897; nullity of marriage, 6; and judicial separation, 4. Twelve petitions for divorce were dismissed during the year. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 523 of the successful cases, and petitions by wives for 384.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 317; desertion, 199; other grounds, 7. For wives' petitions, the grounds were:—adultery, 141; desertion, 229; insanity, 4; other grounds, 10.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1945 and for the last pre-war year.

#### DIVORCES, &c., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
New South Wales	1,553	1,577	1,611	1,840	2,049	3,139
Victoria ..	805	842	959	1,383	1,694	1,759
Queensland ..	201 <sup>a</sup>	255	248	444	721	907
South Australia ..	243	274	315	450	499	606
Western Australia	234	292	367	458	588	565
Tasmania ..	80	84	83	89	115	172
Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	3,129	3,330	3,583	4,671	5,679	7,159

<sup>a</sup> Year ended 30th June.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the war, but, as may be seen from the foregoing table, it showed a sharp upward turn in all States during the war years. The next table

illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the divorces in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the average duration of marriage of petitioners ranges from 10 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

#### DIVORCE RATE <sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1945.
New South Wales .. ..	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	109.0
Victoria .. ..	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	103.9
Queensland .. ..	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	74.1
South Australia .. ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	108.1
Western Australia .. ..	13.8	20.8	52.9	64.5	136.4
Tasmania .. ..	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	66.3
Australia <sup>b</sup> .. ..	17.1	23.8	41.3	53.8	102.9

<sup>a</sup> Rate per 1,000 marriages ten years earlier. See text above.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1945 classified according to the duration of the marriage, and distinguishing cases originating in the husband's petition from those in which the wife was the petitioner. The proportion of all cases falling in each ten-year period of duration, and the proportion at each duration in which the husband was the petitioner, are also shown. Similar proportions for 1944 are shown for comparison.

#### DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces <sup>a</sup> , 1945.			Proportion at each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Husband Petitioner.	Wife Petitioner.	Total.				
	No.	No.	No.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Under 5 years .. ..	89	24	113	41.9	42.2	79	80
5 years and under 10 years	161	106	267				
10 " " " 15 "	114	86	200	38.2	39.5	57	57
15 " " " 20 "	68	78	146				
20 " " " 30 "	68	72	140	15.4	15.4	49	46
30 " " " 40 "	21	16	37	4.1	2.8	57	35
Over 40 years .. ..	2	2	4	0.4	0.1	50	100
Total .. ..	523	384	907	100.0	100.0	58	60

<sup>a</sup> Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage and judicial separations granted.

The table on page 79 shows that, as in 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was from marriages which had lasted less than 10 years. While this duration group still remained the most vulnerable (unlike pre-war experience when marriages of 10 to 15 years duration produced most divorces), the under 5 years group showed a decline from 17.3 per cent. of all divorces in 1944 to 12.5 per cent. in 1945. The 5 to 10 years group showed a corresponding increase from 24.9 to 29.4 per cent. In both years husbands were the petitioners in a little more than half of the total cases. Generally, husbands initiated the cases in the majority of dissolutions of marriages of short duration, the proportion gradually falling, until amongst the dissolutions of marriages of durations over 15 years the proportion was almost even among husbands and wives.

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

*Land Titles.*—Land in Queensland is held either under “the old system” or under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1887*. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

“Title (to land) is proved by the production of a single document . . . . . for a Certificate of Title is not like a conveyance under ‘the old system,’ merely a proof of ownership as between the parties to it . . . . . ; it is, in all but certain excepted cases, conclusive proof that the person mentioned in it is owner of the land therein described as against all the world.”

The Acts compel simplicity and essential uniformity in all instruments of the same class by prescribing schedule forms for such instruments which may not be materially altered, but which are, nevertheless, flexible enough to admit of the interpolation of special covenants agreed upon between the parties to leases, mortgages, or encumbrances. The Acts provide for bringing land under “the old system” under the Acts.

### LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.					
Transfers .. .. .	17,538	14,403	10,203	14,248	19,837
Mortgages .. .. .	10,860	8,930	4,882	5,170	7,136
Releases from Mortgage .. .. .	9,593	9,089	9,407	11,353	11,968
Other Dealings .. .. .	9,333	8,633	5,955	6,729	8,545
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).					
Conveyances .. .. .	8	8	8	2	11
Mortgages .. .. .	5	2	5	3	5
Releases from Mortgage .. .. .	..	2	2	1	8
Other Dealings .. .. .	10	24	4	..	10

*Liquor Licenses.*—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1945*. Powers under the Act were exercised by local Magistrates until 1935, since when they have been vested in the Licensing Commission consisting of three members, one of whom is required to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of the Industrial Court. The Commission administers the Liquor Acts, the provisions of which set up the control of Hotel, Wine Saloon, Club, Billiard, Bagatelle, and Bottlers' Licenses, and Certificates of Registration of Wholesale Spirit Merchants.

The 1935 amending Act provided that the number of each of the Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses in existence at that date should not be increased. The requirement that licenses be renewed annually and the provision for the holding of Local Option Polls were repealed; whilst provision was made for a State-wide Prohibition Poll every seven years.

The Commission is empowered to become possessed of licenses by accepting voluntary surrenders, or by cancelling or forfeiting licenses, and removing any of such licenses to new sites. The license to be removed to the new site is sold by public tender, the premium received being credited to a trust fund from which compensation is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

The Commission collects liquor fees which under the 1935 amendment were based upon  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the purchase price of liquor, this basis of assessment being substituted for the "Annual Value" fixed-fee system. During 1941, the provision of a maximum annual fee of £300 was deleted. In 1945, the annual fees payable by licensed victuallers and winesellers were increased to 3 per cent., the  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. increase being payable by the owner of the premises, not the licensee. The increase is credited to the trust fund from which compensation is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

The "Tied House" system, under which brewers and spirit merchants exercised control over the sale of brands of liquor at hotels which they own or control, was limited by the 1945 amending legislation which gave the public the right to purchase at any hotel, and compelled the licensee to sell, all classes and kinds of liquor usually consumed or demanded in the locality. There is provision, however, that a licensee of a hotel owned by a brewery need not stock or sell liquor of a class or kind similar to any liquor actually manufactured by the owner-brewer. The Commission may forfeit the licensee's license if he fails to meet the public's requirements.

The 1945 amendment also provided that where the Licensing Commission was satisfied that the facilities provided in any locality for board and meals were inadequate to meet the public demand, it might order the licensed victualler in that locality to provide the necessary accommodation. Many such notices have been issued and the license of one hotel was suspended until such time as the Commission's directions had been fulfilled.

The fact that repair and rebuilding work on hotels receives a low priority under Building Control Regulations has prevented the Commission from applying its policy of generally raising the standard of hotel accommodation by ordering extensive improvements necessary in many cases. The Commission has therefore limited its orders to work essential for the preservation of public health and safety.

All war-time regulations under *The Public Safety Act, 1940*, and National Security Regulations in so far as these modified the operation of *The Liquor Acts* were repealed on 7th May, 1946, and the conduct of business by hotels reverted to approximately pre-war standards except that hours of trading were amended to 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

During 1944-45, the Commission suspended the operation of 15 Licensed Victuallers' Licenses necessitated by war causes and lifted the suspension of 23 licenses after premises had been reinstated to the satisfaction of the Commission. One Licensed Victualler's License was cancelled. In the same period the Commission granted 354 transfers of hotel licenses, 10 applications were refused, and 16 withdrawn.

During 1944-45, fees amounted to £105,035 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £32,768 from Spirit Merchants. Spirit Merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of spirits to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from Club and Packet Licenses amounted to £3,607. The total revenue from all sources amounted to £146,440.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years. These figures exclude Railway Refreshment Rooms which sell liquor, as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner. At the 30th June, 1945, 48 of these Rooms were selling liquor.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine Sellers.	Wholesale Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936 ..	1,339	32	138	32	110	9
1937 ..	1,335	31	138	32	122	12
1938 ..	1,318	31	135	33	127	14
1939 ..	1,307	30	134	33	134	14
1940 ..	1,298	29	134	33	144	14
1941 ..	1,284	29	126	33	146	7
1942 ..	1,281	29	124	35	148	5
1943 ..	1,280	30	118	35	145	5
1944 ..	1,280	30	119	35	145	5
1945 ..	1,280	30	119	35	147	4

## Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

### 1. SCHOOLS.

*State Schools.*—In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, is still in force. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction now administered by the Director-General of Education who is responsible to the Secretary for Public Instruction. In 1902, a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Education Act*, 1908, dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education, were introduced by an Amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of Government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of backward, sub-normal, and defective children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres.

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming of increasing importance. During 1945, there were 211 State and 76 private schools with radio sets, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 536 broadcasts for schools. In the State schools were 137 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 1,245 motion picture films available; whilst 12 private schools had projectors, with 61 motion films at their disposal.

Practical education for country children is also provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. In 1923, the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, provide free treatment for school children.

At present, public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875 to 1940*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1918*, at the following types of schools:—

(a) Primary schools—

- (i) State,
- (ii) Provisional,
- (iii) Correspondence,
- (iv) Special,
- (v) Rural,
- (vi) Intermediate.

(b) Secondary schools—

- (i) State High Schools,
- (ii) High "tops" to Primary Schools,
- (iii) State Commercial High School and College,
- (iv) Industrial High School,
- (v) Domestic Science High School.

(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

(d) Technical Colleges.

(e) A Teachers' Training College, replacing pupil teacher system.

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children up to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination; although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships providing free education at secondary schools (State or denominational) are open to all children attending State or private schools, the qualifying scholarship examination being held annually.

*Grammar Schools.*—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—five for boys and three for girls. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1945 was 1,456 boys and 793 girls.

*Other Private Schools.*—These schools, of which there were 214 in 1945, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conquered 181 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 11; while 6 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1945 were—Roman Catholic, 13,826 boys and 14,448 girls, Church of England, 1,527 boys and 1,600 girls, other denominations, 718 boys and 1,392 girls, and undenominational schools, 76 boys and 113 girls.

*Business Colleges.*—There are 10 of these colleges; and in 1945 the aggregate enrolments were 451 males and 1,846 females.

*Aboriginal Schools.*—There are 29 of these under the control of the Director of Native Affairs. (See page 69.)

*Government Expenditure on Education.*—The Government of Queensland spent £1,858,743 on State schools during 1944-5. This amounted to £1 14s. 8d. per head of the population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was

introduced. If Government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £2,332,226 in 1944-45, or £2 3s. 7d. per head. In 1860, there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1945, 162. The decline since 1900 is due to the falling birth rate.

*State and Private Schools.*—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1945 are given in the following table.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Primary—</b>						
State—						
State ..	1,415	4,557	57,586	53,129	47,949	43,859
Provisional ..	48	80	559	472	444	381
Correspondence ..	1	91	4,184	4,053	1,764	1,936
Special ..	11	39	283	252	195	164
Rural ..	28	299	3,999	3,426	3,328	2,870
Intermediate ..	13 <sup>a</sup>	106	1,612	1,474	1,339	1,234
<i>Total State</i>	<i>1,505</i>	<i>5,172<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>68,223</i>	<i>62,806</i>	<i>55,019</i>	<i>50,444</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>c</sup>	107	39	82	35
Other ..	214	1,457	13,387	14,518	12,491	13,036
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>1,457</i>	<i>13,494</i>	<i>14,557</i>	<i>12,573</i>	<i>13,071</i>
<b>Total Primary ..</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>81,717</b>	<b>77,363</b>	<b>67,592</b>	<b>63,515</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>						
State—						
High ..	18	358	2,634	2,566	2,182	2,099
High "Top" ..	17 <sup>d</sup>	110	474	443	397	386
<i>Total State</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>468<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>3,108</i>	<i>3,009</i>	<i>2,579</i>	<i>2,485</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	108	1,349	754	1,036	670
Other ..	<sup>e</sup>	<sup>e</sup>	2,760	3,035	2,576	2,725
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>4,109</i>	<i>3,789</i>	<i>3,612</i>	<i>3,395</i>
<b>Total Secondary</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>7,217</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>6,191</b>	<b>5,880</b>
<b>Total All Schools ..</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>7,205</b>	<b>88,934</b>	<b>84,161</b>	<b>73,783</b>	<b>69,395</b>

<sup>a</sup> Eleven of these are attached to State schools, and are excluded from the total.

<sup>b</sup> Including teachers temporarily absent on war service.

<sup>c</sup> Included with Secondary schools.

<sup>d</sup> High "tops" are attached to State schools, and are excluded from the total.

<sup>e</sup> Included with Primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in the Rural and Intermediate schools, 54 vocational centres, and by two travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1945 was 6,291, and in domestic science, 7,087.



The following table shows particulars of all primary and secondary schools for the last six years.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. <i>b</i>
	State.	Other.	State. <i>a</i>	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000
1940	1,687	227	4,783	1,603	139,509	31,882	171,391	1,616
1941	1,660	225	4,604	1,561	138,358	32,512	170,870	1,608
1942	1,589	218	4,049	1,345	137,450	28,914	166,364	1,538
1943	1,548	219	4,198	1,421	133,849	32,569	166,418	1,639
1944	1,546	219	4,343	1,476	135,451	34,759	170,210	1,859
1945	1,523	222	4,997	1,565	137,146	35,949	173,095	<i>n</i>

*a* Excluding teachers temporarily absent on war service; 604 males and 39 females in 1945.

*b* For year ending 30th June following.

*n* Not available.

*Ages of Scholars.*—This information has been collected from all schools since 1939, and details for 1945 are given in the next table. The total scholars in this table is not the same as in the table on page 85 as the scholars in that table represent net enrolments during the year.

## AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	4,287	4,312	8,599	..	..	..
6 .. ..	9,068	8,997	18,065	..	..	..
7 .. ..	9,179	8,679	17,858	..	..	..
8 .. ..	9,331	8,768	18,099	..	..	..
9 .. ..	8,975	8,493	17,468	..	..	..
10 .. ..	8,451	8,169	16,620	..	..	..
11 .. ..	8,164	7,812	15,976	1	6	7
12 .. ..	8,039	7,553	15,592	38	41	79
13 .. ..	7,443	6,982	14,425	279	233	512
14 .. ..	3,619	3,074	6,693	1,697	1,639	3,336
15 .. ..	630	455	1,085	2,615	2,510	5,125
16 .. ..	25	32	57	1,518	1,424	2,942
17 .. ..	18	10	28	674	453	1,127
18 and over	436	18	454	235	121	356
Total ..	77,665	73,354	151,019	7,057	6,427	13,484

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age-groups, the proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 94 per cent.; 14 years, 62 per cent.; 15 years, 36 per cent.; 16 years, 17 per cent.; and 17 years, 6 per cent. These percentages are not strictly comparable with those in the 1945 *Year Book*, due to a revision of age population data.

*Queensland Agricultural High School and College.*—Of 304 students enrolled at this institution during 1945, 257 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture.

*School Examinations.*—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University Examinations. The Scholarship, which is taken at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at an approved secondary school, State or private, but holders of State scholarships who pass the Junior University Examination in required subjects may be granted an extension of their scholarship for a further two years. The Junior University Examination follows after a two years course of secondary education, and a further two years brings the student to the Senior University Examination. The Junior University Examination is generally regarded by employers as satisfactory qualification for apprenticeship and clerical work, while the Senior University Examination qualifies for matriculation to the University. The next table gives the number of passes and the percentage of candidates who passed in each of the examinations for the last five years.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.
1941 ..	5,400	60	3,440	82	526	71
1942 ..	5,135	64	3,378	87	485	71
1943 ..	5,668	70	3,632	84	452	64
1944 ..	5,454	67	3,804	84	657	64
1945 ..	5,305	68	3,819	80	731	69

*Technical Colleges.*—There were 12 of these colleges in 1945, with 224 teachers. Full-time scholars numbered 220, and part-time, 9,819. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 556, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 4,460. The principal diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, sheep and wool, sugar chemistry, industrial chemistry, and domestic science. Correspondence courses for apprentices are conducted by a Technical Correspondence School, and in 1945 there were 943 taking these courses, given by seven instructors.

*Teachers' Training College.*—There were 553 students being trained as teachers in this college in 1945. Evening and correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1945 there were 612 evening and 863 correspondence students, including 550 persons serving in the armed services.

## 2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act, 1909*, and was opened on the 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Art, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Medicine, and Veterinary Science. The activities of the Faculty of Veterinary Science were suspended at the end of 1942 as a

result of war conditions, and were resumed in part only at the beginning of 1945. The governing body of the University is a Senate. The number of members prescribed in the original University Act was 20—10 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council and 10 elected triennially by the University Council, which consists of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others. The number of government nominees was increased to 15 under *The National Education Co-ordination and the University of Queensland Acts Amendment Act, 1941*.

Since its inception the University has been housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. Expansion has necessitated the use of several buildings originally erected for use by the Technical College. The old Masonic Hall Building, in Alice Street, was given to the University by the United Grand Lodge of Queensland in November, 1934. It was first used as an Anatomy School and is now occupied by certain sections of the Engineering Department. The former Pharmacy College Building, in William Street, has been occupied by the University since January, 1936, for use as a School of Physiology and is now being enlarged to meet expansion. A Veterinary Science School Building at Yeerongpilly was opened in December, 1937. A Medical School Building, situated near the Brisbane General Hospital, was opened in August, 1939, and a Dental College, located in Turbot Street, in July, 1941. The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. The first three St. Lucia buildings were to have been ready for occupation in March, 1943, but the work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly-completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. It has been necessary to erect temporary additional buildings on the Domain and Medical School sites, to acquire for use some ex-Service buildings at Victoria Park (near the Medical School), and to lease a building adjoining the Dental College in Turbot Street, to meet immediate post-war requirements.

#### UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Govern-ment Aid. <i>c</i>	Fees, &c.	From Private Foundations. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1941	22	221	656	554	508	42,323	42,216	24,136	117,013
1942	22	242	566	388	351	56,602	34,743	18,337	117,554
1943	20	231	581	297	539	43,443	36,944	13,500	103,281
1944	20	238	651	358	780	55,782	44,425	17,063	124,174
1945	19	260	761	501	962	55,016	53,571	19,209	136,196

*a* Including part-time staff.

*b* Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

*c* Including grant from Commonwealth Government for research. In 1945 the amount was £5,980.

*d* Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1945, these amounted to £500.

The University carries out research work in various subjects for the benefit of the State, and also conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, a staff of 18 special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing nearly 84,000 works, is available at the University.

The following table shows the age distribution of students enrolled for the various courses and the number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted during 1945.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.  
AGES OF STUDENTS AND DEGREES, &C., CONFERRED, 1945.

Course.	Ages of Students.							Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates Conferred.		
	16 to 18.	19.	20.	21.	22 to 25.	Over 25.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Arts .. ..	81	58	59	45	198	388	829	17	18	35
Law .. ..	2	..	1	1	8	51	63	2	..	2
Commerce or Economics..	21	16	17	11	61	135	261	6	3	9
Education ..	..	..	..	1	16	124	141	8	2	10
Science ..	74	47	53	29	51	21	275	20	7	27
Medicine ..	62	49	37	27	82	22	279	23	4	27
Engineering ..	43	23	29	9	42	16	162	40	..	40
Agriculture ..	8	10	4	3	4	..	29	3	1	4
Veterinary Science ..	4	2	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..
Dental Science	22	15	16	9	4	5	71	6	1	7
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a	..	2	2
Architecture ..	..	..	..	1	7	6	14	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	3	12	5	4	11	7	42	..	4	4
Physiotherapy	12	14	15	8	1	..	50	..	13	13
Total ..	332	246	236	148	487	775	2,224	125	55	180

a Students included in Arts course.

### 3. SCIENCE AND ART.

*Libraries.*—Under *The Libraries Act*, 1943, the Library Board of Queensland was established. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board must maintain co-operation between the Department of Public Instruction, which administers the Act, the University of Queensland, and such other local bodies or societies having for their object the encouragement of education, literature, and the arts and sciences, in order that the facilities available will be of the most benefit. The Board consists of six members, with the Librarian of the Public Library as secretary. The Public Library may establish branches throughout Queensland, or may amalgamate with the public library of any approved society. The Government may subsidise donations and subscriptions to the Board on a £ for £ basis, but not exceeding £5,000 in any year.

At present, the only public library in the State maintained by the Government is located in Brisbane. This is purely a reference library which contains over 50,000 books. It is intended at an early date to erect more commodious premises, and to considerably enlarge the activities of the library. Besides numerous private lending libraries, there are in Brisbane 25 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 162,000 books.

Outside Brisbane, there are 125 libraries containing about 370,000 books, which are operated in conjunction with Schools of Arts and other organisations. In some towns, however, they have been taken over by the Local Authority and controlled as municipal libraries. Provided the local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, they are eligible to receive subsidy on a £ for £ basis for expenditure on building and equipment, and 10s. for each £1 expenditure on books. Most institutions have availed themselves of the opportunity of receiving Government assistance to purchase books, and there has been a marked improvement in the contents of these libraries since the Board commenced operations.

In order to provide supplementary reading for country Schools of Arts the Government is subsidising the Queensland Schools of Arts Association, an organisation which circulates books under the box system to member institutions from a central library in Brisbane. The Board has, in addition, purchased reference works which have been issued on loan to the Association for circulation.

*Museum and Art Gallery.*—The Museum and National Art Gallery are maintained by the Government, and are located together in the same building in Brisbane. The Government's building scheme provides for new accommodation for the National Art Gallery.

The Museum was opened in September, 1871, and moved to the present building in 1901. There is a full collection of native Queensland fauna and flora, besides many exhibits of historical interest, and a reference library. The Queensland Geological Survey Museum has branches in Townsville, opened in 1886, and in Brisbane, opened in 1892.

The National Art Gallery was opened on 29th March, 1895, and before moving to its present building was located in the Executive Buildings, Brisbane. There are 598 pictures, 330 of which have been presented, and 268 have been purchased.

*Science.*—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, both being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. These activities are co-ordinated with those of the University, which is also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department, including problems of nutrition. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in many fields of scientific research.

## 4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

*The Health Acts, 1937 to 1945*, are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, State Health Officer, and twenty-seven food and sanitary inspectors and cadets. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a medical officer, a bacteriologist and six assistants. A medical officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of two female medical officers, while a microscopist and an inspector have charge of the Hookworm Campaign. A Weil's Disease Campaign with headquarters in Innisfail, North Queensland, is operating with a staff of six health inspectors.

The following activities also come under the purview of the Department:—School Health Services, Chemical Laboratory, Mental Hygiene, Supervision of Private Hospitals, Control of Infant Welfare from the professional side, and State Nutritional Advisory Board.

Branch offices, in charge of inspectors, are located at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns, and, in conjunction with the Brisbane staff, are responsible for the enforcement of provisions of the Health Act and Regulations dealing with Food and Drugs, Milk Sellers, Health (Food Supply), Fish Supply, Poisons, Footwear, &c.

During recent years, health authorities have been advocating that "prevention is better than cure" for some diseases where the death rate is high, especially of young children, and a system of immunisation of young children is being carried out as a preventive of diphtheria and whooping cough. During the recent war, servicemen received immunisation for smallpox, typhus, typhoid, and cholera, and were given preventive treatment for malaria.

*Diphtheria.*—Diphtheria prophylaxis by means of formalised toxoid has continued to grow in favour, and, in proportion to population, more children have been immunised in Queensland than in any other State in the Commonwealth. It has been observed that in a few instances children who have submitted to immunising measures have later developed diphtheria, but no deaths have occurred in such cases.

Within the Greater Brisbane area, the City Health Authority, in conjunction with the School Health Services, has carried out, during the year, a full programme of diphtheria immunisation of school and pre-school children, both at the schools and daily at the City Hall. These measures appear to be exercising a beneficial effect. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of children in Brisbane between the ages of 1 and 12 years have been immunised.

Among the many thousands of children annually immunised against diphtheria in Queensland by the formalised toxoid method, no instance of dangerous symptoms arising therefrom has been reported. The people of the State are being educated to the value of diphtheria immunisation with consequent beneficial results both to the public health and public purse. Alum toxoid has not been employed for public immunisation in Queensland.

*Whooping Cough.*—As a result of the improvement in efficacy of the pertussis or whooping cough vaccine, a number of Local Authorities are making preparations for a campaign against this disease. The Brisbane City Council has already commenced, and is immunising children free of charge at four sessions per week, in addition to which its Medical Officer of Health visits institutions for this purpose.

Although it is too early to give an authoritative statement on the results obtained, it would appear that immunisation against whooping cough will be a step forward in the prevention of a disease which adds greatly to the death rate of young children.

## 5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. In addition there are 81 private hospitals registered in the State, 30 per cent. of which are in Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State on 1st July, 1946, there were 112 public hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium, and 5 ambulance brigades, which were administered by 63 District Hospitals Boards. In addition, 5 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 105 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

Leper settlements are situated at Peel Island in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for aborigines. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf, particulars of which are included in the table on page 101.

*Public Hospitals.*—Prior to 1923, the public hospitals were under the control of local committees elected by subscribers and endowed by the Government. *The Hospitals Act, 1923*, subsequently superseded by *The Hospitals Act, 1936*, provided for the grouping of hospitals in adjacent districts, under the authority of a board. *The Hospitals Act Amendment Act, 1944*, provided, as from 1st July, 1945, that all of the public hospitals in the State would come within the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman. One of the members is a representative elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Government is responsible for the total cost of administration and maintenance of all hospitals controlled by Hospital Boards, but from 1st January, 1946, the Commonwealth commenced a subsidy scheme under *The Hospitals Benefits Act* by which payments are made from the National Welfare Fund amounting to six shillings per patient per day for patients in public and private sections of public hospitals. In consideration of the Commonwealth subsidy the State Government undertook

not to make any charge for patients in public sections of public hospitals. The Commonwealth subsidy of six shillings per patient per day extends to approved private hospitals.

The progress of public hospitals in Queensland during ten years is shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1935-36	117	352	3,307	86,567	8,816	3,648	914,774
1936-37	116	370	3,502	91,564	9,570	3,743	1,016,372
1937-38	118	383	4,025	97,270	10,452	3,980	1,166,846
1938-39	119	377	4,275	98,997	12,117	4,015	1,425,799
1939-40	117	372	4,389	104,431	13,065	4,165	1,399,269
1940-41	115	371	4,519	110,296	13,817	4,089	1,444,543
1941-42	116	321	4,736	110,044	14,852	4,357	1,633,930
1942-43	116	323	4,988	114,115	14,499	4,550	1,580,128
1943-44	116	338	5,086	118,055	16,752	4,876	1,679,632
1944-45	115	339	5,007	117,628	19,473	4,916	1,760,479

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Government sanatorium, but including subsidised private hospitals.

The following table gives particulars of public hospitals in the various States during 1944-45.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.<sup>a</sup>

State.	Hospitals.	In-Patients.			Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions.	Total.
	No.	No.	Per 1,000 of Pop.	No.	No.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	218	295,671	102	9,564	12,101	1,845
Victoria . .	73	96,609	48	4,923	5,148	1,129
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>114<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>136,903</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>4,857</b>	<b>767</b>
S. Australia	58	43,582	70	2,218	1,848	381
W. Australia	85	52,353	107	1,898	1,941	312
Tasmania . .	23	27,026	110	1,069	1,108	148
<b>Total . .</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>652,144</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>24,245</b>	<b>27,003</b>	<b>4,582</b>
						<b>10,444</b>

<sup>a</sup> Figures for South Australia are for year 1944.

<sup>b</sup> Including Government sanatorium and subsidised private hospitals, but excluding 2 Salvation Army hospitals.

The table on pages 94-97 gives particulars for the year 1944-45 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given together with separate particulars for each Board.



## PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

Name of <i>Statistical Division</i> and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In-Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i.) Boards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Moreton</i> ..	13	134	1,205	707	41,038	7,560	85,288	2,037
Brisbane and S.C. ..	8	114	1,085	629	36,113	7,132	71,197	1,852
Ipswich ..	4	19	110	72	4,565	287	13,730	170
Laidley ..	1	1	10	6	360	141	361	15
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	14	31	420	246	15,451	2,710	51,454	609
Biggenden ..	1	1	13	7	484	86	56	17
Bundaberg ..	3	11	105	64	3,615	998	6,036	158
Eidsvold-Cracow ..	2	2	12	8	384	58	604	11
Gayndah ..	1	2	7	7	478	84	958	14
Gympie ..	1	2	74	42	2,707	468	10,811	114
Isis ..	1	2	14	8	407	111	676	17
Kingaroy ..	2	4	58	25	2,211	154	1,461	75
Maryborough ..	1	4	107	65	3,395	481	28,394	146
Mundubbera ..	1	1	8	8	549	104	989	17
Wienholt ..	1	2	22	12	1,221	166	1,469	40
<i>Downs</i> ..	11	31	281	156	11,019	2,478	15,657	435
Chinchilla ..	1	1	18	11	754	127	675	25
Dalby ..	2	3	36	20	1,129	367	648	46
Goondiwindi ..	1	1	17	15	764	135	737	26
Inglewood ..	2	2	11	9	409	128	227	15
Miles ..	1	1	11	1	512	42	332	13
Stanthorpe ..	1	2	33	15	1,779	225	505	52
Tara ..	1	1	5	6	229	33	1,202	7
Toowoomba ..	1	17	101	58	3,589	1,115	9,987	177
Warwick ..	1	3	49	21	1,854	306	1,344	74
<i>Roma</i> ..	7	9	75	46	3,249	464	5,149	96
Balonne ..	3	3	23	20	1,218	145	2,289	28
Roma ..	4	6	52	26	2,031	319	2,860	68
<i>South Western</i> ..	6	6	54	37	2,122	335	4,400	61
Charleville ..	2	2	33	18	1,253	216	1,785	35
Cunnamulla ..	2	3	13	11	669	89	1,608	20
Quilpie ..	2	1	8	8	200	30	1,007	6
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	9	17	200	130	7,389	1,155	25,040	295
Banana ..	2	2	23	15	885	155	2,470	25
Gladstone ..	2	4	29	11	1,266	119	6,115	55
Monto ..	1	1	13	8	481	143	797	20
Mount Morgan ..	1	2	27	18	1,043	211	9,699	47
Rockhampton ..	2	7	104	73	3,589	508	5,637	144
Taroom ..	1	1	4	5	125	19	322	4
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	11	103	78	3,206	537	11,583	119
Alpha ..	1	1	5	7	259	26	520	6
Barcaldine ..	2	1	15	12	412	92	1,847	16
Blackall ..	2	2	17	14	553	79	287	18
Clermont ..	2	2	13	9	441	79	2,986	20
Emerald ..	1	1	12	7	412	62	968	16
Longreach ..	3	3	28	18	792	143	2,334	28
Springure ..	1	1	8	6	230	47	1,848	11
Tambo ..	1	..	5	5	107	9	793	4

## QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Receipts.						Expenditure.		Average Cost per Patient per Day. a	
Government Precepts or Endow- ment.	Local Authority Precepts.	Private Contribu- tions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.	Mainten- ance and Adminis- tration.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
289,739	89,227	817	218,501	17,711	615,995	576,799	652,128	15	6
265,379	81,678	800	193,377	17,107	558,341	519,940	590,167	15	5
23,101	7,179	..	22,574	581	53,435	55,200	57,155	16	10
1,259	370	17	2,550	23	4,219	4,659	4,806	16	9
91,623	27,049	1,893	85,516	1,538	207,619	203,141	220,429	18	3
4,008	1,283	7	2,086	54	7,438	7,464	7,479	23	3
25,005	7,900	..	20,948	346	54,199	56,181	60,163	19	6
2,458	..	1,404	1,478	535	5,875	6,094	6,284	29	9
2,831	896	..	2,068	98	5,893	5,719	5,916	23	1
13,736	4,202	60	16,214	..	34,212	31,721	34,945	15	3
4,184	1,351	10	2,505	20	8,070	7,556	7,803	25	0
9,327	2,046	242	9,068	259	20,942	25,317	25,717	18	6
21,336	6,662	146	23,908	106	52,158	43,664	52,170	16	4
3,421	1,083	24	2,161	49	6,738	7,004	7,102	21	11
5,317	1,626	..	5,080	71	12,094	12,421	12,850	17	2
62,263	18,317	199	56,435	1,905	139,119	138,170	142,776	17	5
6,397	2,052	12	2,915	16	11,392	10,710	10,710	23	8
8,602	2,746	16	7,353	272	18,989	17,131	17,290	20	3
3,580	1,102	53	4,110	328	9,173	10,194	10,319	21	2
2,693	506	41	1,900	605	5,745	5,888	5,888	21	8
4,464	744	12	1,895	30	7,145	7,324	7,372	31	11
4,929	1,462	5	6,475	22	12,893	15,235	15,235	16	2
1,922	612	..	1,051	82	3,667	4,032	4,232	30	3
22,198	6,822	36	21,147	99	50,302	46,978	51,052	14	6
7,478	2,271	24	9,589	451	19,813	20,678	20,678	15	3
24,719	7,052	562	14,654	810	47,797	48,407	49,476	27	9
11,233	3,570	374	3,814	47	19,038	18,861	19,148	36	10
13,486	3,482	188	10,840	763	28,759	29,546	30,328	24	0
23,037	7,493	14	7,571	239	38,354	34,311	35,190	31	0
12,029	3,913	1	4,466	38	20,447	19,118	19,478	30	0
6,449	2,084	7	2,323	38	10,901	8,719	8,942	23	7
4,559	1,496	6	782	163	7,006	6,474	6,770	65	7
49,170	12,986	750	39,468	1,693	104,067	104,847	112,863	19	5
8,464	2,739	19	3,654	164	15,040	13,338	13,636	29	0
6,082	1,862	43	7,382	141	15,510	15,789	16,941	15	8
3,247	1,018	..	3,774	1	8,040	7,641	7,748	20	11
7,720	..	621	5,296	321	13,958	15,812	15,812	18	7
22,110	6,860	67	18,597	1,052	48,686	49,565	55,960	18	10
1,547	507	..	765	14	2,833	2,702	2,766	37	9
40,909	11,110	471	14,674	1,736	68,900	64,022	66,987	29	5
4,546	1,493	..	837	..	6,876	5,895	6,395	51	9
4,864	1,144	55	1,994	18	8,075	8,195	9,118	28	2
6,532	1,804	41	1,843	1,357	11,577	10,171	10,226	30	7
3,840	..	158	2,873	117	6,988	7,539	7,985	20	7
2,483	756	18	1,059	22	4,338	3,616	3,891	12	4
14,595	4,766	168	4,306	148	23,983	21,070	21,252	41	5
1,921	615	24	1,318	..	3,878	4,653	4,968	22	8
2,128	532	7	444	74	3,185	2,883	3,152	44	7

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out- Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i.) Boards—contd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Mackay .. ..	1	5	65	37	3,113	179	2,405	133
Mackay .. ..	1	5	65	37	3,113	179	2,405	133
Townsville .. ..	8	17	237	120	9,505	1,614	27,706	367
Ayr .. ..	2	2	38	17	1,585	216	8,449	56
Bowen .. ..	3	4	49	30	2,056	301	11,808	68
Charters Towers ..	1	2	35	21	987	260	1,135	35
Townsville .. ..	2	9	115	52	4,877	837	6,314	208
Cairns .. ..	13	14	247	136	10,559	1,707	43,420	367
Atherton .. ..	3	3	52	25	2,307	319	12,356	90
Cairns .. ..	3	5	90	52	4,055	797	17,875	146
Innisfail .. ..	1	3	38	23	1,886	256	3,124	50
Mareeba .. ..	4	1	33	18	1,135	153	5,172	45
Mossman .. ..	1	1	15	8	473	62	3,266	17
Tully .. ..	1	1	19	10	703	120	1,627	19
Far Western .. ..	2	1	14	8	545	76	2,259	22
Boulia .. ..	1	..	3	2	64	9	434	2
Winton .. ..	1	1	11	6	481	67	1,825	20
Peninsula .. ..	1	..	4	4	171	8	690	6
North Western ..	11	8	52	38	2,813	388	19,812	100
Cloncurry .. ..	1	2	9	5	609	84	93	24
Etheridge .. ..	2	..	2	5	63	13	1,710	2
Hughenden .. ..	1	1	12	7	399	70	698	16
McKinlay .. ..	1	1	10	6	223	25	482	7
Mount Isa .. ..	2	2	9	1	949	131	15,000	33
Normanton .. ..	3	1	4	9	222	26	699	8
Richmond .. ..	1	1	6	5	348	39	1,130	10
Total Boards ..	109	284	2,957	1,743	110,180	19,211	294,863	4,647
(ii.) Other Hospitals								
Moreton .. ..	3	47	189	64	5,930	93	14,048	238
Mater Misericordiae	1	30	131	50	3,607	..	8,948	159
Mater Misericordiae								
Children's .. ..	1	16	55	11	2,323	..	5,100	76
S. Army Women's	1	1	3	3	..	93	..	3
Downs .. ..	1	7	35	10	1,507	..	1,095	55
St. Vincent's ..	1	7	35	10	1,507	..	1,095	55
Rockhampton ..	1	1	3	3	..	169	..	6
S. Army Women's	1	1	3	3	..	169	..	6
Far Western ..	1	..	1	2	11	..	149	1
Birdsville .. ..	1	..	1	2	11	..	149	1
Total Other ..	6	55	228	79	7,448	262	15,292	300
Total All Hospitals <sup>b</sup>	115	339	3,185	1,822	117,628	19,473	310,155	4,947

a In-patients only.

## QUEENSLAND, 1944-45—continued.

Receipts.						Expenditure.		Average Cost per Patient per Day. <i>a</i>	
Government Precepts or Endowment.	Local Authority Precepts.	Private Contribu- tions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.	Mainten- ance and Adminis- tration.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
14,775	4,629	102	12,351	3	31,860	28,600	31,918	11	10
14,775	4,629	102	12,351	3	31,860	28,600	31,918	11	10
64,024	20,108	290	52,868	3,625	140,915	139,403	158,426	20	10
13,475	4,308	21	7,126	70	25,000	24,736	27,340	24	2
18,286	5,888	..	10,498	602	35,274	26,625	35,641	21	6
8,041	2,518	126	6,171	821	17,677	17,379	18,258	27	0
24,222	7,394	143	29,073	2,132	62,964	70,663	77,187	18	8
58,525	16,644	975	59,167	2,314	137,625	137,855	146,115	20	7
9,718	2,116	718	12,769	251	25,572	28,462	30,463	17	4
22,973	6,548	131	22,300	1,074	53,026	52,676	55,000	19	10
11,027	3,548	..	10,370	507	25,452	23,867	25,038	26	1
6,867	1,902	72	7,025	427	16,293	15,697	17,161	19	3
4,519	1,457	11	2,325	..	8,312	7,634	8,504	24	7
3,421	1,073	43	4,378	55	8,970	9,519	9,949	27	3
7,831	2,545	83	2,641	296	13,396	10,107	10,878	24	10
1,670	550	35	227	277	2,759	2,775	2,846	78	7
6,161	1,995	48	2,414	19	10,637	7,332	8,032	19	8
1,104	340	7	670	10	2,131	2,599	2,786	24	9
24,063	7,122	889	18,672	2,431	53,177	45,648	50,415	24	11
4,525	1,408	21	3,045	49	9,048	8,345	8,579	18	8
954	304	..	581	25	1,864	1,384	1,861	43	2
3,899	1,245	23	2,547	10	7,724	7,857	7,994	26	10
3,490	1,136	54	1,530	87	6,297	4,871	4,940	35	6
5,987	1,537	174	7,804	2,045	17,547	12,420	15,739	20	9
2,135	498	614	1,341	51	4,639	4,821	5,047	33	2
3,073	994	3	1,824	164	6,058	5,950	6,255	33	1
751,782	224,622	7,052	583,188	34,311	1,600,955	1,533,909	1,680,387	18	1
5,478	..	1,840	51,355	1,289	59,962	66,962	67,028	15	5
3,676	..	1,373	40,130	948	46,127	49,789	49,789	17	3
1,627	..	369	9,646	271	11,913	15,251	15,251	10	11
175	..	98	1,579	70	1,922	1,922	1,988	32	5
1,000	..	1,331	11,040	1,197	14,568	9,858	10,462	9	10
1,000	..	1,331	11,040	1,197	14,568	9,858	10,462	9	10
266	103	14	1,755	145	2,283	2,124	2,187	20	3
266	103	14	1,755	145	2,283	2,124	2,187	20	3
126	..	205	39	..	370	415	415	17	6
126	..	205	39	..	370	415	415	17	6
6,870	103	3,390	64,189	2,631	77,183	79,359	80,092	14	6
758,652	224,725	10,442	647,377	36,942	1,678,138	1,613,268	1,760,479	17	10

*a* Including subsidised private hospitals but excluding Government sanatorium.

*Mental Diseases Hospitals.*—A general discussion on the incidence of insanity in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments conducted by the Queensland Government for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. Four are hospitals for the insane, and one a hospital for epileptic patients. All are supported by the Government, and all expenditure, in excess of patients' fees and contributions, is met from State revenue. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene, who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

#### MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos- pitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	Re- covered and Re- lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expendi- ture.
		Medi- cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1935-36 <sup>a</sup>	4	7	534	3,984	313	247	1,966	1,430	223,442
1936-37 <sup>a</sup>	4	7	535	3,993	265	268	1,978	1,473	233,804
1937-38 <sup>a</sup>	4	7	543	4,064	214	287	2,062	1,482	242,598
1938-39 <sup>a</sup>	4	8	554	4,187	263	258	2,100	1,550	255,397
1939-40 <sup>a</sup>	4	8	572	4,206	250	257	2,109	1,583	271,383
1940-41..	5	9	569	4,303	296	220	2,135	1,637	275,022
1941-42..	5	9	575	4,343	307	294	2,068	1,667	314,593
1942-43..	5	9	531	4,579	383	260	2,060	1,689	296,374
1943-44..	5	10	571	4,715	455	270	2,035	1,784	335,631
1944-45..	5	10	637	4,467	350	269	2,029	1,811	350,711

<sup>a</sup> Not including Reception House at Townsville, which prior to 1940-41 was not classed as a Mental Hospital.

#### 6. AMBULANCES.

A sub-centre of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade is established in most districts of the State, and, with the exception of five cases where the local hospital is the controlling authority, the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum and Government representatives.

The local committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c., at the rate of 7s. 6d. in the pound.

The general committee of the Q.A.T.B., consisting of a representative of each sub-centre, controls the policy of the ambulance brigade and gives assistance where necessary to the sub-centres.

## AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Brigade Sub-Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Furnigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
1935-36	No. 74	No. 771	No. 29,175	No. 88,438	No. 257	No. 81,994	£ 106,679
1936-37	75	764	30,762	90,807	266	95,795	112,111
1937-38	75	767	32,398	100,754	151	103,011	114,854
1938-39	76	804	35,719	104,037	177	109,919	120,567
1939-40	76	809	34,790	101,055	320	116,079	131,517
1940-41	75	816	31,234	97,143	216	117,659	132,277
1941-42	75	858	30,623	92,902	169	113,351	134,317
1942-43	74	873	30,405	92,915	165	122,512	140,728
1943-44	77	885	31,885	100,625	195	132,287	161,366
1944-45	80	870	34,316	113,423	138	138,636	179,368

## 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At the 30th June, 1945, there were 170 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 34 resident centres and 136 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 8 sub-centres. In the metropolitan area there were 6 resident centres and 33 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 8 sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of Maternal and Child Welfare, visiting centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Mount Isa area. Particulars of operations for five years are given in the table on the next page.

Two correspondence sections have been established; one to provide advice for expectant mothers in remote parts of the State and to which mothers can send enquiries, and the other where country mothers, who are unable through distance or ill-health to attend Child Welfare Centres, can obtain advice on feeding babies, &c.

There are two training schools in Brisbane. At one, registered nurses can obtain a certificate in child welfare, and at the other girls are trained as child welfare nurses and assistants. These training schools also admit mothers with babies who are sick or requiring skilled attention. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home has been opened at Sandgate for the admission of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are also 9 Pre-School Child Centres for the examination of children under school age.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<b>Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	33	34	34	34	34
Sub-Centres .. No.	113	130	132	134	136
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	3,356	3,434	3,350	3,471	3,208
<b>New Cases Seen—</b>					
Infants .. No.	12,019	12,902	12,205	14,513 <sup>a</sup>	15,615 <sup>a</sup>
Expectant Mothers No.	1,728	1,713	1,519	1,548	1,259
<b>Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.</b>	<b>257,109</b>	<b>271,137</b>	<b>277,415</b>	<b>308,424</b>	<b>342,985</b>
<b>New Cases Seen by Clinic</b>					
Doctors .. No.	3,535	2,706	2,550	1,638	1,266
<b>Attendances to See Clinic</b>					
Doctors .. No.	4,779	3,758	3,375	2,068	1,680
<b>New Born Babies</b>					
Visited .. No.	13,962	15,754	16,261	19,141	20,827
Subsequent Visits .. No.	4,117	3,148	2,396	2,446	2,692
<b>Ante-Natal Clinics—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-Centres .. No.	8	8	9	8	8
New Cases Seen .. No.	636	653	618	405	409
<b>Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>1,944</b>
<b>Total Expenditure .. £</b>	<b>27,864</b>	<b>32,348</b>	<b>37,087</b>	<b>49,541</b>	<b>55,036</b>

<sup>a</sup> Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 2 Creches and 5 Kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a Government grant is received.

During the recent war a large number of small kindergartens and child minding centres were established. These are mostly controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons. The Brisbane City Council has established a modern centre at the City Hall.

## 8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 50 institutions were available at 30th June, 1945, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 16 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 2 were State institutions, and 14 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Seven of the latter received Government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which received £620 from the Government.

The 27 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children's

Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 21 of the others during 1944-45. The number of State children in the 26 institutions at 30th June, 1945, was 661 boys and 443 girls.

For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf have been included in the following table.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	2	371	194	807	180	59,984	100,212
Other Benevolent Asylums	14	281	38	211	365	2,836	41,725
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	176	..	2	10	620	6,230
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages .. ..	5	694	..	154	29	20,017	20,017
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	22	886	6	696	682	36,726	75,167
Institutions for Blind and Deaf .. .. .	2	43	1	106	62	10,433	37,966
Total .. .. .	50	2,451	239	1,976	1,328	130,616	281,317

9. STATE CHILDREN.

The State Children's Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application.

There were 5,171 children in the care of the Department at the 30th June, 1945, and the following table shows where they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	Number of Children at 31st December.				
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1945. a
Inmates of Institutions ..	1,002	943	962	1,019	1,086
In Hospitals .. ..	35	43	36	18	53
Boarded Out with Foster Mothers .. .. .	443	453	459	426	372
Boarded Out with Female Relatives .. .. .	5,324	4,953	3,957	3,353	3,166
Sent to Employers .. ..	381	373	340	315	327
Released on Probation ..	152	146	160	173	148
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6	9	14	18	19
Total .. .. .	7,343	6,920	5,928	5,322	5,171

a As at 30th June, 1945.



## 10. INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Invalid and old-age pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. Old-age pensions have been in operation since 1st July, 1909, and invalid pensions since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943, further legislation abandoned the principle of adjusting the maximum rate of pension in accordance with fluctuations in retail prices. The standard maximum rate was fixed at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week), and it was provided that that rate might not be altered without the approval of Parliament. From 1st July, 1945, the rate was raised to 32s. 6d. per week. Since their inception pensions have been subject to the provision that the rate of pension shall be diminished by an amount sufficient to prevent the pensioner's total income (pension plus outside income) exceeding a certain amount, which has been varied with changes in the rate of pension.

Old-age pensions are paid to men above the age of 65 years and to women above 60 years. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years. Invalid pensions are paid to persons above the age of 16 who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind.

A pension is not paid to anyone of bad character, to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, or to any person who possesses property (excluding the home in which he or she permanently resides) exceeding £650 in value.

The maximum rate of invalid and old-age pensions is £1 12s. 6d. a week. Any outside income in excess of £1 a week necessitates a corresponding reduction in the pension rate, while outside income of £2 12s. 6d. a week precludes the grant of pension.

Wives of invalid pensioners may receive a pension of 15s. a week, payment of which is subject to a means test. An allowance of 5s. a week is paid for one child under 16. Other children are covered by Child Endowment.

A funeral benefit of up to £10 is payable towards costs which have been incurred for the funeral of an invalid or old-age pensioner.

A special provision for permanently blind persons allows the full pension rate to be drawn until the combined incomes (including pension) of the pensioner and his wife equal £364 per annum. Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent asylums receive a pension of 11s. 6d. per week.

The number of invalid and old-age pensioners in all States in 1911 was 82,953. Their number increased steadily to a maximum of 336,053 in 1942, but decreased, largely on account of the greater tendency for old persons to remain at work during the war, to 310,915 in 1945. In

1910-11, £1,847,000 was paid in invalid and old-age pensions, and, with increasing numbers of pensioners and increased rates of pension, the amount rose steadily to £22,293,000 in 1942-43. The cost was slightly less in 1943-44 and 1944-45 at £21,699,000 and £21,701,000 respectively.

The following table shows details of invalid and old-age pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last five years.

## INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old-Age.		Total.		Invalid.	Old-Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1940-41	4,161	4,483	15,360	19,808	43,812	2,267,972	8.4	33.8
1941-42	4,483	4,684	15,443	20,429	45,039	2,567,591	8.8	34.4
1942-43	4,313	4,502	14,661	20,173	43,649	3,153,834	8.4	33.1
1943-44	4,430	4,418	13,730	19,517	42,095	2,802,973	8.3	31.2
1944-45	4,639	4,446	13,366	19,344	41,795	2,943,029	8.4	30.3

*a* At 30th June each year.

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table below. The comparison of old-age pensioners per 1,000 population is affected by the proportion of the population who are of an age to be eligible to receive pensions. Per 1,000 persons old enough to be eligible to receive pensions (men over 65 years, and women over 60 years, taking the proportions in each State at the 1933 Census), the numbers of male and female pensioners respectively were at 30th June, 1945—Western Australia, 471 and 506; New South Wales, 433 and 487; Tasmania, 419 and 459; Queensland, 407 and 441; South Australia, 358 and 419; and Victoria, 325 and 360.

## INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

State.	Pensioners. c					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old-Age.		Total.		Invalid.	Old-Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.Wales <sup>a</sup>	13,117	12,858	37,748	65,681	129,404	8,993,577	8.9	35.5
Victoria	5,957	6,641	23,074	44,166	79,838	5,604,739	6.3	33.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>13,366</b>	<b>19,344</b>	<b>41,795</b>	<b>2,943,029</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>
S. Aust. <sup>b</sup>	1,845	2,665	7,507	14,523	26,540	1,811,704	7.1	34.7
W. Aust.	1,691	1,723	7,148	10,565	21,127	1,473,298	6.9	36.0
Tasmania	1,303	1,396	3,722	5,790	12,211	874,780	10.9	38.4
Total ..	28,552	29,729	92,565	160,069	310,915	21,701,127	7.9	34.2

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

*c* At 30th June, 1945.

## 11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which resulted in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment. The conditions have been varied on several occasions since that date. From 1st July, 1943, the means test on the combined income of the parents was abolished.

Rates of maternity allowance now vary according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age. Since 5th April, 1944, they have been:—no other children, £5; one or two other children, £6; three or more other children, £7 10s. In addition £10 is paid at the rate of 25s. per week in respect of the four weeks immediately preceding and the four weeks succeeding the birth. In the case of twin births an additional £5 is paid, and in the case of triplets an additional £10.

Particulars of payments in Queensland for the last five years are as follows.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Claims Paid.		Amount Paid.		Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Births.	
	No.	£	£	s.	d.	No.	
1940-41 .. ..	12,481	67,238	5	7	10	600	
1941-42 .. ..	12,113	65,523	5	8	2	551	
1942-43 .. ..	9,651	52,397	5	8	7	459	
1943-44 .. ..	23,743	363,413	15	6	2	961	
1944-45 .. ..	26,432	421,814	15	19	2	998	

Maternity allowances paid in the various States in 1944-45 are shown in the following table.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

State.		Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	
		No.	£	£	s. d.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> .. ..	..	31,755	983,453	15	18 6
Victoria .. ..	..	40,582	647,970	15	19 4
Queensland .. ..	..	26,432	421,814	15	19 2
South Australia <sup>b</sup> .. ..	..	14,361	225,793	15	14 5
Western Australia .. ..	..	10,909	174,082	15	19 2
Tasmania .. ..	..	5,582	89,689	16	1 4
Total .. ..	..	159,621	2,542,801	15	18 7

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.    <sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

The next table shows the number of claims granted according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

State.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <sup>c</sup>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	23,530	27,786	10,439	61,755	62,511
Victoria .. ..	15,845	18,719	6,018	40,582	41,076
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>9,662</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>26,432</b>	<b>26,756</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	5,634	6,681	2,046	14,361	14,529
Western Australia ..	3,864	5,165	1,880	10,909	11,042
Tasmania .. ..	1,846	2,365	1,371	5,582	5,645
Total .. ..	60,381	72,302	26,938	159,621	161,559

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.<sup>c</sup> Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases where claims were on account of twin or multiple births.

## 12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

In March, 1941, the Commonwealth Government passed legislation introducing a system of child endowment, and payments commenced in July, 1941. The sum of 5s. per week was allowed for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 1st July, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d. The same amount is paid in respect of all children in private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State. The scheme is partly financed by a tax of 2½ per cent. on pay rolls in excess of £20 per week, religious and public benevolent institutions and public hospitals being exempt. The amount of endowment paid in 1944-45 was £12,036,000, and Pay Roll Tax yielded £11,088,000, the balance being paid from general revenue.

The following table gives particulars for each State for 1944-45.

## CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1945.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <sup>c</sup>			Average Liability per Claim.	Amount Paid, 1944-45. <sup>d</sup>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	205,472	365,436	125	1.78	34 13 7	4,699,887
Victoria .. ..	131,526	224,146	111	1.70	33 4 8	2,984,646
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>81,047</b>	<b>152,257</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>36 12 8</b>	<b>1,983,075</b>
S. Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	42,381	71,918	113	1.70	33 1 10	934,578
W. Australia ..	38,643	68,316	139	1.77	34 9 6	905,508
Tasmania .. ..	19,224	38,354	155	2.00	38 18 1	528,554
Total .. ..	518,293	920,427	125	1.78	34 12 7	12,036,248

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.<sup>c</sup> Excluding 18,116 endowed children in approved institutions.<sup>d</sup> Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

## 13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government since 1st July, 1943.

Widows over 50 years of age may receive a pension up to £1 7s. a week. The rate of pension is subject to the same means test (income and property) as for invalid and old-age pensions. In the case, however, of a widow maintaining a child under 16 years of age, the maximum pension payable is £1 17s. 6d. a week, and the amount of property which precludes the grant of a pension is £1,000. ("Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, and women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane.)

A widow under 50 years of age, not maintaining a child, who is in necessitous circumstances and has less than £50 after payment of all debts, may receive £1 12s. 6d. a week for six months after her husband's death.

Widows pensions paid in each State in 1944-45 are shown below.

## WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1945.

State.	Pensions Current. <i>c</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1944-45.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N.S.Wales <sup>a</sup>	17,022	58	6,924	1 7 6	1,200,589	8 4
Victoria ..	12,614	63	3,575	1 5 8	799,652	8 0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>6,492</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>1 6 7</b>	<b>436,943</b>	<b>8 2</b>
S. Australia <sup>b</sup>	3,569	56	1,023	1 5 9	231,932	7 4
W. Australia	2,894	59	812	1 5 7	192,763	7 11
Tasmania ..	1,564	63	618	1 6 6	103,567	8 5
Total ..	44,155	60	15,284	1 6 6	2,965,446	8 1

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding 9 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent asylums.

## 14. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled soldiers and their dependants when the disability has been caused, or aggravated "to any material degree", by war service, and to widows and dependants of deceased soldiers. The rate varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see *Commonwealth Year Book*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last ten years are shown in the following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependents.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependents.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£
1935-36	8,557	19,724	825,390	2 1 5	0 14 4	28.8	849
1936-37	8,668	18,860	857,139	2 1 8	0 15 7	27.8	871
1937-38	8,770	20,006	874,872	2 1 11	0 15 5	28.7	879
1938-39	8,833	19,292	890,710	2 2 2	0 15 9	27.7	885
1939-40	8,740	17,994	873,635	2 2 5	0 16 4	26.0	856
1940-41	8,640	16,738	853,757	2 2 4	0 17 0	24.4	827
1941-42	8,632	15,797	846,584	2 2 1	0 18 0	23.5	815
1942-43	9,229	16,110	943,691	2 9 10	1 3 10	24.1	905
1943-44	10,398	17,059	1,177,089	2 4 5	1 4 11	25.8	1,112
1944-45	12,270	19,305	1,291,869	1 18 5	0 16 10	29.5	1,206

*a* As at 30th June each year.

A comparison of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth Government in the various States is shown in the following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	40,381	64,639	4,068,399	1 16 5	1 12 0
Victoria ..	30,138	48,089	3,245,026	2 7 3	1 9 2
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>12,270</b>	<b>19,305</b>	<b>1,291,869</b>	<b>1 18 5</b>	<b>0 16 10</b>
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	7,624	13,192	851,527	2 8 0	2 2 6
W. Australia ..	10,197	17,489	1,052,734	1 15 0	1 13 1
Tasmania ..	4,365	7,716	551,350	2 18 0	1 1 1
United Kingdom	1,460	3,471	286,682	2 12 10	2 14 2
Elsewhere ..	311	432	49,798	1 16 0	1 10 10
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>106,746</b>	<b>174,333</b>	<b>11,397,385<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>2 3 8</b>	<b>1 4 11</b>

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

*c* £8,633,616 for 1914-1918 War, and £2,763,769 for 1939-1945 War.

# 15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on Social Services and war and service pensions in each State during the year ended 30th June, 1945.

## SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

Social Services.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Invalid and Old-Age Pensions .. ..	8,993	5,605	<b>2,943</b>	1,812	1,473	875	21,701
Widows' Pensions .. ..	1,201	800	<b>437</b>	232	192	104	2,966
Funeral Benefits .. ..	61	50	<b>19</b>	14	13	7	164
Maternity Allowances .. ..	984	648	<b>421</b>	226	174	90	2,543
Child Endowment .. ..	4,700	2,984	<b>1,983</b>	934	906	529	12,036
War Pensions .. ..	4,068	3,245	<b>1,292</b>	851	1,053	551	11,397 <sup>c</sup>
Service Pensions .. ..	199	170	<b>114</b>	67	72	27	649
Total .. ..	20,206	13,502	<b>7,209</b>	4,136	3,883	2,183	51,456
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total per Head of Population .. ..	6 19 6	6 14 10	<b>6 14 8</b>	6 11 3	7 19 4	8 17 3	7 0 4

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>c</sup> Including payment of £336,480 made to Australian soldiers and their dependants now residing outside Australia.

*Unemployment Benefits*—see Chapter 12.

*Friendly Societies*—see Chapter 14.

## Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

### 1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Secretary for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the sub-Departments of Irrigation and Water Supply, and of Forestry, the Bureau of Investigation (Land and Water Resources), the co-ordinating board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts*, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission.

*History.*—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land, subject to the effective occupation of the leasehold. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the eighties there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916, the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement is encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it has proceeded on this basis except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the previous system of purchase on long terms was reverted to.

### 2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

*The Land Administration Board.*—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 93½ per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. The remaining unoccupied lands are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.



*Pastoral Leases.*—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years in ten-year periods. The opening period rental is fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and for cattle 1,500 square miles or more, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a lower stock carrying capacity. Conditions as to animal and vegetable pests may be imposed; also the maximum area held by the applicant is restricted in the case of Preferential Pastoral Holdings (those requiring residence). Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes.

*Grazing Selections.*—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads and Grazing Farms have a term of lease up to 28 years, in seven-year periods, with rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. Development Selections may have 40-year terms, with appropriate periods. Pest control and stock and improvement conditions apply, and the selection must be fenced within the first three years. A Grazing Homestead is subject to the condition of personal residence by the selector during the first seven years of the term, after which the condition may be performed by the selector or his registered bailiff. A Grazing Farm is subject to the condition of occupation continuously by the selector or his registered bailiff. There is a keen demand for land available at the present time for grazing selection, and the only way the Crown can obtain land for new grazing settlement is by resumptions which accrue from time to time from the large pastoral holdings or on the expiration of leases.

*Perpetual Leases (Farming and Dairying Lands).*—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying is made available under Perpetual Lease. These leases have periods of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Opening rents are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent periods being determined by the Land Court. Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation, and development may attach.

*Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.*—These leases are opened in land that has been reclaimed from prickly-pear by *Cactoblastis* and other insects. Conditions are imposed on these selections to secure the eradication of the prickly pear from the whole of the selections and developing of the land and bringing into production of at least one-half of it during the first five years, by ring-barking the useless timber and undergrowth and keeping the ring-barked area free from regrowth suckers or undergrowth. During the first five years the land has to be cleared of pear by infecting it with pear destroying insects, and during this period no rent is payable. For the next 15 years the rental is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value; and the rent for each succeeding period of 15 years is

determined by the Land Court at a sum equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value of the land at the commencement of each assessment period.

The land formerly infested by prickly pear has again been brought under occupation and intensive development. (See section 3 below.)

*General Conditions.*—Applications for land open for selection must be lodged at the Land Office of the district in which the land is situated.

The deposit to be lodged with the application to select a perpetual lease or grazing selection is the first year's rent and one-fifth of the survey fee, the balance of the fee being paid by the successful applicant over the next four years. In the case of competition for pastoral lease blocks, priority as between the applicants is decided by auction, and the amount bid by the successful applicant becomes the rent to be paid by him for the first ten years of the term.

In the case of simultaneous applications for a preferential pastoral lease, priority is determined by lot (Land Balloting). The same system is adopted for all classes of selection tenure.

Leases of selections may be transferred or sublet to qualified persons with the permission of the Minister, who also has discretionary powers over the raising of mortgages on leases. The holder of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection has priority both in the right of renewal of his lease if the land is not suitable for subdivision, or in the selection of at least a good living area if it is.

At any time during the last seven years of the term of his lease, a lessee of a Grazing Selection may apply to the Minister for consideration of his selection with a view to obtaining a new lease.

### 3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

Prickly pears, which are natives of North and South America, were brought into Australia in the early days of colonisation. Several kinds became noxious weeds, but the two related species, the common pest pear, *Opuntia inermis*, and the spiny pest pear, *Opuntia stricta*, increased and spread to such a degree as to overrun very large areas of good pastoral lands, extending from the hinterland of Mackay through the Central Highlands, the Burnett River basin, the Darling Downs, south and south-west Queensland as far west as Charleville and St. George, and across the border into New South Wales. The peak of the invasion was reached about 1925, when approximately 60,000,000 acres in Queensland were affected, of which about 22,000,000 acres represented very densely infested lands. At this time it was estimated that the pest was spreading at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 acres annually.

In 1919, the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board, a co-operative organisation representing the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, was given the task of investigating the possibilities of the control of the pest by insect and other natural enemies. Officers were despatched to search for and to study the insects attacking prickly pear in North and South America. About 150 different kinds of insects, restricted to these plants, were discovered. After it had been proved by comprehensive experiments that various insects were unable to feed on plants other than prickly pear, many kinds were introduced into Australia,

where breeding stations were set up for the purpose of attempting to acclimatise and establish these natural enemies. Of the different insects successfully established, the most outstanding was the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which was introduced in 1925. With the aid of State bodies, notably the Prickly Pear Land Commission in Queensland, 3,000,000,000 of this insect were distributed throughout the infested lands.

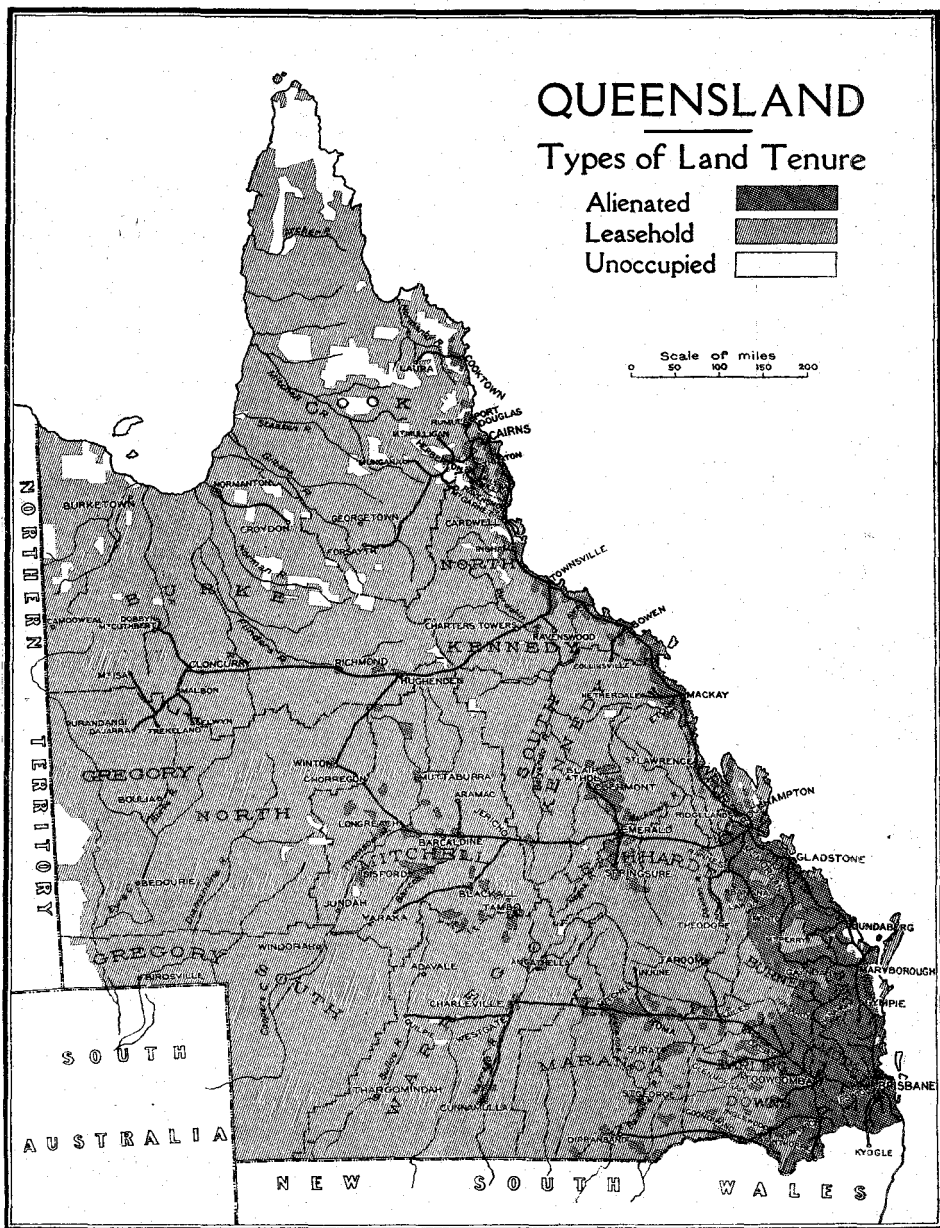
The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the proportions of scattered plants, with restricted areas of heavier infestation here and there. The whole of the former dense pear country, hitherto useless and mainly unoccupied, has been reclaimed and settled, chiefly for pastoral purposes, but also for dairying and general farming. The development of the conquered lands is being pushed ahead expeditiously. The changed conditions are reflected in the growth and general prosperity of town and smaller settlements within and adjoining the former pear-infested territory.

#### 4. AREAS AND TENURES.

The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	At 31st December.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Alienated—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
By Purchase .. ..	21,312	21,517	21,689	21,854	22,106
Without Payment .. ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	6,422	6,211	6,034	5,862	5,605
Total Alienated .. ..	27,826	27,820	27,815	27,808	27,803
Pastoral Leases .. ..	243,204	245,287	244,051	246,183	248,626
Occupation Licenses .. ..	7,182	8,059	9,147	11,934	13,914
Grazing Farms and Homesteads .. ..	82,844	82,953	83,080	82,967	82,895
Perpetual Leases .. ..	6,350	6,347	6,361	6,377	6,391
Prickly Pear Leases .. ..	24	24	24	24	24
Forest Grazing Leases .. ..	1,774	1,823	1,885	1,956	1,974
Under Mining Acts .. ..	438	441	439	455	460
Leases for Special Purposes	987	996	969	872	865
Total Occupied .. ..	370,629	373,750	373,771	378,576	382,952
Roads and Stock Routes ..	2,975	3,037	3,039	3,041	3,425
Reserved for Public Purposes	15,989	16,307	16,283	16,325	16,355
Unoccupied and Unreserved	39,527	36,026	36,027	31,178	26,388
Total Area .. ..	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown are shown on page 112.

*Land Tenures, Australia.*—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown hereunder.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1944.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Total Area Alienated.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. <sup>a</sup>	51,445,507	16,306,550	114,740,120	15,544,943	198,037,120	34.21
Vic.	28,903,775	3,511,456	14,612,584	9,217,945	56,245,760	57.63
Q'land.	21,945,851	5,861,993	350,767,901	50,544,255	429,120,000	6.48
S. A.	12,249,047	1,738,098	134,890,374	94,367,281	243,244,800	5.75
W. A. <sup>a</sup>	19,219,001	12,500,181	212,330,824	380,538,794	624,588,800	5.08
Tas.	5,996,649	416,023	2,801,857	7,563,471	16,778,000	38.22
N. T. <sup>a</sup>	477,763	..	207,820,739	126,818,298	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. <sup>b</sup>	57,825	48,213	329,040	165,722	600,800	17.65
Total	140,295,418	40,382,514	1,038,293,439	684,760,709	1,903,732,080	9.49

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1945.

<sup>b</sup> Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

*Land Revenue.*—Land revenue is one of the main sources of Government Consolidated Revenue apart from taxation, and particulars of receipts by the Lands Department for five years are shown in the next table. Rents from leased Crown lands provide the major proportion of the revenue.

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	379,495	390,776	389,859	400,561	389,128
Grazing ..	489,083	480,239	487,068	482,581	492,590
Perpetual Leases	68,638	64,823	77,138	75,476	73,752
Special ..	18,655	20,608	24,922	23,733	27,739
Total ..	955,871	956,446	978,987	982,351	983,209
Sales .. ..	116,487	99,944	104,336	92,547	85,129
Other—					
Surveys ..	16,332	13,392	10,081	6,396	6,191
Other ..	20,804	27,488	27,591	24,670	24,519
Total ..	37,136	40,880	37,672	31,066	30,710
Total Revenue	1,109,494	1,097,270	1,120,995	1,105,964	1,099,048

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The sub-Department of Irrigation and Water Supply is concerned with irrigation and water conservation, and it is the State authority for artesian and sub-artesian bores. The sub-Department constructs irrigation

and water conservation works (e.g., on stock routes) and administers special irrigation areas in the central district and its southern borders.

*Irrigation Works.*—The more important irrigation works are at Inkerman (Ayr), which has been handed over to the control of local sugar growers, and in the Dawson Valley, which, with the Burnett and Callide settlement, was promoted to develop farming, including cotton growing. Their financial results have been unfortunate and the actual settlement disappointing. In Queensland the method of spray irrigation and the use of small weirs is making more progress. Crops irrigated are shown on page 118.

*Artesian Water.*—The following table gives particulars of artesian bores in the Great Artesian Basin since 1884. After a change in the method of control in 1937, a revision of figures for bores for past years was made, and current figures are now revised every five years. Information for the intervening years is averaged on the five-yearly revisions.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow.	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores during Period.
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gall.	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
1884 .. ..	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
1894 .. ..	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
1904 .. ..	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
1914 .. ..	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
1924 .. ..	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
1934 .. ..	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
1938 .. ..	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
1939 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,341	618	1,959	255,520	3,064	<i>n</i>
1940 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,330	640	1,970	248,940	3,075	<i>n</i>
1941 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,320	662	1,982	242,360	3,086	<i>n</i>
1942 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,310	684	1,994	235,780	3,097	<i>n</i>
1943 .. ..	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
1944 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,343 <sup>b</sup>	684 <sup>b</sup>	2,027 <sup>b</sup>	234,800	3,115	<i>n</i>
1945 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,358	689	2,047	228,300	3,120	<i>n</i>

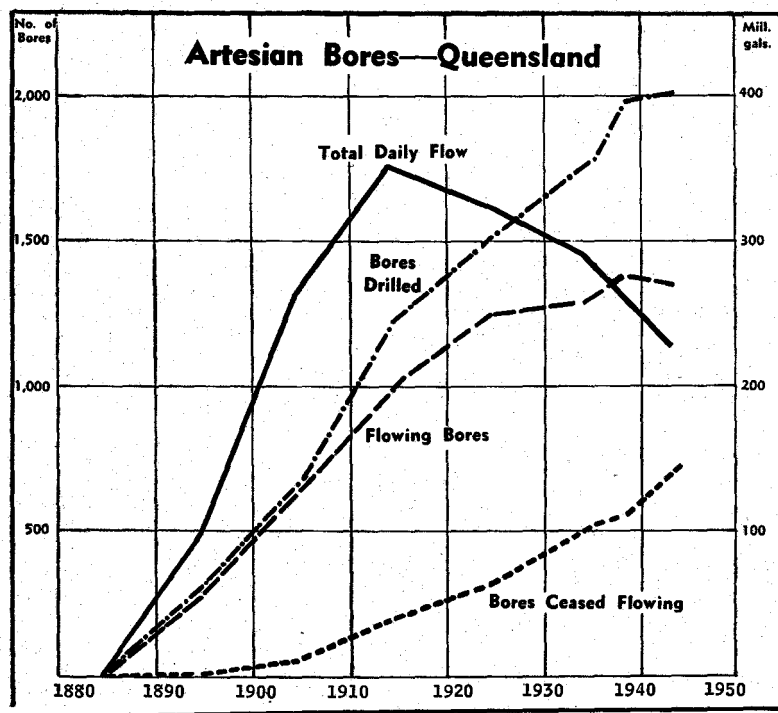
<sup>a</sup> Estimated.<sup>b</sup> Revised since last issue.*n* Not available.

On the next page is a graph showing the progress and operations of artesian bores since 1884. It will be seen that although the number of new bores put down each year has remained fairly steady, the number of bores ceasing to flow has increased sufficiently to prevent any appreciable increase in the number of flowing bores since the middle nineteen-twenties. Moreover, the output of flowing bores has declined so that the total daily flow of all bores is now only two-thirds of its volume in 1914.

During 1937, the Government took the matter of diminishing flows from artesian bores in hand, with the idea of conserving the output by inspecting and licensing all bores. Information regarding the great majority of flowing supplies is now available, and is being checked by field inspections.

The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. Since that time, bores have on the average been not so deep, and, as will be seen from the preceding table, the average depth of new bores during the five years ended 1943 was only 930 feet, compared with 1,770 feet thirty years ago.

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, which was appointed by the Queensland Government to investigate certain aspects relating to the Great Artesian Basin (Queensland Section), with particular reference to the problem of diminishing supply, made its first interim report on 31st January, 1945. The committee stated that its objective was to indicate a policy, based upon a scientific knowledge of the Basin and the laws governing its water content, by which the maximum benefits may be obtained from the artesian supplies. In general, the committee's interim conclusion was that the observed diminution of flow from existing bores was due to a lowering of the pressure under which artesian water is held in the aquifers, or water-bearing strata. The pressure is due, in part, to an "elastic factor" of the aquifer. When a bore is drilled the outflow of water permits a lessening of the distension of the beds, and the weight of the overlying



rocks exerts a "squeezing effect", which produces a large initial flow termed the "flush flow". The "flush flow" exceeds the later flow, which, when the distension has been sufficiently reduced, depends solely upon the water pressure that can be maintained by the head from the intake beds. Over most of the Great Artesian Basin, pressure is being maintained by replenishment through intake beds along its eastern edge. Available data support the view that diminution of flow has resulted almost entirely from diminution of pressure in the water beds. The estimated discharge from all bores in Queensland from the time each commenced to flow to the end of 1943 is only equal to 1 inch over the Queensland portion of the Basin, or, assuming no replenishment since the first bore was drilled, only sufficient to lower the level in the intake beds by 5 feet.

Any new bore will suffer a gradual diminution of pressure over a long period, and, if situated on comparatively high ground, may cease flowing, but it will continue to supply water if pumped. It has also been established that the total or partial closing of the valve on the outlet of a bore will prolong its flowing life; and where the construction of a bore will permit control, it is sound policy for owners to regulate the flow of their bores so as not to exceed actual requirements.

The Committee concluded that available evidence indicated that over much of the Basin the bores will continue to supply water.

For a more detailed account, see 1945 *Year Book*.

*Sub-artesian Bores.*—Since 1936, all sub-artesian bores within the area prescribed by *The Water Acts, 1926 to 1942*, are required to be registered. This area coincides generally with the Great Artesian Basin, which is approximately the area lying west and south of the Dividing Range.

Endeavours are made to locate all sub-artesian bores over 500 feet in depth situated outside the prescribed area, but a large number of sub-artesian bores outside the area are not registered.

The depth of sub-artesian bores is much less than artesian bores, as sub-artesian bores are drilled only to the level of water in the sub-artesian basin and water is usually obtained by pumping. Artesian bores are drilled to a lower level where pressure forces the water to the surface.

At 31st December, 1945, there were 2,053 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,858,154 feet, while at the same date there were 6,158 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,150,701 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 370 feet, as compared with 1,520 feet for artesian bores.

*Development of Water Resources.*—In 1943, *The Land and Water Resources Development Act* was passed. Its object, *inter alia*, is to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources in the State in a manner calculated best to increase the population, settlement, and development of the State. It sets up a State instrumentality to continuously function as an Investigation Bureau and an



Advisory Committee to further the objects of the Act. Complete records and descriptions of the State's natural water resources are to be prepared for the purposes of drawing up plans for the conservation, replenishment, utilization, and distribution of such waters. The Irrigation Commissioner is then to submit a co-ordinated programme for the development of water resources, except for town purposes, based upon the investigations of the Bureau. Schemes costing up to £125,000 may be established under the Act.

*Irrigation on Rural Holdings.*—As part of the annual collection of statistics of rural production in 1945-46, particulars of crops irrigated were obtained. According to the returns, irrigation of crops or pastures was practised on 3,351 holdings, or 7.9 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 66,790 acres, or 3.7 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 1,557 acres of pasture were irrigated. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1940-41, when similar figures were last collected.

#### CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1945-46.			1940-41.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane	326,567	36,755	11.3	355,785	39,768	11.2
Vegetables	89,723	16,827	18.7	65,054	10,207	10.1
Fruit	37,949	2,053	5.4	36,329		
Tobacco	1,897	964	50.8	4,402	1,430	32.5
Cotton	7,698	565	7.3	41,262	1,066	2.6
Other Crops	1,358,274	9,626	0.7	1,231,874	8,490	0.7
All Crops	1,822,108	66,790	3.7	1,734,706	60,961	3.5

The source of water employed most frequently by irrigators was rivers and creeks, which were utilised on 1,358 holdings in 1945-46. Wells were the source on 915 holdings, bores on 393 holdings and spears on 186 holdings. Public irrigation schemes served 287 holdings, while minor sources of supply were dams, waterholes, &c., and a few market gardeners were served by town water supplies.

More than half the users of irrigation employed internal combustion engines for pumping, but electricity was popular in Moreton and Townsville Statistical Divisions. In Moreton Division, electricity was used by 754 irrigators against 717 who employed internal combustion engines. The general method of distribution of the water in Moreton Statistical Division, where the irrigated crops were chiefly vegetables, was by means of spray lines, but in districts where crops such as sugar cane, maize, &c., are irrigated, the method of distribution by channels was predominant.

## 6. FORESTRY.

The sub-Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and the National Parks. The proportion of timber from Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important contributions to the Treasury. The following table gives particulars of the Forestry Service operations.

## STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	3,265	3,277	3,281	3,284	3,316
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,154	3,096	3,098	3,110	3,068
National Parks .. ..	672	677	677	678	706
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries .. .. .	22	23	23	23	23
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	29	32	33	33	33
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration .. ..	407	427	429	429	431
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Logs .. .. s. ft.	227,804	232,393	198,970	200,741	192,743
Sleepers .. .. pieces	633	639	288	197	438
Railway Timbers { s. ft.	752	781	899	756	714
lin. ft.	181	245	785	763	552
Bridge Timbers { s. ft.	96	76	322	46	104
lin. ft.	22	25	3	1	3
House Blocks and Poles .. .. lin. ft.	338	314	317	1,297	677
Fencing Timber { pieces	109	37	54	91	65
lin. ft.	79	106	64	56	39
Mining Timber { pieces	89	59	78	99	105
lin. ft.	424	890	929	1,181	531
Fuel .. .. tons	83	76	64	110	124
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys .. ..	598	196	52	32	23
Total Area Dealt with to Date .. ..	5,714	5,910	5,962	5,994	6,017
Finance—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Receipts, Sales of Timber	949	949	922	1,084	1,145
Receipts, Other .. ..	7	10	6	12	11
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber ..	468	489	507	670	640
Reforestation <sup>a</sup> .. ..	244	227	108	99	113
National Parks .. ..	8	5	3	2	3
Administration, &c. ..	55	54	47	47	53
Access Roads <sup>b</sup> .. ..	42	39	27	26	33
Resumption of Timberlands	..	..	..	1	16

<sup>a</sup> Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Commission on Forestry Access Roads.

The reforestation operations of the sub-Department of Forestry aim at the perpetuation of adequate timber for the State. These operations cover the establishment of plantations of native species, the natural regeneration of native species, and the establishment of plantations of exotic species.

Plantations of native species are established principally on the jungle types, where after complete logging the area is cleared and planted with commercial species, principally Hoop Pine. Other species used are Kauri Pine, Bunya Pine, and Maple. The principal centres of operations are the Mary Valley, the Brisbane Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

The natural regeneration operations, which aim at the improvement of the existing forest by removal of useless trees and the regeneration of the better species, are confined to the hardwood areas of the coast and the Cypress Pine and hardwood areas of the west.

Plantations of exotic species, principally *Pinus*, are established to replace low grade or worthless hardwood forests. These plantings aim at augmenting the softwood supplies from the plantations of the native Hoop and Kauri Pines. The centres of operation are Beerwah and Beerburum, on the North Coast; Pechey, near Toowoomba; and Passchendaele, in the granite belt.

Rates of growth in plantations are relatively rapid for all species planted—with Hoop Pine in the early development of the stand an average annual growth rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in girth breast high and of 3 to 4 feet in height is maintained. Thus Hoop Pine plantations in 12 to 14 years attain a development reported for average quality softwood stands 60 to 70 years old in Northern Europe.

The exotic pines, on suitable sites, grow somewhat more rapidly in the early stages than native pines, but the native species will ultimately yield a greater volume per acre than the imported species.

An annual growth rate exceeding 2 inches in girth breast high will rarely be attained under forest conditions from silviculturally treated hardwood, whilst the average rate is about 1 inch, varying with the quality of the site and the species.

In all plantation operations production of quality is aimed at, and thinning and pruning procedures give concentration of the growth in clear wood on the selected best stems.

Research work is being carried out on all of the major practical problems. Nursery investigations have covered such points as season of sowing, transplanting and tubing, degree of shading and watering, grading of stock, &c. Field experiments in plantations at present are principally directed towards the solution of pruning and thinning problems. In hardwood forest areas research is being conducted to solve the problem of securing regeneration to an adequate degree, and in some types, viz., the Blackbutt type of Fraser Island and the Grey Ironbark type of the coast, has met with great success.

For the success of such experiments preliminary reliable information on the flowering and fruiting habits of the various species is essential, and this information has been collected and is being augmented yearly. Experiments on the method of treatment, desirable spacing at thinning, inheritance of abnormalities in coppice shoots, &c., are also in progress.

Systems for the protection of all planted and treated areas from fire hinge in the first place on quick detection from lookouts, or where these are not available by patrol. Telephone, or transceiver wireless sets, serve for quick communication, and access roads to permit speedy attack of fires are developed where possible. Firelines and breaks are also constructed to serve as a basis for fire fighting—in jungle country green breaks and ploughed lines are used—in coastal hardwood forest, green breaks only—and in the western forests, where visibility is essential, cleared breaks replace the green breaks.

#### 7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In all Australian States, it is accepted that, in post-war planning, action should be taken to achieve more uniform development throughout all parts of the State. Queensland, in consultation with the Commonwealth and the other States, is therefore planning a system of regional development.

Queensland's general local administration is at present in the hands of 144 Local Authorities (see pages 28 and 29), many of which are too small, both in population and resources, to carry out the full range of services which may be appropriately administered on a local basis. Hence, there are, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions, particularly with regard to electricity, libraries, harbours, hospitals and other health functions, and water conservation schemes.

On 4th August, 1944, a committee of the Bureau of Industry was appointed to prepare recommendations on Regional Development in Queensland. In its report, dated 20th February, 1945, and published in June, 1945, the committee recommended that a regional subdivision of the State should be made for the purpose of further devolution of State administration, and strengthening of local administration by the progressive reorganisation of elected local governments on a regional basis. It submitted a schedule of 25 proposed regions, each with an administrative centre.

In stressing the provisional nature of its selection of regional boundaries and centres, the committee emphasised that elasticity should be preserved to ensure that development was not impeded by some arbitrary demarcation of boundaries, or by the artificial encouragement of one administrative and commercial centre at the expense of other well-developed centres in the same region. It also stated that its proposals were subject to exhaustive examination by all interested departments, and that the views of other interested parties should be obtained. Government departments,

if possible, were to use the regions as their administrative divisions. Where this was not possible, groups, or subdivisions, of regions would probably meet departmental requirements. It was important to avoid overlapping the regional boundaries finally selected.

In the choice of regional boundaries and centres, account was taken of (a) area and present population, (b) existing commercial centres, (c) present economic and social requirements of the neighbourhood, (d) possible future economic and social expansion, and (e) communication facilities.

Further recommendations of the committee were concerned with:—

- (a) Investigation of the possibilities of further devolution of State administration into regions.
- (b) Complete amalgamation of all Local Authorities within each region as the ultimate objective, with provision, where distance or other circumstances warranted, for district councils, which however, would be strictly subordinate to the regional council.
- (c) Preparation of comprehensive town and country plans for each of the regional centres selected, such plans to be consonant with the town's population rising to a very considerable degree.
- (d) Ways and means whereby the financial position of existing Local Authorities might be improved.

The Government's policy on regional development, following the committee's report, was expressed in a press statement on the 11th August, 1945, as follows:—

“Cabinet had recommended that while uniform regional boundaries were desirable for electricity, employment councils, hospitals, libraries, and other State activities, it did not endorse the proposal in the report for the mass amalgamation of Local Authorities.”

This statement was followed, on the 19th December, 1945, by appointments expanding the old committee, which comprised the Director of the Bureau of Industry (Chairman), the Co-ordinator General of Public Works, the Director of Local Government, and the Under Secretary of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, to include the Public Service Commissioner, the Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, the Director-General of Education, and the Director of Employment.

The new committee was given the task of securing an agreed division of the State into regions which can be used for administering all the services mentioned in the Government's press statement, quoted above, and others. The principal factors to be taken into account are accessibility from the administrative centre, general community of interest, and reasonable prospects of development as a well-balanced region. Where necessary, each department must be willing to sacrifice some convenience in order that the great advantages to the State as a whole from having a uniform set of regional boundaries may be attained.

The committee recommended a number of modifications to the original plan of divisions, proposing 18 regions instead of the original 25. The revised regional sub-division, which has been adopted by the Government, is shown in the following statement.

## REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 31st December, 1945.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 31st December, 1945.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
Region: <i>East Moreton</i> . Area: 4,596 sq. miles.					
BRISBANE ..	393,580	1,022.3	Landsborough ..	5,100	11.9
COOLANGATTA ..	2,550	392.3	Maroochy ..	13,267	29.2
REDCLIFFE ..	5,300	441.7	Nerang ..	3,300	13.5
SOUTHPORT ..	6,497	162.4	Pine ..	4,500	15.5
Beaudesert ..	5,500	7.3	Tamborine ..	2,500	9.1
Beenleigh ..	2,500	25.0	Tingalpa ..	1,927	19.3
Caboolture ..	5,450	11.2	Waterford ..	1,318	9.8
Cleveland ..	3,000	107.1	Outside Local Authority Areas	978	5.2
Coomera ..	1,020	8.6			
Kilcoy ..	2,600	4.7			
			Total ..	460,887	100.3
Region: <i>West Moreton</i> . Area: 3,678 sq. miles.					
IPSWICH ..	26,427	2,157.3	Moreton ..	7,800	26.4
Boonah ..	6,300	11.7	Normanby ..	2,300	10.0
Esk <i>a</i> ..	7,600	5.1	Rosewood ..	4,500	18.4
Gatton ..	6,500	11.1			
Laidley ..	5,000	18.5	Total ..	66,427	18.1
Region: <i>Wide Bay</i> . Area: 17,437 sq. miles.					
BUNDABERG ..	15,000	1,111.1	Mundubbera ..	2,400	1.5
GYMPIE ..	8,500	1,416.7	Murgon ..	3,700	13.7
MARYBOROUGH ..	14,500	1,933.3	Nanango ..	4,350	6.4
Biggenden ..	2,500	4.9	Noosa ..	5,100	15.7
Burrum ..	7,250	4.8	Perry ..	610	0.7
Eidsvold ..	1,400	0.7	Tiaro ..	2,850	3.3
Gayndah ..	3,500	3.3	Widgee ..	7,700	6.8
Gooburrum ..	4,000	8.2	Wondai ..	4,700	3.4
Isis ..	3,930	5.8	Woocoo ..	800	1.3
Kilkivan ..	4,350	3.5	Woongarra ..	3,050	12.2
Kingaroy ..	7,750	8.2			
Kolan ..	2,750	2.7	Total ..	110,690	6.3
Region: <i>Southern Downs</i> . Area: 5,117 sq. miles.					
WARWICK ..	7,500	1,071.4	Rosenthal ..	2,200	2.9
Allora ..	2,325	8.6	Stanthorpe ..	7,362	7.1
Glengallan ..	5,750	8.5			
Inglewood ..	3,694	1.6	Total ..	28,831	5.6
Region: <i>Central Downs</i> . Area: 5,073 sq. miles.					
TOOWOOMBA ..	34,000	1,837.8	Jondaryan ..	5,000	6.7
Cambooya ..	1,880	8.5	Millmerran ..	2,775	1.6
Clifton ..	3,010	8.9	Pittsworth ..	3,600	8.6
Crow's Nest ..	2,500	5.8	Rosalie ..	7,000	8.2
Drayton ..	1,400	25.9			
Highfields ..	1,900	8.1	Total ..	63,065	12.4

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 31st December, 1945.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 31st December, 1945.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
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Region : *Western Downs.* Area : 19,286 sq. miles.

DALBY .. ..	4,750	863.6	Taroom .. ..	1,850	0.3
Chinchilla .. ..	5,000	1.5	Wambo .. ..	6,000	2.7
Murilla .. ..	2,600	1.1			
Tara .. ..	2,000	0.5	Total .. ..	22,200	1.2

Region : *Border Plains.* Area : 17,516 sq. miles.

GOONDIWINDI .. ..	2,700	490.9	Waggamba .. ..	2,600	0.5
Balonne .. ..	4,330	0.4			
			Total .. ..	9,630	0.5

Region : *Maranoa.* Area : 22,765 sq. miles.

ROMA .. ..	3,600	120.0	Warroo .. ..	1,420	0.3
Bendemere .. ..	1,590	1.0			
Booringa .. ..	2,900	0.3			
Bungil .. ..	2,500	0.5	Total .. ..	12,010	0.5

Region : *Warrego.* Area : 90,169 sq. miles.

CHARLEVILLE .. ..	4,000	137.9	Paroo .. ..	3,700	0.2
Bulloo .. ..	600	0.02	Quilpie .. ..	1,900	0.1
Murweh .. ..	2,600	0.2			
			Total .. ..	12,800	0.1

Region : *Capricornia.* Area : 32,512 sq. miles.

ROCKHAMPTON .. ..	34,000	576.3	Livingstone .. ..	6,300	1.2
GLADSTONE .. ..	5,200	416.0	Miriam Vale .. ..	1,900	1.3
Banana .. ..	8,250	1.4	Monto .. ..	4,500	2.7
Broadsound .. ..	1,500	0.2	Mount Morgan .. ..	5,200	26.7
Calliope .. ..	3,859	1.6	Theodore <sup>b</sup> .. ..	750	12.5
Duaringa .. ..	1,630	0.3			
Fitzroy .. ..	4,100	2.1	Total .. ..	77,189	2.4

Region : *Central Highlands.* Area : 37,280 sq. miles.

Bauhinia .. ..	1,650	0.2	Jericho .. ..	1,600	0.2
Belyando .. ..	3,300	0.3	Peak Downs .. ..	650	0.2
Emerald .. ..	2,400	0.5			
			Total .. ..	9,600	0.3

Region : *Western Plains.* Area : 119,720 sq. miles.

Aramac .. ..	1,600	0.2	Isisford .. ..	700	0.2
Barcaldine .. ..	2,450	0.8	Longreach .. ..	4,400	0.5
Barcoo .. ..	800	0.03	Tambo .. ..	800	0.2
Blackall .. ..	2,800	0.4	Winton .. ..	2,680	0.1
Diamantina .. ..	166	0.05			
Ilfracombe .. ..	481	0.2	Total .. ..	16,877	0.1

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 31st December, 1945.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 31st December, 1945.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
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Region : *Pioneer.* Area : 6,382 sq. miles.

MACKAY ..	12,600	1,800.0	Pioneer ..	11,600	9.9
Mirani ..	4,800	5.8	Sarina ..	3,400	6.2
Nebo ..	550	0.1	Total ..	32,950	5.2

Region : *Port Denison.* Area : 9,750 sq. miles.

BOWEN ..	3,300	694.7	Wangaratta ..	4,600	0.5
Proserpine ..	3,900	4.6	Total ..	11,800	1.2

Region : *Burdekin.* Area : 32,462 sq. miles.

CHARTERS TOWERS ..	7,700	334.8	Hinchinbrook ..	9,800	8.1
TOWNSVILLE ..	35,000	507.2	Thuringowa ..	2,300	1.5
Ayr ..	12,000	6.1	Total ..	69,300	2.1
Dalrymple ..	2,500	0.1			

Region : *Northern.* Area : 91,159 sq. miles.

CAIRNS ..	15,750	1,105.3	Herberton ..	3,454	1.4
Atherton ..	4,370	18.6	Johnstone ..	12,500	21.4
Cardwell ..	4,400	3.6	Mulgrave ..	11,038	16.0
Cook ..	1,200	0.02	Woothakata ..	6,500	0.3
Douglas ..	2,540	3.3	Total ..	66,952	0.7
Eacham ..	4,100	9.2			
Etheridge ..	1,100	0.1			

Region : *North-Western.* Area : 100,556 sq. miles.

HUGHENDEN ..	1,900	73.1	Flinders ..	1,300	0.1
Barkly Tableland ..	500	0.03	McKinlay ..	1,600	0.1
Boulia ..	750	0.03	Wyangarie ..	1,600	0.2
Cloncurry ..	6,500	0.3	Total ..	14,150	0.1

Region : *The Gulf.* Area : 54,080 sq. miles.

Burke ..	400	0.02	Croydon ..	220	0.02
Carpentaria ..	600	0.02	Total ..	1,220	0.02

a Including the unincorporated Somerset Dam township.

b Irrigation Area, not incorporated in any Local Authority Area.

Note :—Thursday Island Town is to be regarded as extra-regional.



## Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The total volume of production of all kinds, which is the best measure of the wealth of the State, consists of the output of primary and secondary industries, and also the output of the no less important tertiary (or service) industries. The latter supply services such as transport and communications, trade facilities, professional and administrative services, and are discussed in other chapters under Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade, and Employment. Primary and secondary industries are detailed in this chapter.

The net production of all industries, primary, secondary, and tertiary, in Queensland, was valued at £131,500,000 in the last pre-war year, 1938-39. The importance of tertiary industry is shown by the fact that its services were valued, in that year, at £75,500,000, or 57.4 per cent. of the total production of the State. Primary industry produced goods worth £39,000,000, or 29.7 per cent. of the total, while the production of secondary industry was worth £17,000,000, or 12.9 per cent.

Primary industry and, to a lesser extent, secondary industry are fundamental to the wealth of the State. The net value of primary production is about twice as great as secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide approximately two-thirds of the total value; they are wool, dairy products, beef, and sugar. The remaining third is made up by coal and minerals, timber, pig meats, mutton and lamb, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar, of which green fodder, maize, hay, wheat, tomatoes, pineapples, and bananas are the largest items.

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands is seen from the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east, north, and far west. These natural grasslands were practically fully stocked by 1891, and offer little or no scope for further development except in wetter parts near the east coast. On the other hand, they show little deterioration or erosion compared with the Southern States.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

*Employment in Rural Industries.*—Persons working on rural holdings are shown in the following table. (Employment in fisheries, mining, and manufacturing is shown in sections 6, 7, and 9 of this chapter.)

## PERSONS WORKING ON RURAL HOLDINGS AT 31ST MARCH, 1944 AND 1945.

Particulars.	1944.			1945.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Permanent Full-Time Workers—						
Owners, Lessees, Share-Farmers .. ..	44,886	10,126	55,012	44,802	10,698	55,500
Relatives not Receiving Wages .. ..	5,775	5,149	10,924	7,288	5,088	12,376
Employees Receiving Wages .. ..	17,088	3,284	20,372	17,763	3,353	21,116
Total Permanent ..	67,749	18,559	86,308	69,853	19,139	88,992
Casual Employees ..	13,094	1,049	14,143	15,535	959	16,494
Total Workers ..	80,843	19,608	100,451	85,388	20,098	105,486

Preliminary figures for 31st March, 1946, show an increase over the preceding twelve months of 1 per cent. in permanent male workers to 70,358, and a decrease of 1 per cent. in permanent female workers to 18,919. No collection of casual employees was made.

## 2. LIVE STOCK.

More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north-west and south-east through the centre of Queensland, but not extending to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig breeding is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts which, at 31st March, 1945, contained 84 per cent. of the total number in the State. It is generally associated with dairy farming.

The following table shows the number of live stock in the State for the last five years.

## LIVE STOCK ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Date.				Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
				No.	No.	No.	No.
1941 <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	432,469 <sup>a</sup>	6,303,467	25,196,245	352,360
1943 <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	392,639	6,466,316	25,650,231	409,348
1944 <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	387,018	6,524,550	23,255,584	450,391
1945 <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	380,670	6,623,112	21,292,120	438,088
1946 <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	367,357	6,542,210	18,943,762	415,411

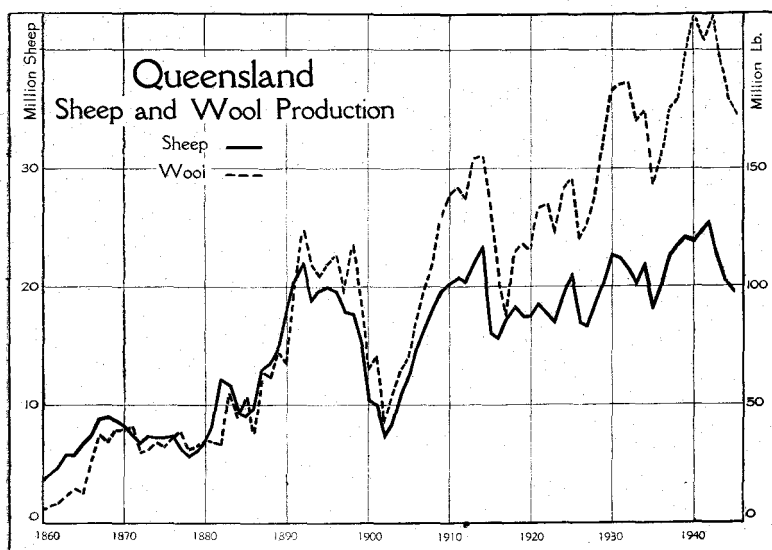
<sup>a</sup> Including horses not on rural holdings. <sup>b</sup> At 31st December. <sup>c</sup> At 31st March.

*Types of Live Stock.*—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified at the annual collection of statistics according to their principal types. The following table shows the results of such classification for the four years in which they are available.

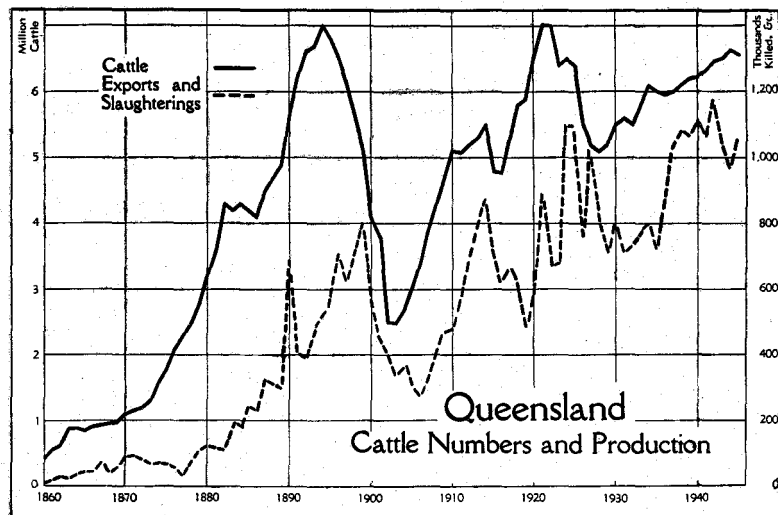
LIVE STOCK ACCORDING TO TYPES, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	At 31st March.			
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Beef Cattle—				
Cows and Heifers	2,273,361	2,206,425	2,236,530	2,210,965
Calves under 1 Year	794,829	801,575	777,746	779,805
Bulls	69,142	68,153	69,388	69,243
Speyed Cows, Bullocks, &c.	1,755,359	1,902,343	2,030,206	2,039,496
Total Beef Cattle	4,892,691	4,978,496	5,113,870	5,099,509
Dairy Cattle—				
Cows Milking	764,629	749,162	742,387	714,800
Cows Dry	270,631	273,697	258,991	273,035
Heifers	273,520	267,539	266,451	254,236
Calves under 1 Year	232,276	225,134	210,960	171,318
Bulls	32,569	30,522	30,453	29,312
Total Dairy Cattle	1,573,625	1,546,054	1,509,242	1,442,701
Total All Cattle	6,466,316	6,524,550	6,623,112	6,542,210
Sheep—				
Lambs and Hoggets	4,136,818	3,040,281	2,806,206	2,685,390
Rams	299,371	277,556	254,486	234,682
Breeding Ewes	9,345,912	8,665,657	8,223,012	8,221,509
Other Ewes	3,120,690	2,935,827	2,535,086	1,480,913
Wethers	8,747,440	8,336,263	7,473,330	6,321,268
Total Sheep	25,650,231	23,255,584	21,292,120	18,943,762
Pigs—				
Boars	12,682	12,485	12,237	11,220
Breeding Sows	51,045	53,495	51,124	45,909
Baconers and Porkers	111,980	131,825	128,268	136,029
Backfatters	5,502	4,907	4,980	5,586
Stores	94,752	105,260	115,127	103,890
Suckers, Weaners, Slips	133,387	142,419	126,352	112,777
Total Pigs	409,348	450,391	438,088	415,411

The total number of cattle, 6,623,112, recorded in 1945 was the greatest since 1921 and 1922, and the figure has been exceeded in only three other years, 1893 to 1895. The increase during recent years, however, has been confined to beef herds, dairy cattle having decreased by 8.3 per cent. in the last three years. Beef cattle, on the other hand, in spite of a slight decline in 1945-46 on account of drought, were 206,818 more numerous at 31st March, 1946, than three years earlier. Cows and heifers in beef herds had decreased by 2.7 per cent., but dairy cows and heifers had decreased by 5.1 per cent. Bullocks, speyed cows, &c., had,



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.



The above graph shows cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number of cattle slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock.

however, increased by 16.2 per cent. Further, calves under one year in beef herds had decreased by 1.9 per cent., while those in dairy herds had decreased by 26.2 per cent.

Sheep numbers in 1946 had fallen by 26.1 per cent. from the record high figure in 1943. The decline was due to a large extent to drought losses and an increase in slaughtering, but also appears to be part of a deliberate policy of reducing flocks, as the decrease by 35.1 per cent. in lambs and hoggets suggests (see also statistics of lambing on page 131).

*Live Stock in Australian States.*—Queensland's share in the total live stock of Australia is indicated in the following table.

LIVE STOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1945.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	436,443	3,144,701	46,662,000	523,917
Victoria .. ..	253,782	1,903,110	16,457,101	296,232
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>380,670</b>	<b>6,623,112</b>	<b>21,292,120</b>	<b>438,088</b>
South Australia ..	133,003	391,323	8,473,939	160,875
Western Australia	96,528	852,563	10,049,587	163,993
Tasmania .. ..	25,885	224,668	2,156,071	46,915
N. Territory <sup>a</sup> ..	31,803	984,370	29,269	146
A. C. Territory ..	1,091	9,320	250,778	689
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>1,359,205</b>	<b>14,133,167</b>	<b>105,370,865</b>	<b>1,630,855</b>
% Q'land. of Total	28.0	46.9	20.2	26.9

<sup>a</sup> At 31st December, 1944.

*Distribution of Live Stock.*—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of cattle and sheep in the maps on pages 132 and 133.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1945.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton .. ..	48,472	585,284	5,422	136,137
Maryborough .. ..	46,053	783,363	5,261	116,826
Downs .. ..	55,513	786,995	2,719,238	116,401
Roma .. ..	18,817	320,420	2,654,192	1,683
South Western ..	15,737	227,768	3,858,164	451
<b>Total S. Queensland</b> ..	<b>184,592</b>	<b>2,703,830</b>	<b>9,242,277</b>	<b>371,498</b>
Rockhampton .. ..	40,141	1,169,250	78,976	41,151
Central Western ..	29,163	478,574	5,245,659	1,321
Far Western .. ..	13,127	249,781	2,779,112	76
<b>Total C. Queensland</b> ..	<b>82,431</b>	<b>1,897,605</b>	<b>8,103,747</b>	<b>42,548</b>
Mackay .. ..	21,941	156,018	2,470	2,017
Townsville .. ..	23,724	526,804	3,202	6,289
Cairns .. ..	23,244	209,197	282	14,678
Peninsula .. ..	4,051	92,788	..	25
North Western ..	40,687	1,036,870	3,940,142	1,033
<b>Total N. Queensland</b> ..	<b>113,647</b>	<b>2,021,677</b>	<b>3,946,096</b>	<b>24,042</b>
<b>Total Queensland</b> ..	<b>380,670</b>	<b>6,623,112</b>	<b>21,292,120</b>	<b>438,088</b>

*Increase and Slaughtering.*—The following table shows the natural increase and slaughtering of live stock, including slaughtering on stations and farms, in Queensland for ten years.

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Increase.		Slaughtering.		
	Calves Branded.	Lambs Marked.	Cattle (including Calves).	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936 ..	1,087,724	4,831,815	1,011,119	1,043,744	573,981
1937 ..	1,112,823	5,174,128	1,118,859	1,068,084	491,832
1938 ..	1,159,680	4,380,312	1,323,704	1,169,776	530,453
1939 ..	1,213,401	5,337,241	1,256,229	1,173,983	614,339
1940 ..	1,234,378	4,508,724	1,263,059	1,305,953	711,557
1941 ..	1,256,081	4,699,384	1,074,137	1,357,726	722,903
1942 ..	1,303,484	4,285,489	1,079,822	1,868,230 <sup>a</sup>	567,838
1943 ..	1,387,290	3,536,173	1,017,759 <sup>a</sup>	2,232,454 <sup>a</sup>	497,354 <sup>a</sup>
1944 ..	<i>n</i>	3,110,739	954,125	1,986,656	539,039
1945 ..	<i>n</i>	3,103,636	1,007,139	1,779,549	512,911

<sup>a</sup> Revised since last issue.

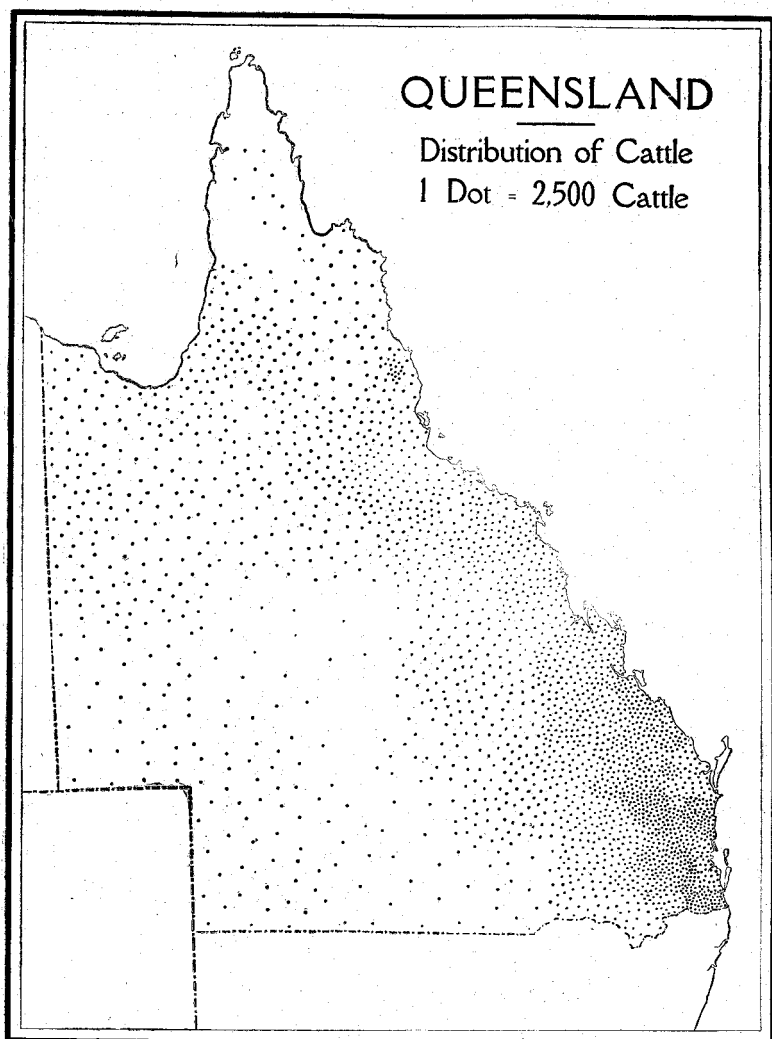
<sup>n</sup> Not available.

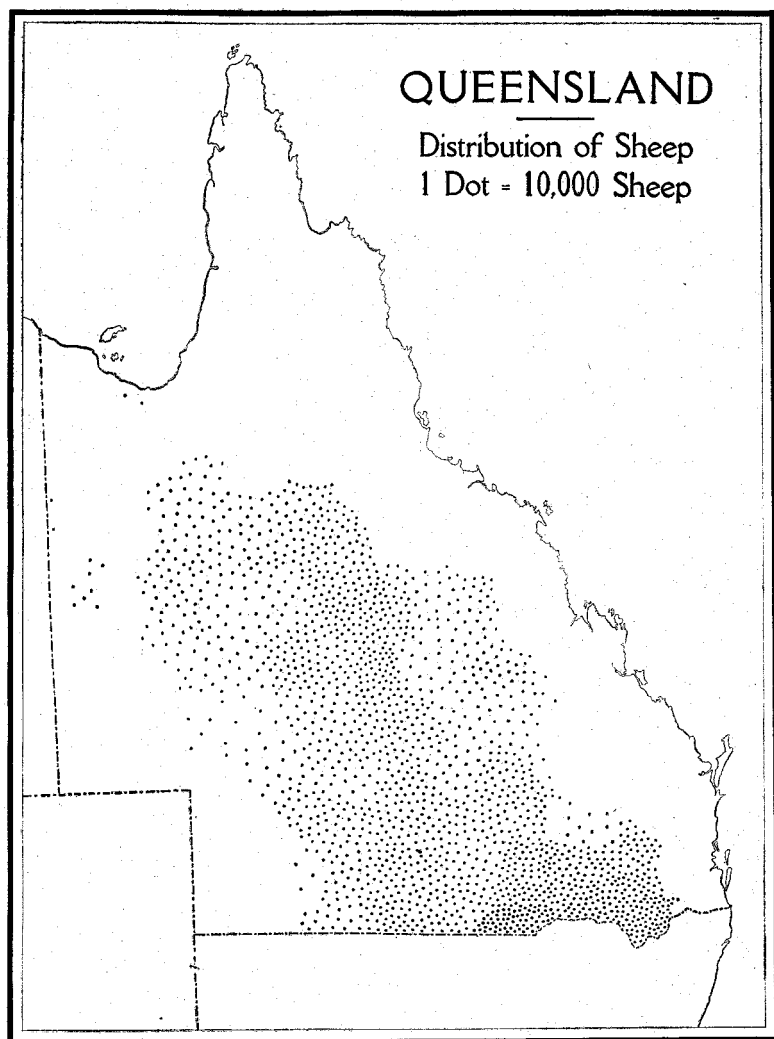
In 1945, 6,430,750 ewes were mated, and 3,103,636 lambs were marked, equivalent to 48·3 per cent. of the matings. In the three previous years, 1942 to 1944, lambs marked were 51·1, 47·7, and 45·3 per cent. respectively of the matings.

*Meatworks.*—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880's and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 5 establishments to 47, employing 3,200 persons instead of 200. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to reach a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline to about two-thirds of this scale in the 1920's and 1930's, but during the recent war the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1944-45, there were 13 meatworks and 7 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, and Townsville. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The table on page 134 shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1945. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this chapter.







## MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Establishments No.	21	21	21	20	20
Workers <sup>a</sup> No.	4,966	5,937	6,383	6,504	6,557
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £1,000	1,467	1,800	2,123	2,251	2,367
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	852,453	831,555	804,409	725,270	730,443
Sheep .. No.	528,256	694,492	1,245,073	1,334,955	1,106,055
Lambs .. No.	106,386	102,364	126,111	106,655	108,519
Pigs .. No.	643,999	564,388	499,521	491,866	491,529
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 lb.	291,848	234,511	230,437	248,535	237,933
Mutton 1,000 lb.	19,862	23,800	44,951	32,828	35,115
Lamb 1,000 lb.	3,279	3,069	4,004	3,238	3,298
Bacon, Ham 1,000 lb.	22,960	24,383	24,973	26,701	29,703
Pork .. 1,000 lb.	33,680	16,091	11,916	13,379	9,171
Canned Products 1,000 lb. <sup>b</sup>	38,273	91,194	92,059	64,299	69,673
Value All Products .. £1,000	11,042	12,354	15,077	15,421	15,941

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation.

<sup>b</sup> Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

*Meat Exports.*—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to overseas markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. Live stock to the value of £537 was exported to New Guinea during 1944-45. Prior to the war, live stock exports consisted mainly of horses to India and Ceylon and some stud sheep to other countries.

Records of interstate exports of meat are not available in complete detail. Figures for live stock border crossings into New South Wales and South Australia show that, after deducting the value of crossings into this State, sheep to the value of £215,678, cattle worth £1,862,116, and pigs worth £58,829 left for southern destinations in 1944-45. In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir for interstate destination fell from 52,890 in 1942-43 to 501 in 1943-44 and 1,403 in 1944-45.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Country to which Exported.	Meat.	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	797,660	14,336	11,113	42,400
Other British ..	841,872	..	50	..
Egypt ..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. ..	..	84,241	36	96,702
Other <sup>a</sup> ..	63,234	..	..	..
Total ..	1,702,766	98,577	11,199	139,102

<sup>a</sup> Exported to various destinations for use of Services.

## 3. WOOL.

As a wool producer, Queensland ranks second among the States, and wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure bred merinos.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the west. Only a small portion of the sheep are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep, while cattle occupy the coarser-grassed country of the Gulf and coast, and the less reliable country of the far west. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 20,000 acres, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. <i>a</i>	Value of Wool Produced.
	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Shorn.	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1935-36 <i>b</i>	18,764,417	136,893,636	7.30	142,793,328	8,287,963
1936 <i>c</i> ..	18,471,448	146,839,941	7.95	153,766,368	9,155,506
1937 <i>c</i> ..	21,710,429	169,152,803	7.79	174,751,280	10,390,420
1938 <i>c</i> ..	23,593,765	173,728,077	7.36	179,458,589	8,195,275
1939 <i>c</i> ..	23,939,040	189,017,854	7.90	195,770,277	10,033,227
1940 <i>c</i> ..	25,838,238	207,572,498	8.03	214,704,450	11,772,961
1941-42 <i>b</i>	25,662,930	196,064,793	7.64	204,119,026	11,634,784
1942-43 <i>b</i>	26,290,860	204,439,533	7.78	213,966,182	13,607,732
1943-44 <i>b</i>	23,918,077	185,169,584	7.74	194,354,517	12,655,677
1944-45 <i>b</i>	21,411,376	170,022,220	7.94	178,719,395	11,966,753

*a* Including dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings.

*b* Year ended 30th June.

*c* Year ended 31st December.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1944-45, 1,746,216 were lambs.

*Australian Wool Production.*—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool producing State in the nineties. Since then it has generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria except during the first five years of the twentieth century and during the period 1917 to 1920. New South Wales now produces roughly one-half the Australian wool, and Queensland and Victoria together supply one-third. The actual production in 1944-45 is shown in the table on the next page.

## WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

State or Territory.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced.			Average Weight per Fleece.
		Shorn (including Crutchings).	Dead, Fellmongered, and Exported on Skins.	Total Production.	
	No.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy
N. S. Wales ..	52,268,000	398,598	50,085	448,683	7.63
Victoria ..	21,012,260	142,616	34,527	177,143	6.79
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>21,411,376</b>	<b>170,022</b>	<b>8,697</b>	<b>178,719</b>	<b>7.94</b>
S. Australia ..	10,670,461	91,207	15,501	106,708	8.55
W. Australia ..	10,902,571	81,006	5,835	86,841	7.43
Tasmania ..	2,234,747	13,777	3,601	17,378	6.17
N. Territory ..	<i>n</i>	300 <sup>a</sup>	8 <sup>a</sup>	308 <sup>a</sup>	<i>n</i>
A. C. Territory	258,106	1,738	25	1,763	6.73
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>118,757,521</b>	<b>899,264</b>	<b>118,279</b>	<b>1,017,543</b>	<b>7.57</b>

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.<sup>n</sup> Not available.

*Queensland Wool Districts.*—The following table indicates the amount of wool produced in each statistical division of Queensland.

## WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Statistical Division.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced (including Crutchings).		Proportion of Wool Produced in each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy	%	%
Moreton ..	4,674	30,888	6.61	0.0	0.0
Maryborough ..	3,155	21,664	6.87	0.0	0.0
Downs ..	2,833,666	21,226,851	7.49	12.5	12.8
Roma ..	2,770,039	21,632,911	7.81	12.7	12.5
South Western ..	4,069,181	33,074,389	8.13	19.5	18.1
<i>Total S. Q'land</i>	<i>9,680,715</i>	<i>75,986,703</i>	<i>7.85</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>43.4</i>
Rockhampton ..	83,406	539,426	6.47	0.3	0.4
Central Western ..	5,114,406	40,462,297	7.91	23.8	24.6
Far Western ..	2,688,089	22,828,797	8.49	13.4	13.1
<i>Total C. Q'land</i>	<i>7,885,901</i>	<i>63,830,520</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>38.1</i>
Mackay ..	1,209	6,447	5.33	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	2,964	20,995	7.08	0.0	0.0
Cairns ..	10	80	8.00	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	3,840,577	30,177,475	7.86	17.8	18.5
<i>Total N. Q'land</i>	<i>3,844,760</i>	<i>30,204,997</i>	<i>7.86</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>18.5</i>
<b>Total Q'land ..</b>	<b>21,411,376</b>	<b>170,022,220</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Wool Exports.*—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of oversea exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1945, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium .. ..	28,384	..	..	..	..	..
France .. ..	32,671	..	..	..	..	..
Germany .. ..	13,485	..	..	..	..	..
Holland .. ..	5,581	..	..	..	..	..
Italy .. ..	4,906	..	..	..	..	..
Japan .. ..	11,092	14,544	4,605	..	..	..
Poland .. ..	2,160	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	77,091	57,810	18,804	3,402	17,600	53,802
U.S.A. .. ..	4,974	49,330	110,661	156,484	99,806	76,336
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	..	1,624	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	6,769	372	752	1,621	2,812	2,484
Total ..	187,113	122,056	136,446	161,507	120,218	132,622
VALUE (£1,000 AUSTRALIAN).						
Belgium .. ..	1,161	..	..	..	..	..
France .. ..	1,388	..	..	..	..	..
Germany .. ..	700	..	..	..	..	..
Holland .. ..	280	..	..	..	..	..
Italy .. ..	254	..	..	..	..	..
Japan .. ..	604	952	299	..	..	..
Poland .. ..	112	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	3,381	3,484	1,108	201	1,245	3,717
U.S.A. .. ..	290	3,218	6,873	10,948	7,767	5,746
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	..	138	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	352	26	40	102	90	149
Total ..	8,522	7,680	8,458	11,251	9,102	9,612

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1944-45, exports of scoured wool were 13,212,000 lb., of which U.S.A. took 4,216,000 lb., United Kingdom 8,071,000 lb., Canada 416,000 lb., Mexico 465,000 lb., and Turkey 44,000 lb.

*Wool Sales.*—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1945, are shown in the next table.

After September, 1939, owing to war conditions no public sales were held as the British Government acquired the whole of the output from Australia, less the quantity used within Australia, and the value of the wool

was appraised. Public auction sales were resumed on 16th September, 1946. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

## BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year.	Sales. <i>a</i>	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1935-36	8	386,570	108,530,704	8,014,633	7,060,529	13-93	22-73
1936-37	10	492,266	143,867,941	7,227,028	10,690,878	16-51	26-41
1937-38	11	483,561	141,849,963	6,423,510	7,626,056	11-98	20-35
1938-39	11	538,087	159,214,271	7,460,562	7,574,004	10-56	18-20
1939-40	12	658,540	194,752,414	10,397,553	11,811,477	13-35	22-54
1940-41	14	600,032	170,359,140	13,739,304	10,757,189	13-26	23-47
1941-42	14	627,765	180,147,464	13,498,855	11,336,718	13-46	21-91
1942-43	16	659,559	195,545,062	13,058,676	14,105,099	15-50	27-09
1943-44	16	611,157	174,336,167	13,432,179	13,096,411	15-89	27-82
1944-45	11	533,090	151,670,749	11,335,379	11,416,193	16-04	27-09

*a* Sales to end September, 1939; appraisals from 16th October, 1939.

*Wool Processing.*—There are 14 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 3 woollen mills. In 1944-45, the mills used the equivalent of 2,680,135 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

## WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Establishments .. No.	20	20	17	17	17
Workers <i>a</i> .. No.	1,157	1,227	1,183	1,150	1,098
Salaries and Wages £	204,730	210,786	231,792	239,396	233,664
Materials Used—					
Sheep Skins .. 1,000	852	1,053	1,204	1,124	1,040
Greasy Wool 1,000 lb.	39,728	31,110	30,973	35,258	28,469
Production—					
Scoured Wool <i>b</i> 1,000 lb.	22,166	19,088	15,628	21,196	17,404
Tweed & Cloth Sq. Yds.	929,470	557,613	705,764	698,908	837,473
Flannel .. Sq. Yds.	701,346	869,079	635,470	552,197	702,048
Blankets.. Pairs	87,068	144,198	103,779	104,587	76,781

*a* Average number of workers during period of operation.

*b* Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

## 4. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1944-45 were worth £11,636,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £3,709,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <i>b</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1936-37	914,815	649,422	229,996	87,475	7,790	53,885	1,767
1937-38	985,858	701,258	225,055	118,244	11,963	75,061	5,781
1938-39	1,050,569	787,795	209,328	157,626	15,769	127,546	9,489
1939-40	1,080,430	814,445	210,290	142,846	13,849	106,710	8,824
1940-41	1,058,009	775,071	227,607	119,940	11,733	75,173	4,281
1941-42	1,115,760	714,160	318,600	97,623	16,360	43,004	7,655
1942-43	1,308,780	764,629	270,631	113,211	28,541	44,934	4,877
1943-44	1,290,398	749,162	273,697	103,032	24,051	40,175	3,109
1944-45	1,267,829	742,387	258,991	96,334	22,635	32,237	1,170
1945-46 <sup>c</sup>	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554

*a* As at 31st December up to 1941-42, thereafter as at 31st March.

*b* Including heifers within 3 months of calving up to 1941-42, thereafter all heifers 1 year and over.

*c* Preliminary figures subject to revision.

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown hereunder.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Statistical Division.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb	1,000 Lb.	1,000Lb	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	298,630	68,882	231	334	29,516	7	1
Maryborough ..	268,078	54,275	202	361	29,324	..	2,255
Downs ..	218,808	61,518	281	359	22,594	..	19,754
Roma ..	12,030	1,585	132	27	652	..	..
S. Western ..	1,913	166	87	2	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i>	<i>799,459</i>	<i>186,426</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>82,086</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>22,010</i>
Rockhampton ..	134,895	24,462	181	155	10,142	..	617
Cent. Western ..	3,911	267	68	6	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,023	52	51	1	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i>	<i>139,829</i>	<i>24,781</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>10,142</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>617</i>
Mackay ..	18,031	2,126	118	54	530	..	..
Townsville ..	5,434	831	153	4	..	..	..
Cairns ..	36,234	8,756	242	20	2,251	1	..
Peninsula ..	168	5	32	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	2,223	134	60	2	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i>	<i>62,090</i>	<i>11,852</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>2,781</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total Q'land ..</b>	<b>1,001,378</b>	<b>223,059</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>95,009</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22,627</b>

*a* Milking and dry cows at 31st March, 1945.

*b* Year ended 31st March, 1945.

*c* Year ended 30th June, 1945.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. Moreton and Maryborough Statistical Divisions each produce about 30 per cent. of the State total. Most of the rest comes from the Downs. Almost all the cheese comes from the district around Toowoomba.

*Dairying in Australian States.*—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made. <i>c</i>	Cheese Made. <i>c</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	903,157	262,939	291	76,222	4,492	45,132
Victoria ..	859,200	360,501	420	105,717	27,462	27,110
Queensland ..	1,001,378	247,253	247	96,334	22,635	29,789
S. Australia ..	161,953	72,154	446	17,247	18,466	10,078
W. Australia ..	137,004	40,416	295	13,306	1,851	11,216
Tasmania ..	75,435	29,184	387	9,165	2,645	2,666
A.C.T. ...	1,264	383	303	6	..	..
Total <i>d</i> ..	3,139,391	1,012,830	323	317,997	77,551	125,991

*a* Milking and dry.

*b* Year ended 30th June, 1945.

*c* Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1945, latter for year ended 31st March, 1945.

*d* Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

*Dairy Farms and Factories.*—Statistics of the operations of dairy farms and factories for five years are as follows.

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Dairy Farmers No.	31,508	31,500	31,572	31,213	31,108
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	2,859	1,948	1,700	1,616	1,325
£	180,687	132,843	137,167	114,950	92,795
Dairy Factories No.	99	98	101	99	101
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	726,265	738,138	771,686	753,912	746,924
Plant .. £	819,614	841,622	872,843	859,570	857,598
Workers <i>a</i> No.	1,368	1,384	1,647	1,710	1,673
Salaries and Wages £	325,881	336,865	428,827	476,398	485,170
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	117,081	95,675	111,511	101,416	95,009
£	7,467,274	6,138,006	7,647,681	7,213,770	6,654,130
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	11,732	16,334	28,515	24,042	22,627
<i>b</i> £	398,961	606,739	1,145,064	997,288	960,650

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Including the output of certain small cheese factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 139.

*Poultry Farming.*—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only in the last couple of years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1945, commercial poultry farmers kept 1,802,000 fowls, of which 1,618,000 were hens and pullets, while, on other rural holdings, there were 934,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1944-45 amounted to 8,635,000 doz. from commercial poultry farms, and 3,622,000 doz. from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 12,257,000 doz. amounted to about 140 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is responsible for the production of at least as many eggs as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1944 has been estimated for Australia at 278 per civilian, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head per week of 6·0 in October, 1939, falling to 3·8 in April, 1940, when seasonal conditions reduced the supply, and averaging 4·9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

Commercial poultry farmers sold 2,215,000 day-old chickens during the year ended 31st March, 1945.

Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1945, were:—113,000 ducks, 23,000 turkeys, and 4,000 geese.

*Bee Keeping.*—In 1944-45, returns were received from 686 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,011,500 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 57 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 1,788,000 lb. and an average of 85 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 25,216 lb. was produced in 1944-45. The value of the products of the industry in 1944-45 was estimated at £33,000. For the marketing of honey, see Chapter 10.

## 5. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland, and in Northern New South Wales to a small extent, is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table



which follows provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the recent war, 1939-40, and the three latest seasons available.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.			1900-01.	1939-40.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane <sup>a</sup>	..	Ac.	72,651	262,181	231,256	220,932	219,652
Maize	..	Ac.	127,974	176,844	173,816	172,722	158,170
Wheat	..	Ac.	79,304	362,044	334,785	281,302	332,365
Green Forage	..	Ac.	41,445	550,716	578,452	600,181	622,268
Hay	..	Ac.	42,497	59,970	70,025	71,992	64,783
Cotton	..	Ac.	..	41,212	56,433	41,389	17,424
Peanuts	..	Ac.	<sup>c</sup>	12,337	15,849	18,415	18,936
Potatoes, English	..	Ac.	11,060	12,446	9,885	14,609	18,173
Pumpkins	..	Ac.	14,232	28,097	42,075	36,265	46,226
Tobacco	..	Ac.	665	3,653	3,149	2,348	1,862
Bananas <sup>b</sup>	..	Ac.	6,215	6,345	5,989	5,345	5,083
Pineapples <sup>b</sup>	..	Ac.	939	5,451	5,478	5,142	4,718
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane	.. 1,000 Tons.		848	6,039	4,353	3,398	4,398
Maize	.. 1,000 Bush.		2,457	3,345	3,798	4,512	3,859
Wheat	.. 1,000 Bush.		1,194	6,795	5,005	5,084	6,981
Hay	.. .. Tons		78,758	102,750	118,195	138,080	113,689 <sup>d</sup>
Cotton	.. 1,000 Lb.		..	17,528	14,058	9,540	8,508
Peanuts	.. 1,000 Lb.		<sup>c</sup>	13,020	14,307	21,535	22,904
Potatoes, English	.. Tons		20,014	28,306	22,438	30,717	33,644
Pumpkins	.. .. Tons		43,740	75,164	99,649	82,707	95,501
Tobacco	.. 1,000 Lb.		452	2,094	1,843	1,779	1,314
Bananas	.. 100 Bunch.		23,211	16,875	13,059	13,244	13,648
Pineapples	.. 100 Doz.		4,248	23,819	19,428	20,008	15,710
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane	.. .. Tons		11.68	23.03	18.82	15.38	20.02
Maize	.. .. Bush.		19.20	18.91	21.85	26.12	24.40
Wheat	.. .. Bush.		15.06	18.77	14.95	18.07	21.00
Hay	.. .. Tons		1.85	1.71	1.69	1.92	1.75
Cotton	.. .. Lb.		..	425	249	230	488
Peanuts	.. .. Lb.		<sup>c</sup>	1,055	903	1,169	1,210
Potatoes, English	.. Tons		1.81	2.27	2.27	2.10	1.85
Pumpkins	.. .. Tons		3.07	2.68	2.37	2.28	2.07
Tobacco	.. .. Lb.		679	573	585	758	706
Bananas	.. Bunch		373	266	218	248	268
Pineapples	.. .. Doz.		452	437	355	389	333

<sup>a</sup> Area cut for crushing each year.

<sup>b</sup> Area bearing only.

<sup>c</sup> Not collected separately.

<sup>d</sup> Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture.

*Agriculture in Australian States.*—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

## AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

Crop.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Six States.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar Cane <sup>a</sup>	Ac.	6,771	..	219,652	..	..	..	226,423
Maize ..	Ac.	94,107	4,544	158,170	..	125	9	256,955
Wheat	1,000 Ac.	2,845	2,142	332	1,623	1,516	4	8,462
Green Forage	1,000 Ac.	647	73	622	262	388	45	2,037
Hay	1,000 Ac.	586	902	65	428	294	72	2,347
Cotton ..	Ac.	..	..	17,424	..	..	..	17,424
Peanuts ..	Ac.	7	..	18,936	..	42	..	18,985
Potatoes <sup>c</sup> ..	Ac.	34,796	83,238	18,173	12,562	11,735	81,092	241,596
Pumpkins ..	Ac.	9,323	3,736	46,226	925	1,949	76	62,235
Tobacco ..	Ac.	410	1,500	1,862	..	1,003	..	4,775
<i>Production.</i>								
Sugar Cane	1,000 Tons	200	..	4,398	..	..	..	4,598
Maize	1,000 Bush.	2,437	165	3,859	..	2	<sup>b</sup>	6,463
Wheat	1,000 Bush.	17,134	3,498	6,981	9,244	15,929	93	52,879
Hay	1,000 Tons	371	704	115	317	289	112	1,908
Cotton	1,000 Lb.	..	..	8,508	..	..	..	8,508
Peanuts	1,000 Lb.	7	..	22,904	..	39	..	22,941
Potatoes <sup>c</sup> ..	Tons	80,587	305,216	33,644	64,154	51,190	345,232	883,023
Pumpkins ..	Tons	22,898	13,334	95,501	4,479	4,118	257	140,587
Tobacco	1,000 Lb.	348	574	1,314	..	607	..	2,843
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>								
Sugar Cane	Tons	29.55	..	20.02	..	..	..	20.31
Maize ..	Bush.	25.90	36.39	24.40	..	12.34	14.11	25.15
Wheat ..	Bush.	6.02	1.63	21.00	5.70	10.51	24.18	6.25
Hay ..	Tons	0.63	0.78	1.75	0.74	0.98	1.56	0.81
Cotton ..	Lb.	..	..	488	..	..	..	488
Peanuts ..	Lb.	963	..	1,210	..	720	..	1,208
Potatoes <sup>c</sup> ..	Tons	2.32	3.67	1.85	5.11	4.36	4.26	3.64
Pumpkins ..	Tons	2.46	3.57	2.07	4.84	2.11	3.38	2.26
Tobacco ..	Lb.	849	383	706	..	605	..	595

<sup>a</sup> Area cut for crushing.

<sup>b</sup> 127 bushels.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding sweet potatoes.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1944-45 has been estimated at £24,227,871. By "gross value" is meant the value which these crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value," i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1944-45 has been estimated at £21,828,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>	Acres.		£
Cut for Crushing .. ..	219,652	4,398,268 tons	9,557,566
Cut for Plants .. ..	12,406	200,895 tons	426,065
Standover, &c. .. ..	80,118	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat .. ..	332,365	6,980,766 bush.	1,494,605
Maize .. ..	158,170	3,858,654 bush.	1,248,315
Barley (2 row) .. ..	10,632	217,482 bush.	} 61,496
Barley (6 row) .. ..	4,550	101,514 bush.	
Oats .. ..	16,757	295,578 bush.	80,051
Rye .. ..	66	1,038 bush.	311
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed .. ..	14,763	55,198 cwt.	37,639
Panicum, Millet, &c. .. ..	16,570	95,685 cwt.	64,587
Sorghum .. ..	54,709	594,898 cwt.	198,317
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne .. ..	547	34,417 lb.	4,015
Cultivated Grass .. ..	1,766	5,552 cwt.	13,780
Permanent Pasture .. ..	a	154,027 lb.	2,062
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Sorghum .. ..	68,636	..	343,180
Sugar and Cow Cane .. ..	8,392	..	43,206
Permanent Pasture .. ..	b	..	17,207
Other Green Forage .. ..	545,240	..	1,721,004
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne .. ..	42,427	83,014 tons	996,168
Oaten .. ..	5,944	7,647 tons	88,132
Wheaten .. ..	10,377	12,449 tons	81,543
Other .. ..	6,035 <sup>c</sup>	12,153 tons	73,889
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot .. ..	839	8,707 tons	19,325
Broom Millet (Brush) .. ..	340	1,271 cwt.	4,745
Coffee .. ..	9	7,780 lb.	292
Cotton .. ..	17,424	8,508,360 lb.	186,085
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	2,912	23,464 bush.	35,196
Ginger .. ..	61	647,468 lb.	14,838
Peanuts .. ..	18,936	22,904,034 lb.	371,236

a Harvested from 1,807 acres of permanent pasture.

b Cut from 5,059 acres of permanent pasture.

c Not including 1,195 acres of permanent pasture, from which 1,574 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45—continued.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Potatoes (English) .. .. .	18,173	33,644 tons	532,697
Potatoes (Sweet) .. .. .	4,315	13,816 tons	72,205
Pumpkins .. .. .	46,226	95,501 tons	656,451
Tobacco .. .. .	1,862	1,314,208 lb.	164,276
Sunflowers (Seed) .. .. .	2,533	9,346 cwt.	16,356
Other (incl. Nurseries, &c.) ..	272	..	1,575
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Oranges .. .. .	2,215	265,933 bush.	236,544
Lemons .. .. .	285	57,069 bush.	35,650
Mandarins .. .. .	1,410	185,897 bush.	178,820
Other .. .. .	407	56,427 bush.	34,002
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples .. .. .	4,100	173,655 bush.	185,924
Apricots .. .. .	223	10,852 bush.	25,426
Custard Apples .. .. .	351	29,206 bush.	31,584
Figs .. .. .	24	4,757 bush.	2,616
Mangoes .. .. .	386	36,678 bush.	34,893
Nuts .. .. .	151	77,028 lb.	2,916
Peaches .. .. .	1,131	71,106 bush.	109,622
Pears .. .. .	275	16,220 bush.	12,571
Plums .. .. .	919	54,001 bush.	92,326
Other .. .. .	70	3,469 bush.	6,354
<i>Grapes</i> .. .. .	2,613	5,327,733 lb.	208,033
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas .. .. .	5,083	1,364,765 bun.	809,948
Papaws .. .. .	652	187,793 bush.	115,081
Passion Fruit .. .. .	76	3,964 bush.	8,139
Pineapples .. .. .	4,718	1,570,990 doz.	846,284
Strawberries .. .. .	79	240,936 lb.	38,308
Other .. .. .	53	..	2,406
<i>Fruit Areas not yet Bearing</i> ..	9,944	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans (French) .. .. .	5,999	499,296 bush.	571,732
Beans (Navy) .. .. .	3,150	20,339 bush.	16,780
Peas (Green) .. .. .	2,205	84,427 bush.	102,491
Onions .. .. .	2,124	8,677 tons	152,191
Tomatoes .. .. .	9,909	940,025 bush.	860,946
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	2,914	547,969 doz.	327,557
Lettuces .. .. .	614	385,352 bush.	101,690
Carrots .. .. .	1,175	4,594 tons	102,309
Cucumbers .. .. .	2,430	153,434 bush.	106,427
Turnips .. .. .	992	2,930 tons	22,212
Water and Rock Melons ..	1,717	5,609 tons	58,944
Other Vegetables .. .. .	4,415	..	158,730
Total .. .. .	1,796,833	..	24,227,871

Gross values of agricultural products for the past five seasons, and for 1939-40, the last season unaffected by war, are given on the next page.

## GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Sugar Cane ..	£1,000. 10,429	£1,000. 9,790	£1,000. 8,754	£1,000. 8,473	£1,000. 7,655	£1,000. 9,558
Maize .. ..	607	956	858	1,187	1,456	1,248
Wheat .. ..	1,314 <sup>a</sup>	1,137 <sup>a</sup>	621 <sup>a</sup>	1,015 <sup>a</sup>	1,038 <sup>a</sup>	1,495 <sup>a</sup>
Other Cereals ..	89	40	39	81	123	142
Green Forage ..	1,220	1,594	1,899	2,005	1,807	2,125
Hay .. ..	568	763	882	1,105	1,340	1,240
Cotton .. ..	301 <sup>a</sup>	205 <sup>a</sup>	304 <sup>a</sup>	320 <sup>a</sup>	212	186
Peanuts .. ..	115	139	154	171	351	371
Potatoes (English)	311	299	215	387	491 <sup>a</sup>	533 <sup>a</sup>
Pumpkins .. ..	316	428	500	690	668	656
Tobacco .. ..	193	295	280	373	232	164
Tomatoes .. ..	276	285	404	637	927	861
Apples .. ..	108	94	181	179	325	186
Bananas .. ..	374	396	376	546	842	810
Citrus Fruits ..	161	203	199	324	402	485
Grapes .. ..	87	94	161	167	319	208
Pineapples .. ..	467	457	472	759	881	846
Other Fruits ..	208	187	329	518	876	482
Other Agriculture	942	911	1,092	1,439	2,070	2,632
Total .. ..	18,086	18,273	17,720	20,376	22,015	24,228

<sup>a</sup> Including Bounty and Assistance.

*Agricultural Districts.*—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts see page 148).

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton .. ..	21	916	378	1,073	257	..	327
Maryborough ..	33	1,161	43	385	974	..	17
Downs .. ..	6,756	961	..	..	92	499	217
Roma .. ..	136	..	..	..	7	..	..
Sth. Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i> ..	<i>6,946</i>	<i>3,038</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>1,458</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>561</i>
Rockhampton ..	35	66	48	54	7,108	23	65
Cent. Western ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i> ..	<i>35</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>7,112</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>66</i>
Mackay .. ..	..	1	8	5	4	1	15
Townsville .. ..	..	2	9	41	55	3	265
Cairns .. ..	..	751	25	8	7	785	31
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	1	5	..	3	2
Nth. Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i> ..	<i>..</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>313</i>
Total Q'land ..	6,981	3,859	512	1,571	8,508	1,314	940

*Sugar.*—The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and more recently in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. The laborious part of the work is done in the winter, during the months when the more tropical areas are a favourite resort of tourists from the South. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the chapter on Marketing.

The industry is based on "Central Mills," of which there are thirty-three, and fifteen are controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 war stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The industry may be roughly grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is practically the only crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts); and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—(a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broomsound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

Sugar production for 1945 is estimated at 644,700 tons produced from 4,552,000 tons of cane cut from 230,000 acres.

## SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 .. ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 .. ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1.27	<i>n</i>
1890 .. ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1.69	<i>n</i>
1900 .. ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910 .. ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920 .. ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930 .. ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940 .. ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1941 .. ..	343,787	246,073	4,794,237	697,644	19.48	2.84	6.87
1942 .. ..	309,691	231,256	4,353,488	605,609	18.83	2.62	7.19
1943 .. ..	320,741	220,932	3,397,617	486,423	15.38	2.20	6.98
1944 .. ..	312,176	219,652	4,398,268	643,520	20.02	2.93	6.83
<i>Divisions, 1944</i>							
Cairns .. ..	112,430	90,101	1,857,262 <sup>c</sup>	259,563	20.61	} 3.21	{ 7.01
Townsville ..	34,394	19,450	552,260 <sup>c</sup>	92,529	28.39		
Mackay .. ..	98,236	67,927	1,110,473	169,720	16.35		
Maryborough	61,160	38,426	806,652	112,475	20.99		
Moreton .. ..	5,956	3,748	71,621	9,233	19.11	2.46	7.76

*a* Excluding fodder crops and area cut for plants in other than sugar districts.

*b* 94 per cent. net titre.

*c* Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 1,819,553 tons; and Townsville, 589,969 tons.

*n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales—and sugar beet in Victoria. Of the 669,897 tons of raw sugar produced in Australia in the 1944-45 season, 96.1 per cent. was cane sugar produced in Queensland, 3.9 per cent. cane sugar produced in New South Wales. No beet sugar was produced in Victoria in 1944-45. While the industry in Queensland has been stabilised near the level of its greatest development (over 300,000 acres under cane), production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly, from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26. But while the industry in Queensland continued with a slow irregular increase up to the beginning of the recent war, it remained fairly steady in New South Wales.

Canefields in Queensland in 1944-45 yielded, per acre *harvested*, 20.02 tons of cane or 2.93 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 29.55 tons of cane and 3.90 tons of sugar. Owing to the longer time it takes cane to come to maturity, the yield of sugar per acre of cultivation is generally much lower in New South Wales than in Queensland. However, adverse seasons in Queensland in recent years have considerably

reduced the yield per acre. In 1944-45, the yield of sugar per acre *cultivated* was 2.06 tons in Queensland and 1.92 tons in New South Wales.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry under white labour has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice. The market price of sugar to growers (with white labour) in 1907 was £13 9s. 1d. per ton, in 1926 £24 10s. 10d., and in 1940 (the latest normal pre-war year) £17 2s. 8d. Between 1907 and 1940 the hourly wage rates of labour had increased almost three-fold, and the price of materials had doubled, while the price received for sugar had increased by only 27 per cent. This represents an increase in efficiency of over 90 per cent. between 1907 and 1940. Most of this improvement has taken place in the last fifteen years.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 9 of this chapter.

*Fruit Crops.*—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1944-45 was £3,017,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pine-apples and other tropical fruits, and supplies one-quarter of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

Particulars.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. <i>a</i>
<b>Bearing Area—</b>								
Apples ..	Ac.	12,067	19,479	<b>4,100</b>	6,849	11,754	21,556	75,865
Bananas ..	Ac.	11,967	..	<b>5,083</b>	..	124	..	17,174
Citrus Fruits ..	Ac.	23,384	4,541	<b>4,317</b>	4,131	3,929	..	40,302
Grapes ..	Ac.	15,130	41,626	<b>2,613</b>	55,673	8,766	..	123,810
Pineapples ..	Ac.	183	..	<b>4,718</b>	..	..	..	4,901
<b>Production—</b>								
Apples 1,000 Bush.		501	1,139	<b>174</b>	617	1,466	6,570	10,468
Bananas 1,000 Bush.		1,521	..	<b>512</b>	..	17	..	2,050
Citrus 1,000 Bush.		2,996	764	<b>565</b>	892	440	..	5,657
Grapes .. Tons		44,609	169,320	<b>2,378</b>	121,077	20,196	..	357,581
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.		20	..	<b>1,571</b>	..	..	..	1,591
<b>Total Area under Fruit</b>								
Bearing ..	Ac.	82,603	96,872	<b>25,221</b>	77,781	27,929	30,190	340,685
Non-Bearing ..	Ac.	15,518	14,287	<b>9,944</b>	5,628	3,258	2,160	50,795
<b>Gross Value of Fruit</b>								
Production..	£1,000	7,144	5,806	<b>3,017</b>	3,142	1,356	1,683	22,149

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £810,000 and £846,000 respectively in 1944-45. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest



times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, and have declined considerably since. This has been due to epidemics of disease, and competition in Southern markets from increased plantings in Northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (187,793 bushels in 1944-45) and custard apples (29,206 bushels in 1944-45) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane to supply the markets of the metropolis and southern capitals, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £415,000 in 1944-45, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Gayndah being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £208,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) was the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities were grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1944-45, 22,104 gallons of wine were made from 316,937 lb. of grapes, while 5,010,796 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1944-45, the State produced 174,000 bushels of apples, 71,000 bushels of peaches, 54,000 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. This production was about 60 per cent. lower than the record 1943-44 season but the value of the five fruits mentioned decreased by only about 20 per cent. to £426,000.

*Cotton.*—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-5) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8,000,000 lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, from 1926 to 1931 averaging about 20,000 acres. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level. By 1944 the area fell to 17,000 acres, with a production of 8½ million lb., and 1945 showed 7,700 acres and 2 million lb. seed cotton.

Since 1924, the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop, and on manufactured yarn, later by a bounty on the crop only, and since 1943-44, by a guaranteed price.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but it is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Board, which operates ginneries at Whinstanes (Brisbane) and Rockhampton. (For details of the Board's operations see Chapter 10.)

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Rockhampton and Maryborough divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1944 the Local Authority Area of Banana supplied over 70 per cent. of the whole crop. The 1944 crop, worth £186,000, amounted to 8,508,360 lb. unginned, which was grown on 17,424 acres. This represents a decrease of 11 per cent. in production and 58 per cent. in acreage, when compared with the 1943 season. About 1,800 growers were engaged, so it will be seen that the industry is essentially small scale in organisation. The 1945 crop was about 25 per cent. of the 1944 crop.

*Grain Sorghum.*—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 54,709 acres in 1944-45, for a yield of 594,898 cwt. of grain, valued at £198,000. The crop is harvested mechanically and has a feed value little, if anything, less than that of maize. It is high yielding, up to 120 bushels to the acre having been harvested. The grain is used extensively for poultry and stock feeding.

*Forage or Saccharine Sorghums*, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and, although there has been some decline in the last five years, 69,000 acres were planted in 1944-45, from which fodder valued at £343,000 was obtained.

*Tobacco.*—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years, 1904 to 1906, with high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1944-45, Queensland produced about one-half of the Australian crop, the remainder being grown in Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1944-45 was 1,862 acres producing 1,314,208 lb. of dried leaf. Sixty per cent. of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), and most of the remainder from the south of the Downs, Bowen, Mackay, Townsville, and Gladstone districts.

*Peanuts.*—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. In 1944-45, there were 18,936 acres which yielded 22,904,034 lb. of peanuts, valued at £371,000. Most of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough division, and some are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by a Peanut Board (see Chapter 10).

*Canary Seed.*—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and after two years with small acreages,

to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the acreage was small and fluctuating, but in 1930 reached 3,299, 10,293 in 1933, and 21,239 in 1939. In 1944-45, 14,763 acres produced 55,198 cwt., worth £38,000. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

*Arrowroot.*—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from tubers of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot." Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861, the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1944-45, the area was 839 acres and the production 8,707 tons, worth £19,000. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton division, with a small amount in the Gympie section of the Maryborough division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

*Other Crops.*—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, worth £1,495,000 in 1944-45, is mostly grown on the Downs. Maize was worth £1,248,000 in 1944-45 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Cairns divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

*Artificial Fertilisers.*—During the recent war, supplies of fertiliser were limited, entailing their rationing to users. Sugar cane growers have always been the greatest users of fertilisers, and the absence of adequate supplies was one of the reasons for the drop in sugar production during the war. The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

#### ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other Crops.	Pastures.	Total.
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)						
1942-43 .. ..	107,147	13,417	11,503	15,169	1,427	148,663
1943-44 .. ..	155,463	16,068	11,930	15,103	1,110	199,674
1944-45 .. ..	177,794	20,546	13,480	16,537	1,672	230,029
1945-46 .. ..	200,462	17,812	16,543	19,850	2,277	256,944
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.)						
1942-43 .. ..	50,375	9,637	6,944	12,056	1,248	80,260
1943-44 .. ..	67,314	13,095	6,215	13,185	1,117	100,926
1944-45 .. ..	105,693	17,757	10,023	14,332	2,008	149,813
1945-46 .. ..	98,756	17,297	14,394	19,457	2,955	152,859
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.)						
1942-43 .. ..	253,738	74,569	64,734	20,819	872	414,732
1943-44 .. ..	395,721	90,603	68,971	17,681	456	573,432
1944-45 .. ..	465,724	111,147	77,286	18,056	1,227	673,440
1945-46 .. ..	552,306	106,684	104,102	19,477	1,241	783,810
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.)						
1942-43 .. ..	2.8	6.3	6.2	2.2	1.5	3.3
1943-44 .. ..	3.0	6.5	6.3	2.0	1.4	3.4
1944-45 .. ..	3.2	6.3	6.5	2.0	1.9	3.6
1945-46 .. ..	3.2	6.9	7.2	2.0	1.8	3.6

Before the war, in 1939-40 season, 268,266 acres were fertilised with artificial fertilisers, 1,233,360 cwt. being used, or an average of 4.6 cwt. per acre. Shortage of fertilisers after the entry of Japan into the war, combined with manpower difficulties in the rural industry, caused a fall in the area fertilised in 1942-43 to 148,663 acres, and the amount applied per acre fell to 3.3 cwt. The area fertilised in 1945-46 had recovered to 96 per cent. of the 1939-40 level, but fertilisers used were only 76 per cent. of the amount used in 1939-40.

No particulars are available for separate crops fertilised in 1939-40, but there is no doubt that there was a substantial increase during the war in the area of vegetables fertilised, and in the amounts of fertilisers used thereon. Cane-farmers had still a substantial distance to go in 1945-46 to regain their pre-war consumption level.

*Machinery on Holdings.*—There has been a substantial increase during recent years in the mechanisation of rural industries, and notably in agriculture. This increase would have been greater but for the advent of the war and the consequent shortage of machinery and spare parts. The following table shows the types of machinery used and the numbers of each for the four years ended 1945-46. The increase during the past few years in the numbers of milking machines, irrigation plants, and tractors is very striking.

MACHINERY<sup>a</sup> USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) .. ..	62,945	67,535	66,352	63,691
Disc Cultivators .. ..	n	n	n	19,787
Rotary Hoes .. ..	n	1,751	2,090	2,194
Harrows (Leaves) .. ..	86,672	94,289	93,692	98,366
Scarifiers .. ..	n	n	n	31,447
Other Cultivators .. ..	n	n	n	20,837
Fertiliser Distributors .. ..	4,562	4,565	4,744	5,181
Grain Drills .. ..	5,943	6,142	6,696	7,061
Maize or Cotton Planters .. ..	8,533	8,789	8,348	8,425
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters .. ..	2,922	3,029	3,177	3,408
Reapers and Binders .. ..	1,599	1,559	1,555	1,600
Other Harvesting Implements .. ..	22,540	22,836	22,766	24,152
Milking Machines (Stands) .. ..	27,970	31,249	33,152	35,009
Shearing Machines (Stands) .. ..	13,031	n	n	12,200
Irrigation Plants .. ..	n	3,982	4,346	4,563
Tractors—Wheeled .. ..	11,042	11,371	12,696	14,127
Tractors—Crawler or Track .. ..	1,837	1,924	1,957	2,228
Stationary Engines .. ..	33,733	34,456	35,571	35,115

<sup>a</sup> Serviceable machinery only is included.

n Not available.

*Assistance to Settlers*—See Agricultural Bank, chapter 13.

## 6. FISHERIES.

Before the recent war, fisheries production of Queensland was worth approximately £350,000 a year, about equally divided between the production of edible fish, and of pearls, pearlshell, and other shell. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped fishing for pearlshell, bêche-de-mer, &c., and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. Increased prices of edible fish during the war years, however, made up in value for the cessation of tropical fisheries, and the small decline in the catch of other fish. The following table gives details of production during five years.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.		1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
QUANTITY.						
Fish .. ..	Tons	3,982	3,620	3,391	3,368	3,213
Crabs .. ..	1,000	210	205	176	161	196
Prawns .. ..	1,000 Lb.	49	101	134	106	163
Oysters .. ..	Sacks	5,463	4,697	3,580	2,275	3,773
Pearl Shell .. ..	Tons	1,187	a	a	a	15
Bêche-de-mer .. ..	Tons	68	a	a	a	..
Tortoise Shell .. ..	Cwt.	1	a	a	a	..
Trochus Shell .. ..	Tons	276	a	a	a	122
VALUE.						
Fish .. ..	£	181,546	195,294	263,442	306,714	291,741
Crabs .. ..	£	9,101	11,512	16,577	16,722	16,560
Prawns .. ..	£	2,487	6,511	12,111	10,280	12,641
Oysters .. ..	£	12,400	12,044	9,819	8,659	12,917
Pearls .. ..	£	..	a	a	a	..
Pearl Shell .. ..	£	160,335	a	a	a	2,738
Bêche-de-mer .. ..	£	6,890	a	a	a	..
Tortoise Shell .. ..	£	6	a	a	a	..
Trochus Shell .. ..	£	19,286	a	a	a	15,278
Total .. ..	£	392,051	225,361	301,949	342,375	351,875

a No operations on account of the war.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, and other sources amounted in 1945 to £7,439.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1944-45 are shown in the next table. In 1940-41, the last year in which pearlshell and bêche-de-mer fisheries operated before being interrupted by war, 88 boats, valued with their equipment at £95,036, and employing 924 men, were engaged in that branch of fishing, in addition to those engaged in oyster and general fisheries. During 1945, 10 boats, valued with their equipment at £9,500 and employing 123 men, recommenced this class of fisheries.

## LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-Mer.	Total.
Boats Engaged .. .. No.	2,200	51	10	2,261
Value of Boats and Equipment £	228,489	3,220	9,500	241,209
Men Employed .. .. No.	4,125	97	123	4,345

## 7. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. Since 1872, it has never been less than £1,000,000 a year. From 1905 to 1918, the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4,000,000 in some years and was always at least £3,000,000. It then decreased for several years and commenced to improve from 1933, till in 1937 it approximated £4,000,000 as against £1,241,000 in 1930. From 1940 to 1942, the value exceeded £5,000,000, and over the five years ended 1945 has averaged £4,700,000.

The following table shows the production of some of the principal minerals, and the total value of minerals produced in Queensland for the pre-war year, 1939, and the last five years.

## MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	109,064	95,117	62,838	51,223	63,223
Silver ..	3,885,963	3,865,514	3,055,435	775,072	112,254	112,710
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ..	5,798	7,335	6,331	10,758	15,804	15,007
Tin ..	1,239	1,085	746	785	1,232	930
Lead ..	45,292	43,273	33,512	8,579	..	..
Zinc ..	29,092	27,437	21,035	5,077	..	..
Rutile, &c. <sup>a</sup> ..	..	1,000	3,634	7,969	14,162	13,414
Coal ..	1,317,488	1,454,024	1,637,148	1,699,521	1,659,675	1,634,746
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ..	1,428,598	1,164,621	994,212	656,657	538,187	676,739
Silver ..	325,000	509,554	403,573	101,728	14,733	17,788
Copper ..	289,927	620,996	625,375	1,111,049	1,644,747	1,500,662
Tin ..	200,652	204,232	150,454	167,176	275,185	207,948
Lead ..	685,856	814,795	630,977	129,109	..	..
Zinc ..	415,571	514,437	394,412	76,158	..	..
Rutile, &c. <sup>a</sup> ..	..	7,558	31,373	65,029	123,955	126,020
Coal ..	1,167,844	1,404,646	1,698,231	1,824,591	1,785,621	1,759,311
Other ..	43,514	58,970	94,886	83,028	94,670	66,686
Total..	4,556,962	5,299,809	5,023,493	4,214,525	4,477,098	4,355,154

<sup>a</sup> Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite (see page 157).

Gold was the first mineral to become important in Queensland. By 1868, the annual production, mainly from Gympie and Rockhampton, was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. By 1872, copper from Clermont was worth £196,000; coal from Ipswich amounted to 28,000 tons; and 8,938 tons of tin from Stanthorpe were valued at £600,000.

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. It continued at a low ebb till 1933. From then till 1942 the annual value averaged a little over £1,000,000.

In addition to higher prices for gold, the industry has been stimulated by assistance in various forms granted by the Mines Department, provision by the State Government being supplemented by a Commonwealth grant of £130,500 spread over the four years ended 30th June, 1938, for the encouragement of metalliferous production. In 1940, the Commonwealth made a grant of £150,000 to the States for assisting persons engaged in the production of gold, Queensland's share being £14,000. The grant was distributed on the basis of gold production in 1939. During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort, which was further stimulated by high prices for these minerals, with the result that the value of the baser metals produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold now are Mount Morgan; Cracow, about 120 miles inland from Maryborough; Charters Towers; and Dittmer, via Proserpine.

*Silver* has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberton was the main field, but during recent years the bulk has come from Mount Isa. Mount Isa Mines discontinued producing silver at the beginning of 1943, and concentrated on the production of copper.

*Copper.*—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly three-fold, and its value in 1944 and 1945 was little behind that of coal. Mount Morgan is also a producer of this mineral.

*Tin.*—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland, with smaller quantities near the southern border round Stanthorpe. The production of 930 tons in 1945 was 25 per cent. less than before the war (1939), but its value, £208,000, was slightly higher.

*Lead and Zinc* production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the war copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold

output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all.

*Coal* production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war rose sharply, production in each of the years 1942 to 1945 exceeding 1,600,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coalfield, followed by Bowen, Clermont, and Maryborough, and small amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts.

*Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite* is produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland. These minerals are extensively used for munitions, welding rods and other purposes.

*State Batteries, &c.*—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The State battery at Kidston, and the Venus State battery at Charters Towers (worked by a lessee under agreement to carry out all public crushings), dealt with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treated tin ore for the public; and intermittent crushings of tin ore were made by the State battery at Bamford. The State smelters at Chillagoe produced gold, copper, and smaller amounts of silver and lead. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function owing to war conditions. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields.

*State Coal Mines.*—The State Government operates two coal mines, at Collinsville (near Bowen), and Styx (north of Rockhampton). Mount Mulligan (100 miles inland from Cairns) was formerly operated by the State, but is now worked by a tribute party. The output of these mines amounts to about 20 per cent. of the State's total output.

*Persons Engaged.*—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1945 was 5,204, or 4·8 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 5,968. Details for the last ten years are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Metalliferous Mining.		Coal Mining.		Smelters, Mills, &c.	Quarries.	Total.
	Above Ground.	Under Ground.	Above Ground.	Under Ground.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936 ..	3,291	4,304	512	1,920	879	1,138	12,044
1937 ..	3,698	3,875	513	1,929	958	1,304	12,277
1938 ..	3,245	4,172	546	1,949	884	1,230	12,026
1939 ..	3,767	3,544	563	2,052	972	587	11,485
1940 ..	2,713	2,746	573	2,087	912	498	9,529
1941 ..	2,217	2,839	625	2,261	867	422	9,231
1942 ..	1,521	1,844	634	2,204	691	273	7,167
1943 ..	1,538	1,299	662	2,219	541	291	6,550
1944 ..	1,495	1,013	716	2,202	588	238	6,252
1945 ..	1,342 <sup>a</sup>	894 <sup>a</sup>	746	2,222	550	214	5,968

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.



*Mineral Production in Various States.*—In 1944, Queensland ranked third among the Australian States as a mineral producer. New South Wales owes its superior position to coal and silver-lead, and Western Australia to gold.

### MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1944.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITY.						
Gold Oz.	62,610	54,086	51,223	539	466,265	16,653
Silver Oz.	172,168 <sup>a</sup>	15,342	112,254	2,365	123,199	1,028,176
Copper Tons	3,099	..	15,834	135	46	10,213
Tin Tons	824	55	1,232	..	11	810
Lead Tons	<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	8,227
Coal <sup>b</sup> Tons	11,102,138	5,274,129	1,659,675	34,620	558,322	143,641

### VALUE.

Gold	£	657,152	568,305	538,187	5,662	4,899,384	174,888
Silver	£	22,597 <sup>a</sup>	1,280	14,733	309	15,807	107,957
Copper	£	309,900	..	1,644,747	12,115	367	633,188
Tin	£	309,860	12,835	275,185	..	2,351	235,612
Lead	£	<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	205,661
Coal <sup>b</sup>	£	9,206,063	974,237	1,785,621	12,117	583,076	122,673
Other	£	5,653,217	45,448	218,625	2,896,463 <sup>c</sup>	166,512	740,157
Total	£	16,158,789	1,602,105	4,477,098	2,926,666	5,667,497	2,220,136

<sup>a</sup> The bulk of silver and lead is contained in the concentrates, &c., dispatched from the Broken Hill field and treated outside the State. Its value is included in "Other."

<sup>b</sup> Including brown coal in Victoria.

<sup>c</sup> Including salt and iron.

Particulars of accidents in mines, quarries and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

### ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES, &C., QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936 ..	368	16	357	37	2	35	9	2	7
1937 ..	302	13	294	63	1	62	7	1	6
1938 ..	335	13	323	77	1	76	9	..	9
1939 ..	296	10	286	76	1	75	4	..	4
1940 ..	227	10	217	63	1	62	7	1	6
1941 ..	386	9	377	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	4	2	2
1942 ..	387	9	378	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	2	..	2
1943 ..	289	7	282	85	1	84	..	..	..
1944 ..	277	4	273	88	1	87	1	..	1
1945 ..	299	7	292	104	1	103	..	..	..

<sup>a</sup> Included with Mines.

*Quarries.*—During the year ended 30th June, 1945, 87 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and values of the different types of stone raised during the year.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone. <i>a</i>	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	C. Yds.	C. Yds.	C. Yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry .. ..	3	..	15,546	15,546	7,471
Blue Metal .. ..	6	116	32,296	32,412	12,968
Limestone .. ..	5	..	22,905	22,905	33,067
Granite .. ..	7	127	118,871	118,998	27,147
Freestone, Sandstone .. ..	16	92	18,002	18,094	5,926
Other .. ..	50	..	101,583	101,583	30,047
Total .. ..	87	335	309,203	309,538	116,626

*a* Stone fashioned at the quarry.

### 8. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate re-forestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. In the south and central west, the most important forest species are Cypress Pine, Ironbark, and Spotted Gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for fine building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland Walnut, Maple, Silkwood, Black Bean, and some others are well known. The inferiority of others is due to their variety rather than to their quality.

In the following tables the rapid increase in the production of plywood is recorded, and for that commodity reference should be made to the chapter on Marketing. Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 318 sawmills and 12 plywood mills from which returns were received for 1944-45. Particulars of their operations are shown in the following tables.

## SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Mills .. .. No.	388	353	317	321	318
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	4,819	4,954	4,873	4,901	4,847
Salaries and Wages <sup>b</sup> £	919,662	1,020,925	1,121,967	1,218,459	1,218,860
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. £	835,483	822,549	801,642	824,942	869,363
Sawn Timber Produced <sup>c</sup>					
Pine .. 1,000 S. Ft.	105,208	96,405	79,937	78,708	78,567
Hardw'd 1,000 S. Ft.	66,823	80,379	82,692	80,108	75,383
Other 1,000 S. Ft.	17,268	20,812	18,671	21,943	17,815
Total 1,000 S. Ft.	189,299	197,596	181,300	180,759	171,765
Value of Sawn Timber <sup>d</sup>					
Pine .. £	1,571,935	1,452,332	1,306,317	1,303,330	1,351,803
Hardwood .. £	949,355	1,167,549	1,286,777	1,356,423	1,324,124
Other .. £	308,693	409,461	370,954	444,773	404,663
Total .. £	2,829,983	3,029,342	2,964,048	3,104,526	3,080,590

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings

<sup>c</sup> Only locally-grown timber included.

<sup>d</sup> Including an estimate for timber sawn and used in further production in the same works.

The sawmills were distributed in 1944-45 amongst the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 246; Central, 21; Northern, 51. The Southern division accounted for 136,322,616 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 8,581,666 super. feet, and the Northern for 26,860,852 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills during recent years are shown in the following table.

## PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Mills .. .. No.	14	14	13	13	12
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	1,325	1,171	784	752	761
Salaries and Wages <sup>b</sup> £	205,473	205,228	163,228	186,658	193,078
Land, Buildings, Plant £	230,972	252,280	244,035	230,929	164,355
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	29,143	27,757	21,791	26,167	25,016
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	82,155	80,777	66,708	69,290	70,527
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	23,859	28,439	14,265	15,590	5,487
Value of Plywood £	801,042	775,887	628,179	704,726	712,041
Value of Veneers £	133,108	101,451	54,332	48,815	18,363

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during the period of operation, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

## 9. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included.

*Manufacturing in Various States.*—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations, including heat, light, and power works.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

State.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>d</i>
		Male.	Female.		M'chin'ry and Plant.	Land and B'd'gs.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.W. . .	11,359	223,770	90,908	89,243	73,040	81,059	387,659	159,875
Vic. . .	9,669	174,424	83,213	70,560	58,571	57,809	287,422	122,501
Q'land. . .	2,783	51,483	12,652	17,980	18,134	13,689	92,718	30,902
S.A. . .	2,182	49,056	16,416	17,246	17,955	16,877	64,922	27,081
W.A. . .	1,931	22,404	6,742	7,614	8,254	7,654	31,741	12,960
Tas. . .	1,006	14,756	4,755	5,009	7,963	5,492	21,357	8,902
Total	28,930	535,893	214,686	207,652	183,917	182,580	885,819	362,221

*a* Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

*b* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*c* Book values as returned by factory owners.

*d* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and in New South Wales the possession of the best coal fields in Australia. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1944-45 for £282,376,000, out of a total value of production of £362,221,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, affected the various States unequally, and Queensland and Western Australia in 1944-45 occupied much lower positions with respect to the other States in value of manufacturing production per head. For 1944-45, production per head was:—Victoria, £81.2; New South Wales, £55.5; South Australia, £43.3; Tasmania, £36.2; Queensland, £28.9; Western Australia, £26.6.

*Development of Secondary Industries.*—Under legislation passed in 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 346). On 9th

February, 1945, when war-time conditions were creating difficulties for secondary industries, and with a view to post-war development, the Government decided to appoint a departmental committee to make a detailed survey of existing secondary industries and to consider proposals for the expansion and development of such industries and the establishment of new industries. The Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up representing the State Electricity Commission, the Co-ordinator General of Public Works, the Bureau of Industry, and the Director of Employment. The Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, who was Chairman of the Committee, was also State Liaison Officer for the Commonwealth Secondary Industries Commission. The Committee collaborated with private organisations representative of secondary industries throughout the State, made a detailed survey of secondary industries based on a regional plan, and also conducted a number of special investigations into particular industries and problems affecting industries. Its report was presented to Parliament in September, 1946.

In December, 1946, legislation provided for the establishment of a Secondary Industries Division within the Department of Labour and Industry, with a Director of Secondary Industries, as recommended by the Secondary Industries Development Committee. The new division has taken over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry and its duties will be to foster worthwhile industries.

*Manufacturing in Queensland.*—At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments amongst ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout the rest of this section. (For particulars of these, see section 10 of this chapter.)

#### FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>b</i>	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. <i>c</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1940-41	2,908	56,973	11,919,079	16,155,222	11,893,708	68,709,975	20,823,119
1941-42	2,724	61,590	14,206,432	16,441,260	12,343,408	74,456,263	23,949,694
1942-43	2,577	63,955	16,449,294	16,335,649	12,376,667	84,359,141	28,111,694
1943-44	2,588	64,174	17,739,848	15,379,759	12,478,183	88,066,054	28,978,299
1944-45	2,720	64,880	17,625,674	15,565,209	12,873,257	90,240,765	29,612,460

*a* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

*b* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*c* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

In the above table, the last column, "Production," represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but so far it has been impracticable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one

becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and thus is the measure to judge activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1944-45, production of factories (£29,612,000) was worth approximately half the value of the net production of primary industries (£56,205,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 134; butter and cheese factories, pages 139 and 140; sugar mills, page 148; sawmills and plywood mills, page 160.

*Statistical Divisions.*—Details of factories in Statistical Divisions and in Cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan	1,108	34,156	9,067,195	40,734,312	15,150,116	10,938,358
Moreton <sup>c</sup>	293	6,762	2,046,939	7,493,972	2,691,640	1,759,909
Ipswich ..	57	4,525	1,494,159	3,595,888	1,842,060	873,013
Maryborough	296	4,881	1,320,586	8,652,468	2,289,211	2,372,683
Bundaberg ..	48	806	210,920	1,734,458	582,909	516,633
Gympie ..	29	238	58,379	747,942	89,655	92,548
Maryborough	50	1,936	560,512	1,563,802	766,076	379,688
Downs ..	283	3,864	1,022,130	6,389,016	1,632,518	1,350,582
Toowoomba	81	2,508	673,345	2,932,193	1,084,517	664,038
Warwick ..	19	205	56,988	458,621	103,726	111,650
Roma ..	44	182	45,334	186,190	67,993	93,199
South Western	27	111	27,592	98,847	40,360	39,103
Total S. Q'land	2,051	49,956	13,529,776	63,554,805	21,871,838	16,553,834
Rockhampton	206	5,277	1,709,187	7,389,346	2,227,750	2,088,339
Rockhampton	131	3,506	1,104,429	4,227,492	1,352,916	1,010,143
Cent. Western	58	285	68,341	614,856	95,605	92,486
Far Western ..	12	47	10,116	133,328	11,867	17,927
Total C. Q'land	276	5,609	1,787,644	8,137,530	2,335,222	2,198,752
Mackay ..	95	1,774	529,927	4,073,155	911,741	1,480,143
Mackay ..	55	556	141,239	455,274	210,433	168,687
Townsville ..	130	3,569	1,244,182	5,820,032	1,782,639	2,328,757
Ch. Towers	21	123	26,703	97,939	47,393	35,125
Townsville ..	57	1,379	442,909	1,037,091	634,816	346,563
Cairns ..	144	3,752	1,216,371	7,193,379	2,037,191	5,278,058
Cairns ..	33	842	258,745	809,604	497,208	340,158
Peninsula ..	1	13	2,567	4,930	2,618	1,331
North Western	23	207	82,866	1,456,934	671,211	597,591
Total N. Q'land	393	9,315	3,075,913	18,548,430	5,405,400	9,685,880
Total Q'land	2,720	64,880	18,393,333	90,240,765	29,612,460	28,438,466

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

<sup>b</sup> Including drawings of working proprietors.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding the metropolitan area.

Southern Queensland factories, in 1944-45, accounted for 74 per cent. of the State's total factory production, of which Brisbane's share was 51 per cent. Further details for Brisbane are given on page 170. Sawmills and butter factories are the main types of factories in Moreton and Maryborough, and sawmills, butter, and cheese factories in the Downs.

About 18 per cent. of the State's factory production was from Northern Queensland. Sawmills and sugar mills were the most important types of factories.

The remaining 8 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, a cotton ginnyery, and butter factories.

*Factories by Type.*—All the States of Australia have amongst their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Statistical Division.	Processing.		Sheltered.		Competitive.	
	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan ..	6,240	3,039,106	10,806	4,714,686	17,110	7,396,324
Moreton <sup>b</sup> ..	1,936	684,291	3,529	1,611,074	1,297	396,275
Maryborough ..	2,516	1,221,059	1,786	688,394	579	379,758
Downs ..	1,481	774,108	874	344,275	1,509	514,135
Roma ..	58	24,779	117	40,311	7	2,903
South Western	8	5,061	85	29,401	18	5,898
Total S. Q'land	12,239	5,748,404	17,197	7,428,141	20,520	8,695,293
Rockhampton	3,302	1,432,246	1,426	597,428	549	198,076
Central Western	81	30,690	148	52,050	56	12,865
Far Western ..	24	5,414	23	6,453	..	..
Total C. Q'land	3,407	1,468,350	1,597	655,931	605	210,941
Mackay ..	1,175	687,754	290	113,469	309	110,518
Townsville ..	1,882	1,033,458	1,354	621,600	333	127,581
Cairns ..	2,969	1,548,298	553	246,366	230	242,527
Peninsula ..	13	2,618	..	..	..	..
North Western	160	648,789	47	22,422	..	..
Total N. Q'land	6,199	3,920,917	2,244	1,003,857	872	480,626
Total Q'land	21,845	11,137,671	21,038	9,087,929	21,997	9,386,860

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland

include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve. They are of particular interest, as they show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1944-45 increased by 10 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 26 and 25 per cent. respectively.

*Employment.*—The following table shows details for 1944-45, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Industry.	Establish- ments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	32	4,173	103	4,276	58	4	419	43
Butter and Cheese ..	101	1,367	306	1,673	39	11	184	128
Meat (including Bacon)	20	5,849	691	6,540	162	12	646	360
Other Food and Drink	630	4,434	1,708	6,142	118	112	531	588
Saw and Plywood Mills	330	5,229	251	5,480	159	9	628	86
Wool Scours, &c. ..	14	304	5	309	3	..	15	1
Boots and Shoes ..	21	477	375	852	20	24	84	128
Millinery and Dressmkg	52	38	1,079	1,117	..	186	7	454
All Other Clothing ..	215	825	3,416	4,241	55	349	158	1,215
Vehicles .. ..	428	9,854	1,059	10,913	247	22	1,354	184
Other Metal Industries	288	10,099	791	10,890	257	33	1,825	217
Printing and Stationery	144	1,908	1,147	3,055	105	112	294	433
Other Industries ..	445	5,924	1,719	7,643	339	118	1,110	624
Total .. ..	2,720	50,481	12,650	63,131	1,562	992	7,255	4,461

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1935-36 .. ..	2,417	35,379	8,676	44,055	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1936-37 .. ..	2,816	38,261	9,246	47,507	1,679	1,224	6,317	3,744
1937-38 .. ..	2,995	41,609	9,782	51,391	1,833	1,338	7,037	3,964
1938-39 .. ..	3,017	43,174	10,168	53,342	1,787	1,334	7,398	4,040
1939-40 .. ..	2,995	44,207	10,513	54,720	2,066	1,379	7,842	4,268
1940-41 .. ..	2,908	45,754	10,701	56,455	2,111	1,325	8,191	4,549
1941-42 .. ..	2,724	48,825	12,214	61,039	2,519	1,503	8,353	4,970
1942-43 .. ..	2,577	49,458	13,967	63,425	2,118	1,308	7,400	5,180
1943-44 .. ..	2,588	49,889	13,860	63,749	1,724	1,017	7,591	4,954
1944-45 .. ..	2,720	50,481	12,650	63,131	1,562	992	7,255	4,461

*a* In terms of full employment for year.

*b* Number on pay roll on pay day nearest 15th June.

*n* Not available.



*Females.*—In 1910, 6,779, or 20·0 per cent., of the workers in Queensland factories during the period each was operating were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16·6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15·8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid, the percentage of females for 1938-39 being 18·9. During the war, the proportion of females increased, at a somewhat faster rate, to a maximum of 22·0 per cent. in 1942-43. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the proportionate increase was much greater for females, being 37·4 per cent., compared with 14·6 per cent. for the males. From 1942-43 to 1944-45, with a return towards peace-time conditions, males increased by 1,023, while females decreased by 1,317, causing the proportion of females employed in 1944-45 to drop to 20·0 per cent.

*Juveniles.*—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1945, was 14,270, compared with 14,559 in 1939, and 15,286 in 1944. Youths from 16 to 21 years, and boys under 16 years, both showed substantial increases (13 and 41 per cent. respectively) in the early war years to June, 1942, but by June, 1945, had declined below their 1939 numbers. Girls under 16 years in 1945 were over 300 less than in 1939; but girls from 16 to 21 years were 400 greater. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1945, was:—under 16 years, males, 3·1; females, 7·8; 16 years and under 21 years, males, 14·4; females, 35·3.

*Size of Establishment.*—The next table shows the distribution of factory employment according to the number of workers engaged in each establishment. Particulars are given for the principal industry groups for 1944-45, and a comparison of State totals for the past ten years is also provided.

In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 hands, and in those with 101 hands or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 hands, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 hands or more. Small establishments with less than 4 hands were most affected, their numbers decreasing from 1,069 to 799, and employment in them from 2,268 to 1,677. Establishments with 4 hands changed little in numbers, but those with 5 to 100 hands were 50 fewer in 1944-45 than in 1938-39, and employment in them was 223 lower. Large establishments with more than 100 hands had increased in number from 105 to 132, while employment in them had risen by 50·2 per cent. from 23,104 to 34,709 workers. However, in 1944-45, all size groups up to 100 hands had shown some tendency to recover their lost importance, while workers in establishments with 101 hands or more decreased from 35,612 in 1943-44 to 34,709 in 1944-45.

Of the industry groups shown for 1944-45, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Meat works, where 98 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Vehicles with 78 per cent. in such large establishments, Sugar Milling with 89 per cent., and Other Metal Industries with 62 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes Bakeries), where 32 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. Saw and Plywood Mills and Printing and Stationery also had a high proportion of employment in establishments under 11 workers, 18 and 14 per cent. respectively. For all industries together, 53 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 12 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, <sup>a</sup> ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Establishments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and over.	
Raw Sugar .. ..	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Butter and Cheese ..	45	36	138	441	574	65	3,823	4,276
Meat (including Bacon)	..	..	5	12	52	63	6,425	6,557
Other Food and Drink ..	589	368	1,008	799	992	1,247	1,232	6,235
Saw and Plywood Mills	152	108	728	1,122	867	912	1,719	5,608
Woolscours, &c. ..	..	..	32	48	141	119	..	340
Boots and Shoes ..	7	4	..	57	226	230	328	852
Millinery and Dressmkg	3	12	114	239	261	383	107	1,119
All Other Clothing ..	93	64	421	485	1,068	1,209	908	4,248
Vehicles .. ..	318	236	879	572	344	355	9,647	12,351
Other Metal Industries	123	68	574	732	1,290	1,399	6,708	10,894
Printing and Stationery	91	32	304	308	640	365	1,315	3,055
Other Industries ..	256	152	843	1,002	1,847	1,449	2,122	7,671
Total .. ..	1,677	1,080	5,046	5,830	8,341	8,197	34,709	64,880

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1935-36 .. ..	1,625	932	4,549	4,889	7,429	7,198	18,146	44,768
1936-37 .. ..	2,027	1,200	4,992	5,318	7,588	7,083	20,419	48,627
1937-38 .. ..	2,267	1,184	5,322	5,622	8,023	7,684	22,046	52,148
1938-39 .. ..	2,268	1,096	5,319	5,846	8,557	7,915	23,104	54,105
1939-40 .. ..	2,178	1,240	5,139	5,880	8,363	7,943	24,610	55,353
1940-41 .. ..	2,160	1,080	4,858	5,609	8,417	7,827	27,022	56,973
1941-42 .. ..	1,836	1,036	4,722	5,382	8,364	7,556	32,694	61,590
1942-43 .. ..	1,645	1,084	4,236	5,443	7,585	7,470	36,492	63,955
1943-44 .. ..	1,615	1,072	4,594	5,465	8,068	7,748	35,612	64,174
1944-45 .. ..	1,677	1,080	5,046	5,830	8,341	8,197	34,709	64,880

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

*Output and Costs.*—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 162 for explanation of "Production.")

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. a
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	12,602,223	173,573	9,914,762	2,513,888	1,428,795
Butter and Cheese ..	10,959,457	110,885	9,916,583	931,989	484,170
Meat (including Bacon) ..	15,941,549	228,943	12,608,659	3,103,947	2,366,696
Other Food and Drink	13,007,762	320,809	8,270,990	4,415,963	1,470,460
Saw and Plywood Mills	4,587,578	67,354	2,395,869	2,124,355	1,411,938
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,724,677	21,369	1,534,139	169,169	161,388
Boots and Shoes ..	671,361	2,831	365,242	303,288	185,977
Millinery and Dressmkg	466,515	2,623	181,716	282,176	162,720
All Other Clothing ..	2,159,527	19,135	1,038,712	1,101,680	693,481
Vehicles .. ..	7,056,940	93,474	2,332,533	4,636,933	3,496,508
Other Metal Industries	10,498,909	195,868	4,915,282	5,387,759	3,246,233
Printing and Stationery	2,310,194	34,113	952,741	1,323,340	756,238
Other Industries ..	8,254,073	229,728	4,700,372	3,323,973	1,821,070
Total .. ..	90,240,765	1,500,705	59,127,600	29,612,460	17,625,674

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1935-36 .. ..	46,356,592	813,265	30,729,841	14,813,486	8,113,528
1936-37 .. ..	51,857,772	921,836	34,435,673	16,500,263	8,892,606
1937-38 .. ..	58,425,570	1,086,193	39,405,625	17,933,752	9,959,442
1938-39 .. ..	61,989,477	1,030,781	42,396,181	18,562,515	10,661,452
1939-40 .. ..	67,344,707	1,096,440	46,037,064	20,211,203	11,188,481
1940-41 .. ..	68,709,975	1,175,092	46,711,764	20,823,119	11,919,079
1941-42 .. ..	74,456,263	1,370,274	49,136,295	23,949,694	14,206,432
1942-43 .. ..	84,359,141	1,485,796	54,761,651	28,111,694	16,449,294
1943-44 .. ..	88,066,054	1,501,456	57,586,299	28,978,299	17,739,848
1944-45 .. ..	90,240,765	1,500,705	59,127,600	29,612,460	17,625,674

a Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*Capital Employed.*—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the change in the factory production per 1000 of population during the last ten years.

## FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker (including Working Proprietors).			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion.
			Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	64,702	7,814,483	588	334	1,828	<i>a</i>
Butter and Cheese ..	16,145	1,614,522	557	290	959	<i>a</i>
Meat (including Bacon)	18,865	2,790,524	475	362	427	<i>a</i>
Other Food and Drink	18,515	4,196,145	719	271	683	<i>a</i>
Saw and Plywood Mills	27,839	1,033,718	388	274	189	<i>a</i>
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,213	107,905	547	349	349	<i>a</i>
Boots and Shoes ..	282	113,231	356	230	133	<i>a</i>
Millinery and Dressmkg	139	127,234	253	156	114	<i>a</i>
All Other Clothing ..	976	535,284	260	178	126	<i>a</i>
Vehicles .. ..	13,121	1,919,966	424	330	176	<i>a</i>
Other Metal Industries..	36,067	4,597,648	495	307	422	<i>a</i>
Printing and Stationery	5,275	1,370,421	433	264	449	<i>a</i>
Other Industries ..	28,340	2,227,385	435	256	291	<i>a</i>
Total .. ..	231,479	28,438,466	469	291	450	27,657

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1935-36 .. ..	119,230	24,637,180	336	196	559	15,237
1936-37 .. ..	155,499	25,987,345	347	199	547	16,767
1937-38 .. ..	177,606	26,774,667	349	206	521	18,018
1938-39 .. ..	192,687	27,348,879	348	212	513	18,433
1939-40 .. ..	199,598	27,663,706	369	217	506	19,806
1940-41 .. ..	203,841	28,048,930	369	223	496	20,173
1941-42 .. ..	208,186	28,784,668	392	243	472	23,080
1942-43 .. ..	213,113	28,712,316	443	270	453	26,974
1943-44 .. ..	218,220	27,857,942	455	290	437	27,413
1944-45 .. ..	231,479	28,438,466	469	291	450	27,657

*a* Not significant.*b* Including drawings of working proprietors.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. Capital per worker has declined as employment has increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production. Wages and salaries per worker were moving gradually upwards before the war, but rose sharply from 1938-39 to 1943-44, and in 1944-45 they were 37 per cent. above 1938-39. From 1938-39 to 1944-45, the All Items Retail Price Index Number for Brisbane showed a rise of slightly over 24 per cent., showing that there had been some increase of real earnings

of factory workers, partly due to longer hours being worked during the war. Production per worker increased slightly less than earnings from 1938-39 to 1944-45—by nearly 35 per cent. This is probably linked with the fact that in the war-time acceleration of production it was not possible for capital equipment to keep pace with increased numbers of workers, as may be seen from the second last column of the table, but it will be noted that capital equipment per worker, after a long series of declines, made some increase in 1944-45.

*Metropolitan Factories.*—Information for factories in the metropolitan area is given in the following table for the year 1944-45, together with a summary for the past ten years.

FACTORIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1944-45.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter and Cheese ..	5	273	85,430	1,178,528	222,695	51,555
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	10	2,724	926,015	8,529,648	1,228,623	1,123,199
Other Food and Drink	184	3,514	969,386	8,265,498	2,671,836	2,591,513
Saw and Plywood Mills	48	1,272	351,725	1,563,148	582,492	280,357
Wool Scours, &c. ..	6	217	72,284	774,691	117,254	50,780
Boots and Shoes ..	17	810	189,125	656,107	295,322	106,225
Millinery and Dressmkg	50	1,107	173,606	463,174	280,194	126,540
All Other Clothing ..	122	3,423	623,969	1,760,417	900,855	390,714
Vehicles .. ..	120	5,811	1,381,077	2,735,649	1,920,084	612,384
Other Metal Industries	194	7,071	2,202,126	6,521,946	3,332,888	2,977,597
Printing & Stationery	71	2,385	625,704	1,857,393	1,027,146	996,826
Other Industries ..	281	5,549	1,466,748	6,428,113	2,570,727	1,630,668
Total .. ..	1,108	34,156	9,067,195	40,734,312	15,150,116	10,938,358

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1935-36 .. ..	1,052	23,942	4,090,999	18,392,437	7,190,551	8,108,612
1936-37 .. ..	1,206	25,698	4,443,837	20,423,235	7,838,367	8,901,737
1937-38 .. ..	1,270	27,459	4,960,795	22,720,324	8,570,767	9,122,608
1938-39 .. ..	1,271	28,183	5,216,200	23,231,299	8,995,004	9,492,042
1939-40 .. ..	1,238	28,522	5,421,937	25,428,933	9,292,912	9,491,022
1940-41 .. ..	1,186	28,834	5,643,372	27,142,119	9,407,988	9,467,836
1941-42 .. ..	1,137	32,215	6,993,458	32,234,266	11,556,675	10,738,851
1942-43 .. ..	1,100	34,418	8,504,784	39,524,089	14,597,077	10,974,851
1943-44 .. ..	1,088	34,424	9,301,957	40,640,103	15,522,300	10,235,809
1944-45 .. ..	1,108	34,156	9,067,195	40,734,312	15,150,116	10,938,358

*a* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

*b* Including drawings of working proprietors.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £15,150,116, or 51·2 per cent. of the total factory production of the State for 1944-45, and provided 49·3 per cent. of the total salaries and wages (including drawings of working proprietors) paid.

*Products.*—The quantities of the principal products made by factories during the last five years are shown in the following table.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.		1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Aerated Waters, &c.	100 Doz.	28,424	35,504	55,929	59,234	54,000
Beer .. ..	100 Gal.	84,665	93,017	122,129	128,156	125,710
Biscuits .. ..	100 Lb.	24,012	40,123	36,667	26,190	23,433
Bricks, Ordinary	.. 1,000	22,139	22,390	7,420	5,660	6,488
Butter .. ..	1,000 Lb.	117,081	95,675	111,511	101,416	95,009
Cheese <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,000 Lb.	11,732	16,334	28,515	24,042	22,627
Cloth, Flannel ..	Sq. Yds.	701,346	869,079	635,470	552,197	702,048
Cloth, Tweed, &c.	Sq. Yds.	929,470	557,613	705,764	698,908	837,473
Flour .. ..	.. Tons	88,851	92,609	102,864	125,603	124,473
Footwear—						
Boots and Shoes	.. Prs.	641,759	881,797	793,802	715,465	712,451
Slippers .. ..	.. Prs.	470,392	557,078	586,624	571,443	562,032
Fruit, Preserved ..	1,000 Lb.	28,057	26,746	23,419	10,204	7,029
Leather—						
Dressed .. ..	1,000 Sq. Ft.	5,593	6,745	6,220	4,859	4,802
Sole .. ..	1,000 Lb.	4,164	5,202	6,044	5,992	5,980
Lime .. ..	.. Tons	8,988	9,065	6,271	13,205	14,111
Meat—						
Beef and Veal	1,000 Lb.	291,848	234,511	230,437	248,535	237,933
Mutton and Lamb	1,000 Lb.	23,141	26,869	48,955	36,066	38,413
Pork .. ..	1,000 Lb.	33,680	16,091	11,509	13,379	9,171
Bacon and Ham	1,000 Lb.	22,960	24,383	28,882	26,701	29,703
Motor Bodies ..	.. No.	1,095	2,343	884	531	516
Pickles, Sauces and						
Chutney .. ..	100 Pts.	12,717	13,329	9,143	11,975	11,384
Plywood .. ..	1,000 Sq. Ft.	82,155	80,799	66,709	69,290	70,527
Soap, Ordinary ..	.. Cwt.	72,558	121,156	165,888	129,272	124,649
Soap, Sand .. ..	.. Cwt.	8,333	9,330	9,657	9,793	8,874
Soda Crystals ..	1,000 Lb.	2,708	3,036	3,502	3,608	2,322
Sugar, Raw .. ..	.. Tons	759,416	697,644	605,609	486,423	643,520
Timber, Sawn—						
Hardwood <sup>b</sup> ..	1,000 S. Ft.	66,823	80,379	82,692	80,108	75,383
Pine <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,000 S. Ft.	105,563	96,405	79,937	78,708	78,897
Other <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,000 S. Ft.	17,800	21,742	19,432	23,141	18,633
Veneers .. ..	1,000 Sq. Ft.	23,968	32,464	14,272	15,590	5,487
Wheatmeal .. ..	.. Tons	6,804	7,028	6,912	7,804	8,388
Wool, Scoured ..	1,000 Lb.	21,071	19,088	18,590	21,196	17,404

<sup>a</sup> Including the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

<sup>b</sup> Including sawn timber produced in plywood mills.

## 10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

*Electricity.*—For 1944-45, returns were received from forty-seven generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers. These were all establishments whose main purpose is to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, sixteen factories—five sugar mills, five butter factories, three garages, one sawmill, one meat-works, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use, and sold small amounts to nearby consumers, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classed as a generating station in this section.

Forty-three Local Authority Councils operated electric undertakings during 1944-45, but eleven of these simply received and distributed electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations were operated by five City Councils (including Brisbane), six Town Councils, and twenty-one Shire Councils. The Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, which supplies electricity in six Local Authority areas, and the Inkerman Irrigation Board each operated a generating station. The remaining stations (13) were operated by private organisations. The most important of these is the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., which serves the central portion of Brisbane and most of south-eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generates for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area. To provide for emergencies, the power-houses of the City Council and the City Electric Light Company have been inter-connected.

The Barron Falls undertaking is the only hydro-electric supply in the State, excepting a small water wheel at Thargomindah driven by an artesian bore. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil engines for the smaller.

The following table shows progress during the last five years.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse Power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1000 Units	No.
1940-41..	48	581	2,290,098	139,463	378,892	165,670
1941-42..	48	627	2,330,169	148,103	400,760	172,010
1942-43..	48	612	2,479,844	161,528	434,013	176,694
1943-44..	48	625	2,523,918	170,272	479,712	182,806
1944-45..	47	680	2,613,311	179,896	519,082 <sup>c</sup>	183,118

<sup>a</sup> Average for whole year.

<sup>b</sup> Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant.

<sup>c</sup> In addition, 80,709 (000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 2,658 (000) units were sold by these factories.

The table on the next page shows details of electricity stations in all States for 1944-45. The running costs of Tasmania's hydro-electricity stations are much lower than running costs in other States; the number of employees required is much less than in ordinary generating stations, and no fuel is required.

## ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Material Used.	Elec- tricity Gener- ated. <i>b</i>	Value of Output. <i>c</i>	Value of Generat- ing Stations. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Million Units.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	102	2,566	990	3,061	2,742	8,582	15,215
Victoria ..	70	1,534	611	1,374	1,700 <sup>e</sup>	3,993	12,700
Queensland ..	47	680	242	878	519	1,779	2,613
S. Australia ..	45	737	223	721	380	1,611	3,522
W. Australia ..	104	606	204	872	323	1,440	2,594
Tasmania ..	3	97	37	16	796	160	3,257
Total ..	371	6,220	2,307	6,922	6,460	17,565	39,901

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Excluding electricity generated in some other factories.

*c* Valued at the generating station for Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and at point of consumption for other States.

*d* Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

*e* Subject to revision.

*State Electricity Commission.*—This Commission was established in January, 1938, and its main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to secure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. The Commission is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland. Negotiations with private companies have been completed to obtain this objective in the south-eastern portion of the State.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity at uniformly low tariffs in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie. The company has acquired undertakings at Ipswich, Southport, Nambour, Redcliffe, Coolangatta, Gympie, Beaudesert, and Boonah, and the Somerset Dam supply and transmission line from Brisbane. The agreement limits the rate of dividends to the rate on Commonwealth bonds, plus 2 per cent.; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

In 1940, an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that Company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Albora districts. The supply has now been extended to a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs are controlled; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation.



Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect. A conference of States on the matter of a uniform approvals system decided not to insist upon the marking of articles bearing the approvals mark of another State, and other matters dealing with uniform specifications for appliances were deferred on account of the war position. It is proposed to take these matters up again in the near future.

The Commission's plans for the future control and development of electricity supply are designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and the predominantly primary producing economy. Under *The Regional Electric Authorities Act, 1945*, regions of electricity supply may be created and Regional Electricity Boards, constituted to control the development of regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in their Regions and for the acquisition of privately owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in the Region and a representative of the Commission.

Four Regions and Regional Boards have been constituted—Wide Bay, Capricornia, Townsville, and Cairns. Long range programmes of electrical development have been prepared by the Commission involving the extension of transmission lines throughout Regions from central generating stations and the work will be undertaken by the Boards. The financial operations of the Boards are under the control of the Commission.

Under the Act, the Regional Boards are empowered to trade in electrical equipment.

A preliminary programme of development has been prepared, extending over a period of ten years. In the first five years main transmission systems to provide supplies at basic locations will be constructed, and in the second period supplies will be extended from those basic locations and, where possible, ring transmission lines for each region and interconnecting transmission lines between regions will be constructed.

In conjunction with this programme, it is proposed to establish a rural developmental section of the Commission to investigate and encourage the use of electricity for rural purposes, and to organise through Electric Authorities hire-purchase schemes for the supply of electrical equipment to consumers.

The price of electricity in Queensland receives the constant attention of the Commission, and it may be said that tariffs in any particular type of centre compare favourably with similar centres elsewhere.

The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

## ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold. b		
			a	b	Average Cost.	Average Revenue	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	9	1,241	457	501	6·17	6·01	-0·16
251— 500 ..	23	7,776	611	756	5·07	5·23	0·16
501— 1,000 ..	11	8,350	636	910	3·27	3·50	0·23
1,001— 1,500 ..	3	3,563	571	643	4·11	4·30	0·19
1,501— 3,000 ..	2	3,245	1,325	1,658	2·60	3·20	0·60
3,001— 10,000 ..	6	34,844	1,601	1,870	1·55	1·88	0·33
Over 10,000 ..	3	128,245	2,010	2,297	1·12	1·43	0·32
Total ..	57	187,264	1,765	2,037	1·34	1·66	0·32

a Excluding consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates.

b All consumers.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £14 1s. 2d., and excluding consumers in respect of street lighting, and other supplies at special rates, it was £12 16s. 4d.

**Gas.**—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which are situated in the metropolitan area. All are operated by private companies. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

## GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a	Value of Works. b	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1940-41 .. ..	16	233	756,945	96,043	1,368,301	75,952
1941-42 .. ..	16	243	739,450	101,381	1,447,773	78,661
1942-43 .. ..	16	255	760,858	124,334	1,739,953	82,490
1943-44 .. ..	16	308	767,061	144,681	1,993,233	85,298
1944-45 .. ..	16	324	771,289	152,895	2,055,945	87,988

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1944-45 amounted to 38,704 tons, valued at £49,983, and 1,270,039 gallons of tar were sold for £22,787. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 1,545,891,710 cubic feet of gas during 1944-45.

## 11. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of building permits issued, and the value of proposed operations, are available for Brisbane, the other eleven Cities, and nine of the twelve Towns of Queensland. Details are also available for sixteen Shires in the State. These were the only Shires which, before the commencement of State Building Control Regulations at the end of 1945, issued permits for the *whole* of their areas, and they contain 13·2 per cent. of the population of all Shires.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND SHIRES<sup>a</sup>.

Local Authority Area.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane .. ..	1,823,580	315,075	111,805	393,694	1,543,134
Bundaberg .. ..	76,896	15,403	2,588	11,431	50,959
Cairns .. ..	68,030	3,533	3,381	15,877	68,189
Charters Towers ..	9,271	120	..	3,657	4,283
Gympie .. ..	20,574	2,588	400	..	17,000
Ipswich .. ..	86,573	25,404	4,333	14,325	56,572
Mackay .. ..	95,272	2,331	1,832	8,912	28,291
Maryborough ..	73,002	19,665	6,589	18,841	59,315
Rockhampton ..	119,523	18,279	6,995	19,349	80,563
Toowoomba ..	162,275	68,574	7,931	43,693	119,258
Townsville .. ..	195,203	8,773	1,802	40,536	170,987
Warwick .. ..	25,164	5,279	1,860	11,282	2,846
Total 12 Cities ..	2,760,363	485,024	150,016	581,597	2,201,397
Total 9 Towns <sup>b</sup> ..	186,532	35,021	12,324	43,900	323,011
Total 16 Shires ..	113,843	21,344	18,948	36,619	114,310
Total .. ..	3,060,738	541,389	181,288	662,116	2,638,718

<sup>a</sup> Excluding State and Commonwealth Government operations, for which no permits are required.

<sup>b</sup> For names, see table on page 177.

The following table shows totals for the twelve Cities, distinguishing between the types of building, and between new work, and alterations, &c.

BUILDING OPERATIONS, TOTAL FOR TWELVE CITIES<sup>a</sup>.

Type of Work.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
	£	£	£	£	£
Dwellings—					
New Buildings ..	2,093,285	235,178	19,370	256,372	1,669,325
Alterations, &c. ..	168,635	33,665	21,316	73,066	156,944
Other Buildings—					
New Buildings ..	280,238	146,353	72,410	135,047	245,394
Alterations, &c. ..	218,205	69,828	36,920	117,112	129,734
Total .. ..	2,760,363	485,024	150,016	581,597	2,201,397

<sup>a</sup> Excluding State and Commonwealth Government operations.

Full details of the number of jobs, and the value of work authorised, on each type of work in each City and Town and the sixteen Shires during 1945, are as follow.

BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1945<sup>a</sup>.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	
	No.	£		No.	£		
Brisbane ..	1,778	1,232,665	73,548	330	163,611	73,310	1,543,134
Bundaberg ..	55	32,560	8,011	68	5,719	4,669	50,959
Cairns ..	61	34,558	14,069	32	15,215	4,347	68,189
Charters Towers	5	2,020	1,982	1	41	240	4,283
Gympie ..	30	15,750	150	3	850	250	17,000
Ipswich ..	60	36,935	7,230	10	5,689	6,718	56,572
Mackay ..	31	20,967	4,606	16	1,034	1,684	28,291
Maryborough ..	63	44,489	6,185	25	3,696	4,945	59,315
Rockhampton ..	74	46,694	9,878	58	7,606	16,385	80,563
Toowoomba ..	103	77,681	14,338	223	20,233	7,006	119,258
Townsville ..	209	123,641	16,947	126	20,844	9,555	170,987
Warwick ..	3	1,365	..	13	856	625	2,846
Total 12 Cities	2,472	1,669,325	156,944	905	245,394	129,734	2,201,397
Bowen ..	5	2,097	485	6	469	206	3,257
Charleville ..	1	120	1,105	..	..	2,052	3,277
Dalby ..	6	5,312	929	1	600	70	6,911
Innisfail ..	24	13,600	2,266	14	3,170	335	19,371
Longreach ..	1	100	218	2	785	329	1,432
Redcliffe ..	366	107,613	8,331	22	4,298	..	120,242
Roma ..	..	..	250	1	5,290	..	5,540
Southport ..	205	136,161	8,930	25	13,400	3,440	161,931
Stanthorpe ..	2	850	..	1	200	..	1,050
Total 9 Towns	610	265,853	22,514	72	28,212	6,432	323,011
Total 16 Shires	179	69,000	15,713	119	23,941	5,656	114,310
Total. .	3,261	2,004,178	195,171	1,096	297,547	141,822	2,638,718

<sup>a</sup> Excluding State and Commonwealth Government operations.

*Cost of Building.*—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years, and for five other years since 1920-21. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber, having a galvanised iron roof, a total floor area of 1,200 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and front and side verandahs. Water and electric light services, a bath, and a tank are included; but the cost of fencing, gas or electric stove, and drainage are excluded.

The last two columns of the table show the total number of Workers' Dwellings completed during each year\* and the average cost. Since 1935-36, the completed dwellings have been classified according to cost, and the numbers completed in the main price groups are shown.

### WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. a	All Dwellings.							
		Completed at Cost of—						Total Com- pleted.	Average Cost.
		£301- £400.	£401- £500.	£501- £600.	£601- £700.	£701- £800.	£801 and Over.		
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1920-21	645	n	n	n	n	n	n	500	620
1923-24	540	n	n	n	n	n	n	811	560
1926-27	622	n	n	n	n	n	n	1,145	629
1928-29	523	n	n	n	n	n	n	736	610
1931-32	417	n	n	n	n	n	n	222	580
1935-36	518	n	94	148	183	55	n	562	620
1936-37	503	n	61	130	136	78	n	462	631
1937-38	545	n	56	184	214	102	n	606	636
1938-39	550	n	38	229	200	62	n	552	610
1939-40	527	n	37	173	244	57	n	522	619
1940-41	582	n	31	144	225	81	n	489	631
1941-42	630	3	15	64	174	150	18	424	676
1942-43	660	..	3	3	8	10	..	24	653
1943-44	708	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	669
1944-45	840	..	..	..	1	10	53 <sup>b</sup>	64	880

a For description, see previous page.

b Including 30, £801-£900; 21, £901-£1,000; and 2, £1,001 and over.

n Not available.

In considering the change in the average cost of all dwellings from 1920-21 to 1939-40, account should be taken of the different maximum advance allowed, as well as changes in costs generally. The maximum advance up to the end of 1934 was £800; this was varied to £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building from January, 1935, to June, 1936. The amount for all dwellings was then reduced to £700; and in October, 1937, a further reduction to £550 for the south-eastern portion of the State, and £650 for the remainder, was made. In September, 1940, these limitations were raised £50, and were further increased by £25 in December, 1940, and operated until the 30th June, 1944, when they were further revised.

Page 344 gives further details of the Queensland Housing Commission.

### 12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Statistics of value of production provide the most direct approach to the measurement of national income. There are two possible approaches to the problem of national income, one by adding together records of incomes received, and the other by adding together the recorded values of all goods made and services provided. The latter is perhaps the easier, as good statistics of the production of the most important commodities are usually

available. For the part of national income consisting of services (commerce, professions, etc.), less precise statistics are available. An agreed uniform method for compiling net values from gross has been in operation in all States since 1936.

*Australian Production.*—The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1928.

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Average 2 Years Ended 30th June, 1930.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1933.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1936.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1939.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1945.	Year Ended 30th June, 1945.
PRIMARY.							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 72,693	£1,000. 50,508	£1,000. 64,405	£1,000. 73,360	£1,000. 77,525	£1,000. 98,967	£1,000. 94,314
Victoria	42,792	30,849	38,623	46,827	50,877	67,272	66,311
Q'land. . .	<b>33,969</b>	<b>28,076</b>	<b>31,521</b>	<b>39,219</b>	<b>46,374</b>	<b>56,063</b>	<b>56,275</b>
S.A. . .	14,513	11,208	14,803	18,595	20,882	26,411	25,935
W.A. . .	16,706	12,838	17,323	19,214	22,869	21,789	21,484
Tas. . .	6,628	4,420	5,385	7,614	8,799	12,119	13,360
Total. .	187,301	137,899	172,060	204,829	227,326	282,621	277,679
Q'land Proportion	% 18.14	% 20.36	% 18.32	% 19.15	% 20.40	% 19.84	% 20.26

## MANUFACTURING.

N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 70,238	£1,000. 48,582	£1,000. 61,647	£1,000. 84,063	£1,000. 116,814	£1,000. 158,761	£1,000. 159,875
Victoria	52,142	39,438	49,003	63,199	91,322	122,362	122,377
Q'land. . .	<b>16,442</b>	<b>12,806</b>	<b>14,673</b>	<b>18,363</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>30,053</b>	<b>30,902</b>
S.A. . .	11,773	7,524	9,956	13,257	18,580	27,953	27,081
W.A. . .	7,841	4,983	6,411	8,428	9,382	12,308	12,960
Tasmania	3,558	2,832	3,425	5,220	6,587	8,674	8,902
Total. .	161,994	116,165	145,115	192,530	265,167	360,111	362,097
Q'land Proportion	% 10.15	% 11.02	% 10.11	% 9.54	% 8.48	% 8.35	% 8.53

## ALL PRODUCTION.

N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 142,931	£1,000. 99,090	£1,000. 126,052	£1,000. 157,423	£1,000. 194,339	£1,000. 257,728	£1,000. 254,189
Victoria	94,934	70,287	87,626	110,026	142,199	189,634	188,688
Q'land. . .	<b>50,411</b>	<b>40,882</b>	<b>46,194</b>	<b>57,582</b>	<b>68,856</b>	<b>86,116</b>	<b>87,177</b>
S.A. . .	26,286	18,732	24,759	31,852	39,462	54,364	53,016
W.A. . .	24,547	17,821	23,734	27,642	32,251	34,097	34,444
Tasmania	10,186	7,252	8,810	12,834	15,386	20,793	22,262
Total. .	349,295	254,064	317,175	397,359	492,493	642,732	639,776
Q'land Proportion	% 14.43	% 16.09	% 14.56	% 14.49	% 13.98	% 13.40	% 13.63

*Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production.*—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

**GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,  
QUEENSLAND.**

Industry.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Agricultural—</b>					
Grain Crops .. ..	2,132	1,517	2,282	2,617	3,185
Green Forage .. ..	1,594	1,899	2,005	1,807	2,125
Hay .. ..	763	882	1,105	1,340	1,240
Sugar Cane .. ..	10,141	9,086	8,791	8,063	9,984
Fruit .. ..	1,439	1,718	2,314	3,320	3,076
All Other .. ..	2,204	2,618	3,879	4,868	4,618
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18,273</b>	<b>17,720</b>	<b>20,376</b>	<b>22,015</b>	<b>24,228</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.) .. ..	10,439	11,176	13,197	12,268	11,401
Sheep Killed in Factories	480	542	734	986	991
Sheep Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup>	451	486	544	641	596
Net Exports of Live Sheep	36	—162	510	197	216
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>11,406</i>	<i>12,042</i>	<i>14,985</i>	<i>14,092</i>	<i>13,204</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	5,102	5,100	5,322	5,894	5,895
Cattle Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup>	2,128	2,271	2,359	2,573	2,350
Net Exports of Live Cattle	1,709	1,686	2,998	3,064	1,862
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>8,939</i>	<i>9,057</i>	<i>10,679</i>	<i>11,531</i>	<i>10,107</i>
Horses and Goats ..	29	18	17	28	32
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>20,374</b>	<b>21,117</b>	<b>25,681</b>	<b>25,651</b>	<b>23,343</b>
<b>Dairying and Pig-raising—</b>					
Cream for Butter Factories	6,693	5,414	7,485 <sup>c</sup>	8,156 <sup>c</sup>	7,636 <sup>c</sup>
Milk for Factories ..	285	453	974 <sup>d</sup>	959 <sup>d</sup>	903 <sup>d</sup>
Milk for Consumption ..	816	953	1,670	1,838 <sup>e</sup>	2,036 <sup>e</sup>
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	223	186	218	184	143
<i>Total—Dairying</i> ..	<i>8,017</i>	<i>7,006</i>	<i>10,347</i>	<i>11,137</i>	<i>10,718</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	1,840	1,673	2,025	2,703	2,761
Pigs Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup> ..	153	146	287	145	59
Net Exports of Live Pigs	7	18	72	28	59
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>1,837</i>	<i>2,384</i>	<i>2,876</i>	<i>2,879</i>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>10,017</b>	<b>8,843</b>	<b>12,731</b>	<b>14,013</b>	<b>13,597</b>
<b>Poultry—</b>					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	126	216	149	319	297
Eggs Produced .. ..	700	653	918	1,137	1,452
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,749</b>
<b>Beekkeeping—</b>					
Honey and Wax ..	21	10	14	55	32
<b>Rural Production—Total</b>	<b>49,511</b>	<b>48,559</b>	<b>59,869</b>	<b>63,190</b>	<b>62,949</b>

**GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,  
QUEENSLAND—continued.**

Industry.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Wild Animals—					
Furred Skins, Rabbits, &c.	82	32	71	69	83
Forestry—					
Log Timber for Milling and Export .. ..	2,045	1,796	1,717	1,830	1,767
Firewood, Railway Timber	924	1,027	991	1,452	1,169
Total .. ..	2,969	2,823	2,708	3,282	2,936
Fishing—					
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Turtles .. ..	203	225	302	342	334
Pearls, Shell, Beche-de-mer	187	..	..	..	18
Total .. ..	390	225	302	342	352
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc <sup>b</sup> .. ..	2,824	2,585	2,269	1,386	1,373
Coal .. ..	1,151	1,405	1,698	1,824	1,786
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	53	104	110	173	218
Stone Quarry Products ..	230	234	205	201	163
Total .. ..	4,258	4,328	4,282	3,584	3,540
<b>Primary Production—Total Value .. ..</b>	<b>57,210</b>	<b>55,967</b>	<b>67,232</b>	<b>70,467</b>	<b>69,860</b>

<sup>a</sup> In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

<sup>b</sup> Gross value of ores before treatment.

<sup>c</sup> Including subsidy—1942-43, £588(000); 1943-44, £1,679(000); 1944-45, £1,692(000).

<sup>d</sup> Including subsidy—1942-43, £80(000); 1943-44, £194(000); 1944-45, £187(000).

<sup>e</sup> Including subsidy—1943-44, £94(000); 1944-45, £210(000).

*Net Value of Primary Production.*—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1944-45 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used.

**GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,  
QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.**

Particulars.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets ..	24,228	23,343	15,378	3,540	3,371	69,860
Costs of Marketing ..	2,400	2,170	590	50	503	5,713
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	21,828	21,173	14,788	3,490	2,868	64,147
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder ..	1,830	840	2,100	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>d</sup>	4,770 <sup>e</sup>
Other Materials, &c. ..	1,690	340	352	720	70 <sup>e</sup>	3,172 <sup>e</sup>
Depreciation <sup>a</sup> ..	1,710	940	717	340	14 <sup>e</sup>	3,721 <sup>e</sup>
Net Value of Production <sup>b</sup>	18,308	19,993	12,336	2,770	2,798	56,205

<sup>a</sup> Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c.

<sup>b</sup> Depreciation not deducted.

<sup>c</sup> Not applicable.

<sup>d</sup> Not available, but probably small.

<sup>e</sup> Incomplete.

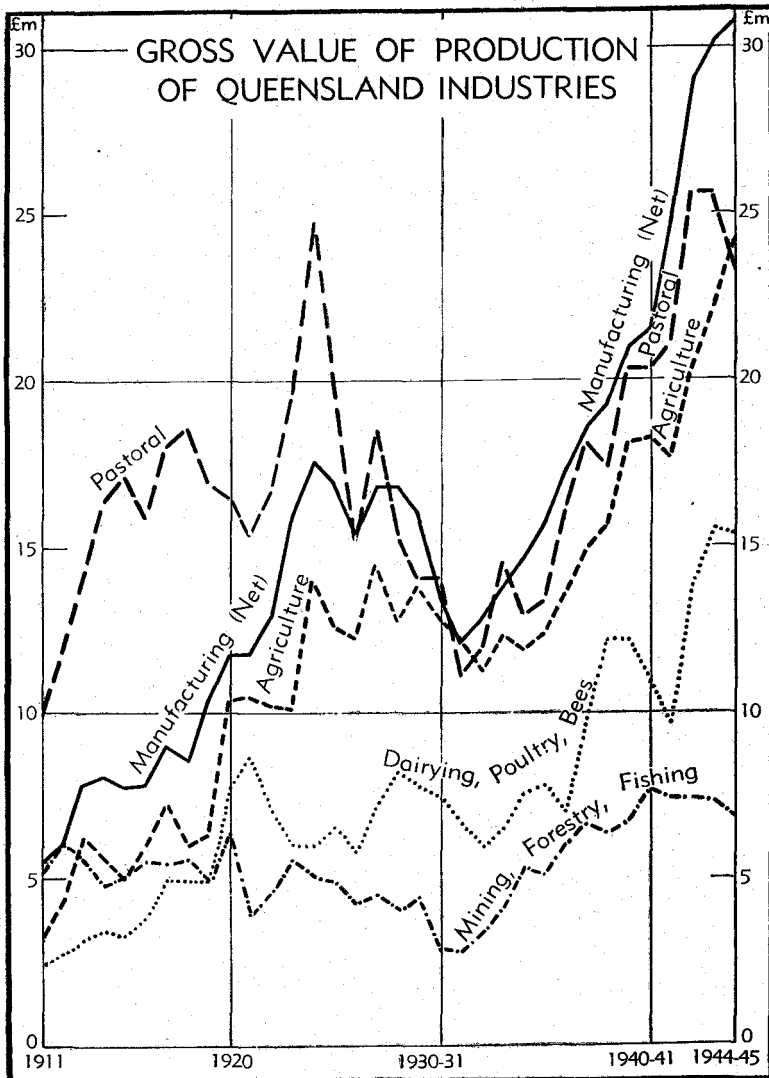


*Changes in Value of Production.*—The following table shows the estimated gross value of production of principal groups of industries as far back as it is available. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years. The earlier figures, however, were revised, in consultation with the Commonwealth Statistician, and brought into line as far as possible with those for later years.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Agriculture.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing, Net.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 .. ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 .. ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 .. ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 .. ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 .. ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 .. ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 .. ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 .. ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 .. ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 .. ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 .. ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 .. ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 .. ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,086	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,321	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,273	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,210	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,720	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	55,967	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,376	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,232	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,015	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,467	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,228	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	69,860	30,902



### 13. NATIONAL INCOME.

Production figures, with certain small amendments, and in combination with estimates of the net output of the service industries, are the basis of national income calculations.

The national income is the value of national production less the depreciation and maintenance required to keep capital intact, and less net payments of interest and dividends due abroad. National income and national outlay, if properly defined, must coincide.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income Estimates* which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1946-47 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for each of the five years ended 1945-46. Figures for 1939-40 and 1940-41 were given in the 1945 *Year Book*.

Gross national product is the value at current prices of the production of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping existing capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of net national product.

The prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation which is included in gross and net national product. Out of net national product must also be taken any net payment due overseas. The remainder is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, etc.) and as non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, etc.). (See table on page 185.)

The above, however, is not the sole source of personal incomes. A certain element in personal income known as "Transfer Income" is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service, and is not therefore an element in national income. Such transfer incomes include old-age pensions, unemployment benefit, and the like.

Goods and services produced and not exported, together with goods and services imported, are available for division between personal consumption, public authorities, and gross private investment (including the provision of new capital equipment, replacement of equipment used up in production, and additions to stocks). (See first table on page 186.)

Private income is calculated from net national income produced by (i.) adding the amount of interest paid by public authorities on loans from the private sector of the economy, (ii.) adding the pensions and cash benefits provided by public authorities and not given in return for current productive services, and (iii.) subtracting the income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property. Private income is divided into personal income and non-personal income. The latter is the income of companies not distributed to persons as dividends and investment income of life assurance companies, superannuation funds, friendly societies, charitable funds, etc. (See second table on page 186.)

NET NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCED AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,  
AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938- 39	1941- 42.	1942- 43.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages and Salaries .. ..	432	536	577	595	584	610
Pay and Allowances (in Cash and Kind) of Members of the Forces .. ..	4	114	181	195	189	156
Public Authority Income from Business Undertakings and Property .. ..	37	54	65	62	54	44
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-Occupied Dwellings) .. ..	59	65	63	66	66	67
Other Profits, Rents, Interest, and Professional Earnings ..	271	306	343	361	338	370
Net National Income Produced	803	1,075	1,229	1,279	1,231	1,247
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance .. ..	45	50	53	55	55	55
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies ..	90	130	149	130	126	132
Gross National Product at Market Prices .. ..	938	1,255	1,431	1,464	1,412	1,434

Wages and salaries have increased by over 40 per cent. since 1938-39, but, as a proportion of the net national income, they decreased from 54 per cent. in 1938-1939, to 47 per cent. in the later war years, increasing to 49 per cent. in 1945-46. However, if pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount increased from 54 per cent. of the net national income in 1938-39 to over 61 per cent. in 1945-46. The income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) registered a substantial increase during the war years, but the figure for 1945-46 was almost back to the pre-war level. The amount for other profits, rents, etc., has also recorded a large increase since 1938-39, the 1945-46 figure being 36 per cent. above the figure for that year. This item, however, has remained at about 30 per cent. of the net income.

The aggregate value of the gross national product is the same as the gross national expenditure. Part of all incomes received is paid in taxes of one kind or another and so expended by public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities. Part is used for private investment purposes and is expended on the provision of new capital equipment, the replacement of old equipment, and additions to stocks. Another part is taken up on expenditure on goods bought here and exported. The significant figure here is, of course, the net exports, being the excess of exports over imports. The balance is available for expenditure on consumption goods and services and personal requirements generally.

The division is shown in the table on the next page.

Personal expenditure was 71 per cent. of the gross national expenditure in 1938-39, but declined to 50 per cent. in the war years; in 1945-46 it was 60 per cent. of the total. The expenditure on war rose from £13m. in 1938-39 to £537m. in 1942-43, and by 1945-46 it had fallen to £230m. This item accounted for most of the increase in the gross expenditure for the years shown in the table; and, with its total declining, the amounts for personal expenditure and gross private investment are increasing.

#### GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Expenditure on Consumers' Goods and Services ..	666	752	736	731	759	860
Public Authority Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
Social and Administrative ..	44	48	49	51	54	64
Civil Works ..	56	35	27	27	31	38
War ..	13	308	537	486	385	230
Gross Private Investment (including Depreciation and Maintenance) ..	145	95	55	45	70	165
Net Export of Goods and Services	14	17	27	124	113	77
Gross National Expenditure ..	938	1,255	1,431	1,464	1,412	1,434

Private income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production such as pensions and cash benefits and interest on loans to public authorities. Private income is divided between the income of persons and non-personal income such as company income not distributed as dividends to persons and the investment income of life offices, superannuation funds, and other non-profit-making institutions. The next table shows the private income of Australia as derived from Net National Income Produced as shown in the table on page 185.

#### PRIVATE INCOME, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Net National Income Produced	803	1,075	1,229	1,279	1,231	1,247
Pensions, Cash Benefits, Deferred Pay ..	34	46	52	60	66	143
Public Authority Interest Payable in Australia ..	27	31	36	41	49	56
Less Public Authority Income from Business and Property	— 37	— 54	— 65	— 62	— 54	— 44
Private Income ..	827	1,098	1,252	1,318	1,292	1,402
Personal Income of Residents	744	991	1,135	1,191	1,165	1,276
Personal Income of Non-Residents	8	7	7	7	7	7
Non-Personal Income ..	75	100	110	120	120	119

Personal income of residents of Australia is shown according to States in the first table on the next page.

## PERSONAL INCOME OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS.

State.	1938- 39.	1941- 42.	1942- 43.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup>	303.3	395.6	447.9	467.4	452.8	501.1
Victoria .. ..	205.0	291.6	326.1	337.5	332.3	363.8
Queensland .. ..	<b>107.2</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>182.3</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	58.0	82.4	94.8	99.5	97.3	104.6
Western Australia	49.8	65.2	72.8	77.4	78.4	86.5
Tasmania .. ..	20.7	27.3	30.4	33.2	34.2	37.2
Australia ..	744	991	1,135	1,191	1,165	1,276

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the table which follows. Income from business undertakings is shown before charging interest and other debt charges. Deficiency includes deficiencies on revenue account and all loan expenditure, and is arrived at before charging provision for sinking funds as expenditure, i.e., deficiency is equal to the net increase in indebtedness of all public authorities combined to the private portion of the economy.

The deficiencies of all public authorities shown were financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdrafts, etc.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938- 39.	1941- 42.	1942- 43.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	33	77	108	143	166	167
Other Direct Taxes .. ..	16	47	50	52	60	60
Indirect Taxes .. ..	92	135	154	153	154	170
Less Subsidies .. ..	-2	-5	-5	-23	-28	-38
Net Taxation .. ..	139	254	307	325	352	359
Business Undertakings and Property .. ..	37	54	65	62	54	44
Deficiency before Providing for Sinking Funds .. ..	25	188	356	305	205	152
Total Revenue .. ..	201	496	728	692	611	555
Interest and Exchange ..	54	59	63	68	75	80
Pensions and Cash Benefits ..	34	46	51	55	56	71
Deferred Pay .. ..	..	..	1	5	10	72
Social and Administrative ..	44	48	49	51	54	64
Civil Works .. ..	56	35	27	27	31	38
War .. ..	13	308	537	486	385	230
Total Expenditure .. ..	201	496	728	692	611	555

Australia's financial relationships with other countries, and their effect on goods and services available in Australia and on income, are as follows.

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.**

Particulars.	1938- 39.	1941- 42.	1942- 43.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise on Civil Account—f.o.b. . . . .	+122	+128	+113	+132	+132	+148
Gold Produced . . . . .	+ 15	+ 15	+ 10	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
Less Imports of Merchandise on Civil Account—f.o.b. . . . .	-112	-105	- 71	- 72	- 84	-111
Less Freight and Insurance . . . . .	- 15	- 24	- 18	- 16	- 16	- 22
Trade Balance.. . . .	+ 10	+ 14	+ 34	+ 51	+ 39	+ 22
Net Credits from Other Goods and Services on Civil Account	+ 6	+ 10	+ 11	+ 11	+ 11	+ 11
Net Credits from Goods and Services Supplied as a Result of War . . . . .	- 2	- 7	- 18	+ 62	+ 63	+ 44
Net Export of Goods and Services	+ 14	+ 17	+ 27	+124	+113	+ 77
Less Public Interest Payable Overseas . . . . .	- 27	- 28	- 27	- 27	- 26	- 24
Less Other Income Payable Overseas (Net) . . . . .	- 17	- 15	- 14	- 14	- 14	- 15
Overseas Investment . . . . .	- 30	- 26	- 14	+ 83	+ 73	+ 38
Private Lending Overseas . . . . .	- 1	- 25	- 28	- 31	+ 25	- 21
Public Authority Lending Overseas . . . . .	- 5	+ 11	+ 1	+ 22	+ 20	+ 43
Increase in International Reserves . . . . .	- 24	- 12	+ 13	+ 92	+ 28	+ 16
Overseas Investment . . . . .	- 30	- 26	- 14	+ 83	+ 73	+ 38

## Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland is probably of the order of about £25m., or nearly 10s. per head of population per week. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

From Census records, it was estimated that, in 1933, 41,409 persons in Queensland, or 10·9 per cent. of the working population, were engaged in the transport and communication industries (see pages 276 and 277). Corresponding figures for Australia were 272,502 persons and 10·3 per cent. At the Occupation Survey in 1945, 46,512 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and communication in Queensland, equivalent to 11·7 per cent. of all persons working. In addition to the 46,512 persons engaged in operating transport and communication services, there were 5,735 persons engaged in the construction and maintenance of roads, railways, etc., 5,289 employed in railway and tramway workshops, and 6,652 in manufacture and maintenance of motor and other vehicles and ships. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 64,188 persons, or 16·1 per cent. of the total working population.

### 2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both overseas and interstate trade.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping



downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

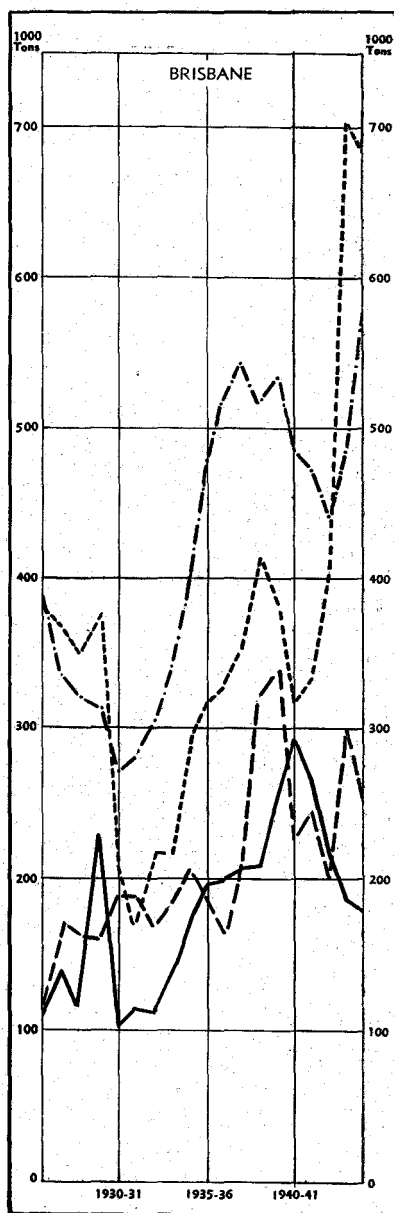
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and in 1881 a deepwater overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

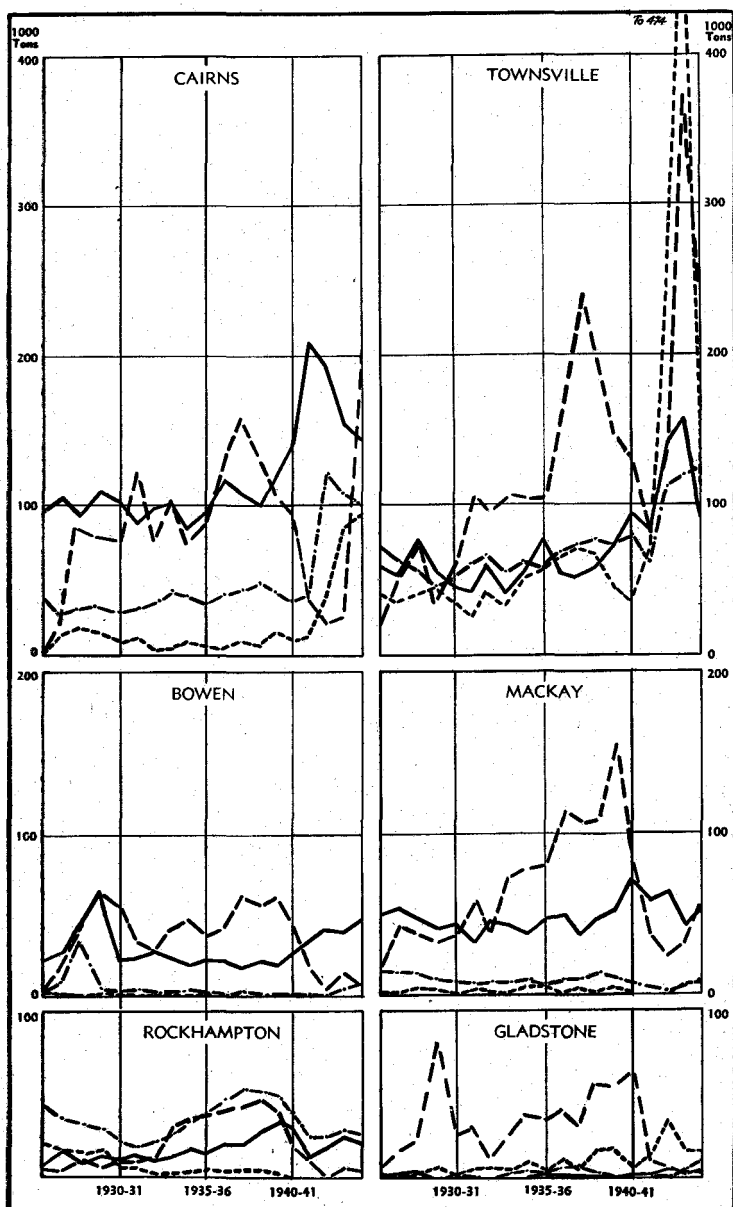
Mackay has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels.

Bowen and Townsville are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour which has been well equipped in recent years. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic. \*

## Trade at



# Queensland Ports—1926-27 to 1944-45



Other States ——— Discharged from:—Overseas - - - - - Other States - . . . - .

Cairns is also a "made" port open to the sea, and well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The ports, except Brisbane and certain minor ports, are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. Brisbane and the minor ports are controlled by the State Treasury through a Department of Harbours and Marine, which supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances.*—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour, which is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1945, was £1,099,188, and the Working Account had a credit of £132,412.

#### BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Credit Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1940-41 ..	137	150	56	134	52
1941-42 ..	129	153	77	156	49
1942-43 ..	108	121	46	125	45
1943-44 ..	156	175	30	109	111
1944-45 ..	164	198	97	176	132

*a* Including interest and redemption.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1945, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £7,722, *Dr.* £25,854, and *Cr.* £18,453 respectively.

Ten smaller harbours are also controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1945, totalled £132,587, of which Innisfail accounted for £111,533. Debits totalled £72,809.

*Harbour Boards Finances.*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns.

## HARBOUR BOARDS, 1945.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, Excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, Excluding Loans.	Loan Indebted- ness, 31st Dec., 1945.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen ..	12,690	16,537	5,908	16,510	212,720
Bundaberg ..	3,605	4,672	2,463	6,833	6,807
Cairns ..	105,395	128,174	72,658	87,164	164,923
Gladstone ..	9,458	12,065	4,687	12,219	92,119
Mackay ..	75,862	83,861	9,742	55,520	380,743
Rockhampton ..	14,811	32,810	16,899	39,852	504,534
Townsville ..	160,930	195,985	60,846	80,774	80,894
Total ..	382,751	474,104	173,203	298,872	1,442,740

Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the Government.

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. In 1945-46, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. These adjustments wiped out all the arrears of indebtedness of these ports.

*Cargo Discharged and Shipped.*—The following table shows the quantity of cargo moving into and out of Queensland ports, other than purely intra-state movements, during the five years ended 1944-45. During the war, cargo sent out of the State declined a little but subsequently regained its pre-war level, while arrivals of war supplies caused discharges of cargo practically to double during the period.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO<sup>a</sup> DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1940-41 ..	376,216	661,568	1,037,784	651,010	675,729	1,326,739
1941-42 <sup>b</sup> ..	434,086	623,882	1,057,968	454,205	688,824	1,143,029
1942-43 ..	743,659	707,758	1,451,417	397,098	716,396	1,113,494
1943-44 ..	1,290,890	765,933	2,056,823	761,598	638,389	1,399,987
1944-45 ..	916,076	884,091	1,800,167	777,810	571,489	1,349,299

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

<sup>b</sup> These figures are below actual tonnage of cargo, owing to the absence, on account of war conditions, of some or all particulars for certain ports.

The next table compares the amounts of cargo passing through the various ports (excluding intra-state movements).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO<sup>a</sup> SHIPMENTS, 1944-45.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	682,114	587,072	1,269,186	250,358	180,511	430,869
Maryborough ..	..	4,385	4,385	..	14,811	14,811
Bundaberg ..	..	6,427	6,427	..	2,768	2,768
Gladstone ..	18,260	12,253	30,513	5,727	3,599	9,326
Rockhampton ..	..	28,734	28,734	4,195	23,640	27,835
Mackay ..	6,974	9,076	16,050	62,674	58,586	121,260
Bowen ..	295	8,982	9,277	6,794	50,955	57,749
Townsville ..	113,761	127,098	240,859	241,850	95,458	337,308
Cairns ..	94,672	100,064	194,736	206,212	141,161	347,373
Total ..	916,076	884,091	1,800,167	777,810	571,489	1,349,299

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

*Shipping.*—The following table shows the shipping entering Queensland ports. With the exception of the last column, the table excludes Public Vessels, i.e., vessels carrying war supplies only.

## TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1944-45.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total, excluding Public Vessels.	Total, including Public Vessels.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <sup>a</sup>			

## NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane ..	77	46	274	100	9	506	904
Maryborough ..	..	..	11	45	1	57	58
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	42	..	42	43
Gladstone ..	5	2	1	40	37	85	85
Rockhampton ..	..	1	8	39	1	49	49
Mackay ..	4	..	9	39	..	52	52
Bowen ..	9	2	14	90	16	131	256
Townsville ..	87	11	64	151	24	337	592
Cairns ..	20	1	29	122	493	665	801
Total ..	202	63	410	668	581	1,924	2,840

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	353	271	496	137	5	1,262	2,551
Maryborough ..	..	..	4	19	..	23	24
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	15	..	15	17
Gladstone ..	19	12	5	75	..	111	120
Rockhampton ..	..	6	4	38	..	48	48
Mackay ..	13	..	25	86	..	124	124
Bowen ..	11	9	23	130	5	178	294
Townsville ..	266	62	141	330	10	809	1,327
Cairns ..	42	4	64	294	54	458	801
Total ..	704	364	762	1,124	74	3,028	5,306

<sup>a</sup> "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland ports since arriving from other States or overseas.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1944-45.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total, excluding Public Vessels.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coast-wise. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane .. ..	139	19	179	202	10	549
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	18	39	1	58
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	5	37	..	42
Gladstone .. ..	2	1	10	35	35	83
Rockhampton .. ..	1	2	11	34	2	50
Mackay .. ..	13	1	19	18	..	51
Bowen .. ..	2	1	53	70	14	140
Townsville .. ..	80	6	76	133	27	322
Cairns .. ..	39	1	56	80	495	671
Total .. ..	276	31	427	648	584	1,966

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	599	94	378	363	5	1,439
Maryborough ..	..	..	9	14	..	23
Bundaberg ..	..	..	2	13	..	15
Gladstone ..	6	2	6	87	1	102
Rockhampton ..	4	11	6	27	..	48
Mackay ..	44	4	38	33	..	119
Bowen ..	2	4	82	99	5	192
Townsville ..	237	21	151	306	10	725
Cairns ..	159	1	103	146	54	463
Total ..	1,051	137	775	1,088	75	3,126

*a* "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an overseas ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea Direct" clearance. Purely local voyages within the State had, owing to the war-time curtailment of coastal shipping services, fallen during the war years to less than half their 1938-39 number and tonnage. Similarly, voyages by coastal vessels to other States, "Other States Direct," had decreased in number by about 35 per cent. This table, like the preceding ones, excludes Public Vessels, except in the last column for vessels entered.

## TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total, excluding Public Vessels.	Total, including Public Vessels.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>			
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.							
1935-36	272	267	567	1,806	850	3,762	3,762
1936-37	261	267	599	1,482	1,300	3,909	3,909
1937-38	278	306	652	1,565	1,233	4,034	4,034
1938-39	292	287	639	1,728	1,165	4,111	4,111
1939-40	255	209	574	1,463	1,334	3,835	3,835
1940-41	239	97	514	1,212	1,503	3,565	3,565
1941-42	190	89	480	880	1,100	2,739	2,997
1942-43	225	43	401	799	556	2,024	3,678
1943-44	287	72	389	701	576	2,025	4,220
1944-45	202	63	410	668	581	1,924	2,840

## NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1935-36	254	277	571	1,795	867	3,764	3,764
1936-37	270	237	628	1,493	1,287	3,915	3,915
1937-38	306	260	648	1,577	1,243	4,034	4,034
1938-39	291	279	657	1,705	1,171	4,103	4,103
1939-40	273	184	597	1,448	1,345	3,847	3,847
1940-41	222	93	551	1,188	1,506	3,560	3,560
1941-42	187	67	504	887	1,103	2,748	<i>n</i>
1942-43	262	22	401	841	544	2,070	<i>n</i>
1943-44	393	19	449	612	561	2,034	<i>n</i>
1944-45	276	31	427	648	584	1,966	<i>n</i>

*a* "Coastwise" means having called at or calling at other Queensland ports since arriving from or proceeding to other States or overseas.

*n* Not available.

## 3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in

the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on the 13th August, 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the present mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage includes the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track).



At the outset, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system to-day, and it is claimed that the modern "Sunshine Express" is equal in comfort to other trains of its type in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930, as the first step towards uniform gauge railway communication between the capitals of the mainland States. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. Of the total cost, Queensland's share was £625,000, and the Commonwealth's £4,371,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

Primarily as a matter of national defence, the Commonwealth Government proposes to convert, in co-operation with the States, all Australian railways to the standard (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge. The scheme, if proceeded with, will be effected in two parts. The first part, as far as Queensland is concerned, involves linking the New South Wales system with the western ends of the Queensland south-western and central lines by a new standard gauge line, and conversion to standard gauge of the Queensland northern inland line and its inland link with the central line. This is estimated to cost approximately £21½m. The second part of the scheme will convert all the remaining Queensland lines, at an estimated cost of roughly £80m. The complete scheme of unification for the Commonwealth is estimated to cost over £200m.

At present the Queensland railway system is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes. The Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement.

The following table shows the miles of route operated, capital account, and financial results of working in each division during 1944-45. It should be noted that capital account shown on the first four lines of the table represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. Rates of profit on capital, and profit after meeting interest, must be read with this qualification in mind. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only a proportion of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of the uniform gauge line (see above).

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit after meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Pro-portion of Capital.	
	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
South-Eastern Division ..	3 6	1,235	12,722	894	7.0	412
South-Western Division..	3 6	1,584	7,148	30	0.4	-240
Central Division ..	3 6	1,673	9,736	783	8.0	414
Northern Division <sup>a</sup> ..	3 6	2,006	11,070	223	2.0	-196
South Brisbane - Border Railway .. ..	4 8½	69	541	220	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total .. ..	..	6,567	41,217	2,150	4.7 <sup>c</sup>	390 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

<sup>b</sup> See comment preceding table.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Average charges per ton-mile in 1944-45 have fallen by approximately 20 per cent. from the peak in 1942-43. This has been caused by reductions in freight rates and a falling off in the quantity of expensive war-time freights carried.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods and Live Stock Carried.	Goods and Live Stock Receipts per Ton-Mile. <i>a</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Net Earnings as Pro-portion of Capital Account.
	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%
1935-36	25,244	4,664	1.72	6,697	5,196	37,985	3.95
1936-37	25,527	4,975	1.73	7,092	5,449	38,540	4.26
1937-38	25,688	5,061	1.69	7,383	5,871	39,108	3.87
1938-39	24,639	5,234	1.73	7,798	6,176	39,512	4.10
1939-40	24,638	5,472	1.76	8,090	6,352	39,938	4.35
1940-41	26,194	5,600	1.67	8,415	6,692	40,318	4.27
1941-42	29,099	5,761	2.00	11,654	8,472	40,249	7.91
1942-43	33,263	6,706	2.23	18,027	11,383	40,324	16.48
1943-44	38,154	6,567	1.96	16,430	13,147	40,739	8.06
1944-45	38,962	6,240	1.81	13,809	11,659	41,217	5.22

<sup>a</sup> Figures for South Brisbane-Border, Cooktown, and Normanton Railways, and Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway, excluded in calculating these amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000(000) from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

Like the other Australian railways, the Queensland railways, before the war, made substantial losses, which may be looked upon as part of the cost of developing the country. Thus, the capacity of the railway system

is, in peace time, greatly in excess of the traffic offering. During the war years, however, movements of essential military and civil traffic used the railways to capacity, and pre-war losses changed temporarily into substantial profits, after meeting interest charges.

The important part played by the Queensland railways in the war effort of Australia continued during 1944-45. However, with the centre of the war in the Pacific progressively receding from the Australian coast, the demands made upon the railways by the Armed Services for the conveyance of goods was less than in 1943-44. The volume of traffic was still much above normal, and this was intensified by the shortage of shipping, which meant that the railways had to carry many goods which would normally have been carried by sea. With the easing of travel restrictions and the large numbers of troops still being carried, passenger journeys established a record.

Total ton-miles in 1944-45 were 47 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 31 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys rose to 58 per cent above the 1938-39 number. The average net load of goods and live stock trains was 17 per cent. and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 34 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Therefore, not only was there a substantial increase in the tonnage conveyed, but the average distance that tonnage had to be hauled was considerably longer.

The volume of traffic handled in 1944-45 demanded capacity use of all available locomotive power and rolling stock of the railways. During the year, net increases of 13 locomotives, 3 carriages, and 275 wagons were made.

Gross earnings in 1944-45 were 16 per cent. lower than in the previous year, but were still 77 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. The factors responsible for the decreases in 1944-45 were, firstly, the reduction in the tonnage and revenue in respect of higher class goods carried; secondly, the decrease in the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock; and thirdly, the reduction in the length of the average distance travelled per country passenger journey. In 1943-44, the average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 214 miles, but in 1944-45 it dropped to 197 miles. Country passenger journeys on the Queensland system increased by 418,000, or nearly 5 per cent., but the revenue from these journeys fell by £413,000, or over 12 per cent.

*Passenger Traffic.*—During 1944-45, the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways was 38,962,040, first class passengers totalling 1,578,919 and second class 37,383,121. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 580,663, or 36.8 per cent., of the first class passengers, and 28,593,512, or 76.5 per cent., of the second class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 26.5 per cent. of the total revenue in 1944-45, compared with 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. Between the same years, the total number of passengers carried increased by 58 per cent., largely on account of troop movements. Receipts from passenger traffic increased by 133 per cent. The relation between the increases in journeys and receipts indicates longer distances were travelled.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1944-45.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Division—Suburban ..	First	222,289	358,374	580,663	} 561,084
	Second	11,449,488	17,144,024	28,593,512	
Other .. ..	First	401,332	292,384	693,716	} 1,525,312
	Second	2,687,474	1,582,946	4,270,420	
South-Western Division	First	69,989	8,266	78,255	} 301,745
	Second	538,312	126,186	664,498	
Central Division ..	First	59,288	19,254	78,542	} 316,053
	Second	725,083	200,690	925,773	
Northern Division	First	49,373	13,736	63,109	} 787,171
	Second	1,878,606	707,224	2,585,830	
South Brisbane—Border Railway	First	84,354	280	84,634	} 164,968
	Second	337,488	5,600	343,088	
Total ..	First	886,625	692,294	1,578,919	} 3,656,333
	Second	17,616,451	19,766,670	37,383,121	

*Goods Traffic.*—Goods and mineral, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1944-45 in each of the various administrative sections of the Queensland railways is shown in the following table.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1944-45.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, etc. α
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Division .. ..	2,288,204	3,464,817	126,963	115,120	316,849
South-Western Division .. ..	659,497	1,019,949	222,697	335,911	66,197
Central Division .. ..	803,315	905,800	147,952	221,901	122,697
Northern Division .. ..	1,413,639	2,110,641	136,209	295,144	128,810
South Brisbane—Border Railway ..	441,407	353,521	90	154	41,208
Total ..	5,606,062	7,854,728	633,911	968,230	675,761

α Excluding Refreshment Rooms, Rents, and Miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, mineral, parcels and miscellaneous) traffic in Queensland provided 68·8 per cent. of the total revenue in 1944-45, compared with 76·5 per cent. in 1938-39, whilst the total earnings from that source were 59·3 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 19·1 per cent. greater, receipts being 67·2 per cent. greater, indicating a longer haul per ton of goods carried. This was caused by a shortage of shipping, due to war conditions which necessitated the carrying of all goods for the north the whole distance from Brisbane by rail. The weight of live stock carried increased by 20·1 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 24·6 per cent. Revenue from parcels and miscellaneous traffic was up by 38·6 per cent.

*Local Authority and Private Railways.*—At the 30th June, 1945, there were 95 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 72 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 47 miles were operated by Local Authorities:—the Aramac Tramway, 42 miles (Aramac Shire) carrying general goods and sheep; and the Mount Crosby Tramway, 5 miles, serving the pumping station of the Brisbane Water and Sewerage Department. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 21 miles were operated by four private companies; two to serve mines in the north of the State—Trekelano in the far west, and Bowen Consolidated Mine; and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber), and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, the Douglas Shire Council operated a public tramway on the 2 ft. gauge—Port Douglas-Mossman, 23 miles. Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port. The Mapleton Tramway in the Maroochy Shire was closed on the 31st December, 1944.

During the year 1944, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, Queensland Local Authorities' and private railways carried 6,079 passengers and 136,999 tons of merchandise.

*All Australian Railways.*—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private lines in Australia of more than 100 miles are the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles, and the Tasmanian Emu Bay Company's 103 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a 5-mile standard gauge branch in the Australian Capital Territory.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,127	..	6,127	1,148	2,827	24,183	50,252
Victoria ..	4,634	..	..	4,748 <sup>a</sup>	575	2,434	19,751	25,896
<b>Queensland ..</b>	..	<b>69</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>6,567<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>20,999</b>	<b>22,441</b>
South Australia	1,480	..	1,067	2,547	327	643	7,523	12,134
Western Australia	..	..	4,381	4,381	416	430	10,940	8,362
Tasmania ..	..	..	642	642	104	218	2,299	2,895
Commonwealth ..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	168	125	2,056	3,329
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,114</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>13,646</b>	<b>27,213</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>7,978</b>	<b>87,751</b>	<b>125,309</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including 114 miles of 2' 6" gauge.    <sup>b</sup> Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital account of the government railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <sup>a</sup>
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 tons	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	38,900	254,099	18,793	32,377 <sup>b</sup>	24,673 <sup>c</sup>	153,100
Victoria ..	16,337	195,698	8,064	15,258	12,832 <sup>d</sup>	52,850
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>17,374<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>38,962</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>13,809</b>	<b>11,659</b>	<b>41,217</b>
South Australia ..	6,618	24,820	3,476	5,460	5,215 <sup>f</sup>	30,310
Western Australia	6,171	18,099	2,904	4,276	3,764	26,808
Tasmania ..	2,201	3,261	924	900	1,006	2,944
Commonwealth ..	2,426	473	381	2,424	2,113	17,946
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>90,027</b>	<b>535,412</b>	<b>40,782</b>	<b>74,504</b>	<b>61,262</b>	<b>325,175</b>

<sup>a</sup> The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25.7m., £28.0m., £3.1m., and £4.7m. respectively from their original figures.

<sup>b</sup> Including £800(000) governmental contributions towards losses on non-paying developmental lines.

<sup>c</sup> Including £670(000) transferred to reserve funds.

<sup>d</sup> Excluding £3(000) charged to other accounts.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

<sup>f</sup> Including £168(000), paid to Sinking Fund and Depreciation.

## 4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but

with very unsatisfactory results, the receipts frequently failing to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities of Brisbane, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by the Government railways and by motor bus services operated by the City Council or licensed private proprietors.

#### BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1935-36 ..	58.18	328	1,572	7,209	82,583	773	573	2,206
1936-37 ..	59.90	354	1,590	7,465	86,096	800	595	2,291
1937-38 ..	60.05	370	1,662	7,874	89,534	818	612	2,341
1938-39 ..	60.15	375	1,675	8,100	91,444	831	632	2,391
1939-40 ..	61.59	381	1,720	8,164	93,431	869	641	2,443
1940-41 ..	61.59	392	1,678	8,390	97,982	916	656	2,432
1941-42 ..	62.92	398	1,766	8,744	112,448	1,056	734	2,420
1942-43 ..	62.92	403	1,827	9,467	135,480	1,249	824	2,397
1943-44 ..	62.92	406	1,997	10,017	157,432	1,455	896	2,350
1944-45 ..	62.92	413	2,147	10,327	159,679	1,462	956	2,327

#### 5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Commission (see pages 205 and 206) with assistance from the Local Authorities, while roads of local importance are constructed and maintained solely by Local Authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, by means of Treasury loans to Local Authorities which are subsidised out of Government funds. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement Branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according

to returns received from them) are shown in the following table as at 30th June, 1945. During the recent war years an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. This is reflected in the figures in the table at the foot of this page, which show an increase from 1940 to 1944 of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1945.<sup>a</sup>

Local Authority Area.	Formed Roads.				Unconstructed.	Total.
	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane .. ..	11	451	633	475	510	2,080
Other Cities .. ..	11	442	132	625	404	1,614
Towns .. ..	1	113	101	151	137	503
Shires .. ..	60	2,225	6,117	35,018	79,478	122,898
Total .. ..	83	3,231	6,983	36,269	80,529	127,095

<sup>a</sup> Subject to revision.

*Main Roads.*—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor in Council under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925, the Board was replaced by a Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Its operations during the last ten years are shown hereunder.

## OPERATIONS OF QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. <sup>a</sup>
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1935 ..	2,754	9,010	270	202	139	12,375	3,628
1937 ..	3,142	9,148	256	208	239	12,993	4,003
1938 ..	3,435	9,166	256	231	411	13,499	4,616
1939 ..	4,181	9,655	248	247	532	14,863	5,566
1940 ..	5,428	9,424	248	255	682	16,037	6,209
1941 ..	5,733	9,261	244	278	762	16,278	6,955
1942 ..	5,880	9,201	250	274	841	16,446	7,273
1943 ..	5,910	9,172	250	274	847	16,453	7,806
1944 ..	6,232	9,060	249	246	858	16,645	8,197
1945 ..	6,628	9,206	244	247	858	17,183	8,316

<sup>a</sup> Excluding those under construction.



It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service, and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Local Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Commission.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil .. .. .	Not exceeding one half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one half
Secondary Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Farmers' Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads liability applies	Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil .. .. .	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The funds of the Main Roads Commission are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, loans from the State Treasury for permanent works, and, during the last three years, from the Developmental Works and Projects Fund. A large proportion of permanent construction is from revenue. The Commissioner shares with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Transport Licensing Fees, which are imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. During the later war years, the finances of the Commission were dominated by contributions from the Commonwealth for defence roads. Receipts and expenditure of the Commission during the five years ended 1944-45 are shown in the next table.

## MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Government Loan ..	478,500	472,145	165,708	246,489	220,000
Special Employment Works and State Development Tax Fund .. ..	300,000	367,100	..	..	..
Developmental Works and Projects Fund	..	..	512,745	622,250	466,323
Port Development Fund .. ..	..	..	296,791	420,152	158,799
Federal Aid Grants	662,427	410,232	301,979	337,152	414,886
Commonwealth De- fence Scheme ..	284,731	1,607,057	11,135,819	8,769,411	2,418,723
Motor Vehicle Regis- trations .. ..	905,532	780,875	633,416	689,783	705,948
Transport Licensing Fees .. ..	59,508	43,579	48,685	58,393	64,209
Maintenance Pay- ments by Local Authorities ..	120,269	109,993	116,018	93,368	116,902
Other .. ..	89,500	94,121	152,742	157,479	156,241
Total ..	2,900,467	3,885,102	13,363,903	11,394,477	4,722,031
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Permanent Works <sup>a</sup>	1,168,407	1,335,258	1,059,312	457,892	602,102
Maintenance <sup>b</sup> ..	430,247	391,636	351,843	420,804	729,551
Commonwealth De- fence Works ..	303,064	2,060,924	9,373,576	9,267,981	2,378,099
Port Development ..	..	..	314,019	403,730	158,799
To Consolidated Re- venue .. ..	250,000	250,000	..	..	..
Invested in Inscribed Stock .. ..	..	..	250,000	250,000	250,000
Payments of Trans- port Licensing Fees to Local Authori- ties and Consoli- dated Revenue ..	53,348	59,508	43,579	48,685	58,393
Interest and Redemp- tion .. ..	158,947	184,688	238,567	269,290	291,651
Administration ..	162,178	177,973	185,992	175,281	174,686
Other <sup>c</sup> .. ..	75,737	193,245	644,683	Cr.134,252	45,937
Total ..	2,601,928	4,653,232	12,461,571	11,159,411	4,689,218

<sup>a</sup> Including investigations and surveys.<sup>b</sup> Including plant maintenance.<sup>c</sup> Including plant, machinery, buildings, tools and materials, furniture and fittings.

## 6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

*Motor Vehicles.*—Vehicles on the register at the end of each year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Transport Licensing Fees) are shown in the next table.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1936 ..	66,446	952	314	31,729	8,151	107,592	1,348	712,618
1937 ..	67,842	1,015	346	34,522	8,040	111,765	1,669	759,665
1938 ..	71,342	1,065	387	38,168	7,846	118,808	1,888	817,269
1939 ..	75,570	1,272	362	42,791	8,168	128,163	2,148	938,098
1940 ..	75,548	1,489	385	44,304	8,031	129,757	2,525	1,026,463
1941 ..	73,068	1,469	406	45,367	8,129	128,439	2,881	1,029,161
1942 ..	59,765	1,164	435	42,594	5,566	109,524	2,797	878,592
1943 ..	63,645	1,060	459	45,244	5,432	115,840	3,088	738,949
1944 ..	67,188	1,059	498	50,290	6,103	125,138	3,780	809,721
1945 ..	67,956	1,044	549	53,249	6,394	129,192	4,306	835,110

During the year 1944-45, new vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 35; buses, 49; trucks, 1,216; and motor cycles, 2. Corresponding figures for 1938-39 show the effect the war has had on the availability of vehicles for private purposes, especially cars and cycles. In 1938-39, the numbers of new vehicles registered were:—cars and taxis, 7,604; buses, 50; trucks, 5,280; and motor cycles, 1,090.

Motor vehicles registered in the various States are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES <sup>a</sup> REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1944-45. <sup>b</sup>
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	300,861	258,729	261,773	276,184	286,850	2,103,132
Victoria..	256,734	224,930	233,629	244,161	255,179	1,514,679
Queensland ..	128,439	109,524	115,840	125,138	129,192	708,273
S. Australia ..	86,907	77,143	82,629	87,927	91,801	525,697
W. Australia ..	68,611	54,829	55,170	57,488	59,377	301,816
Tasmania ..	26,054	21,871	23,880	25,634	26,838	188,814
N. Territory ..	1,651	1,896	1,229	1,779	2,520	2,076
A. C. Territory ..	2,285	1,911	1,846	1,909	2,225	10,137
Total ..	871,542	750,833	775,996	820,220	853,982	5,354,624

<sup>a</sup> Including motor cycles.

<sup>b</sup> Not including Queensland Transport Licensing Fees, nor similar fees in other States where such are imposed.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles.*—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under *The State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943* (see below).

*Fees Payable.*—Annual registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use, and charging 2s. 4½d. per unit. For solid tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 2s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 3s. 9d. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. To the total is added a sum of 7s. 6d. for Authority to Operate the vehicle. Registration fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 2s. 4½d. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 3s. 9d. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year.

The fees payable, exclusive of driver's license, on *motor cars* range from £1 15s. on "Baby" Austins to approximately £10 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £5 to over £6 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £6 to over £8 for 1½ tons capacity, £6 to over £9 for 2 tons capacity, and up to £12 for 5 ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged 19s., or £1 8s. with a side car. This excludes the rider's license.

*Drivers.*—Every driver must possess a Certificate of Competency. This is issued, after test, without fee, but gives no right to operate a vehicle.

The fee of 7s. 6d. charged with vehicle registration entitles the owner or his nominee to have his Certificate of Competency endorsed, giving authority to operate any registered vehicle. A non-owner may receive the same authority on payment of a fee of 7s. 6d. An owner, for a total fee of 15s., may secure authority for any person to operate his vehicle, provided such person has a Certificate of Competency.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Commission, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums.

The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

*Transport Licensing Fees.*—Under *The State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943*, vehicles used for the carriage of goods upon traffic routes or for the carriage of passengers upon traffic routes or within traffic areas are liable for licensing unless especially exempt. The Transport Commission determines traffic areas and traffic routes. Traffic areas, of which there

are 23, are the principal centres of population within which motor omnibus services are operated, and traffic routes, numbering 210, are those routes carrying traffic in competition with the railways.

The Acts are designed to control the operations of passenger and goods services engaging in competitive services. Portion of the fees received from licenses is distributed for road maintenance amongst the Local Authorities through the areas of which the licensed vehicles travel. The Main Roads Commission receives a proportion in respect of roads under its control.

There are statutory exemptions for special classes of traffic, and also discretionary exemptions. The principal exemption is that which excludes from the licensing provisions of the Act any vehicle used for the carrying of goods on journeys of not more than 15 miles, some portion of which is on a traffic route.

Certain limits are prescribed for weight, maximum load, height, length, overhang, &c. Every vehicle required to be licensed must display a special number plate as directed.

The owners of vehicles used for the carriage of passengers are required to produce evidence of insurance for a minimum amount of £50 per passenger to cover liability in respect of injury to passengers.

The fees chargeable for licenses are fixed by the Transport Commission in each case. In general, fees are of the same order as those charged under the repealed *Heavy Vehicles Act* (see 1939 *Year Book*).

## 7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. The forms used since 1938-39 for reporting accidents were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of a League of Nations Committee.

The total number of accidents reported in 1944-45, 6,020, was 42 per cent. less than in 1938-39, probably because of the smaller number of vehicles registered and petrol rationing. The lowest level of accidents was in 1941-42, when accidents reported were 43 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

*Time of Occurrence.*—The greatest number of accidents, 984, occurred on Friday, and there were 932 on Saturday. Monday to Thursday had about 820 each, while Sunday was much lower, with 418. Before the war, Sunday's accidents were as numerous as those on week days. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.; another peak, at a much lower level, occurred between 11 a.m. and noon.

*Road Conditions.*—The cause of 115 accidents, 47 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, but another 156 accidents occurred where road conditions were reported as bad, which may have been a contributing factor.

*Type of Accident.*—The following table shows accidents classified according to types of vehicles, etc., involved.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1944-45.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.
<b>Pedestrian &amp;—</b>								
Motor Vehicle ..	410	401	28	393	571	560	42	551
Motor Cycle ..	27	27	..	34	38	36	1	47
Pedal Cycle ..	22	22	1	24	48	47	2	54
Tram ..	82	77	5	74	82	77	5	74
Other Vehicle ..	5	4	..	4	7	6	1	5
<b>Motor Vehicle alone</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Motor Cycle alone</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Pedal Cycle alone</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Tram alone ..</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Other Vehicle alone</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Collision between—</b>								
Motor Vehicles	1,249	99	4	149	1,892	227	20	415
Motor Cycles ..	5	5	..	5	6	6	..	6
Motor Vehicle & Motor Cycle ..	137	82	4	91	218	145	12	156
Motor Vehicle & Pedal Cycle ..	214	143	10	138	424	304	18	300
Motor Vehicle & Tram ..	505	40	..	78	505	40	..	78
Motor Vehicle & Other Vehicle	64	23	2	28	161	57	4	86
Pedal Cycle & Other Vehicle	9	6	..	6	30	23	..	30
Motor Cycle & Other Vehicle	20	14	..	19	39	30	1	40
Other Vehicles	34	14	..	56	35	14	..	56
Motor Vehicle & Obstruction ..	433	29	2	51	729	68	10	121
Other Vehicle & Obstruction ..	82	34	2	43	113	53	2	63
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,895</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3,120</b>

*a* Accidents involving death or injury.

*Causes of Accidents.*—The table on the two following pages shows road accidents classified according to the main causes.

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed		
	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.
Drivers, excluding Pedal Cyclists—					
Excessive Speed .. .. .	87	50	9	23	10
On Wrong Side of Road .. ..	74	21	8	4	3
Failure to Observe Right of Way ..	24	7	2	2	2
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	71	15	..	3	7
Swerving Negligently .. .. .	97	27	3	9	5
Skidding .. .. .	20	10	..	3	5
Dazzled by Lights of Another Vehicle	29	16	6	3	2
Careless at Intersections .. ..	589	119	7	18	40
Inattentive .. .. .	776	124	24	28	23
Losing Control .. .. .	45	16	1	5	6
Under the Influence of Drink .. ..	74	31	15	13	1
Other .. .. .	728	60	18	7	9
Pedal Cyclists—					
On Wrong Side of Road .. .. .	13	9	2	..	..
Failure to Observe Right of Way ..	1	1	..	..	..
Swerving Negligently .. .. .	13	8	..	..	1
Careless at Intersections .. .. .	54	37	1	1	1
Inattentive .. .. .	35	27	3	..	1
Losing Control .. .. .	12	9	..	..	..
Under the Influence of Drink .. ..	1	1	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	22	17	..	..	..
Pedestrians—					
Crossing Roadway Carelessly .. ..	320	312	323	..	4
Stepping into Roadway Carelessly ..	26	26	25	..	..
Boarding Vehicle Carelessly .. ..	65	63	63	..	..
Under the Influence of Drink .. ..	26	25	28	..	..
Children under Seven Years acting in Irresponsible Manner .. .. .	59	59	61	..	..
Other .. .. .	11	10	10	..	..
Vehicles—					
Mechanical Defect or Failure .. ..	190	51	2	14	3
Other .. .. .	117	38	15	2	..
Tramways .. .. .	9	4	1	..	..
Obstructions .. .. .	22	3	..	..	1
Road Conditions .. .. .	45	14	1	6	4
Weather Conditions .. .. .	8	3	..	..	1
Miscellaneous—					
Animal in Roadway .. .. .	96	38	2	2	3
Passenger Alighting Carelessly .. ..	80	79	1	..	..
Falling from Moving Vehicle .. ..	45	44	..	..	..
Riding Improperly on Vehicle .. ..	9	9	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	3,895	1,383	631	143	132

a Accidents involving death or injury.

## ACCIDENTS, 1944-45.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
or Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.					
Passen- gers.	Pedal Cyclists.	Total. <i>b</i>	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedes- trians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Passen- gers.	Pedal Cyclists.	Total. <i>b</i>
34	2	78	220	139	17	66	23	158	7	272
8	3	27	166	69	9	24	14	74	12	137
2	..	8	64	18	2	6	3	19	1	31
2	4	16	127	37	1	6	12	16	16	52
33	2	52	190	78	3	25	13	105	6	152
4	..	12	58	37	1	15	12	38	..	66
6	3	20	67	45	15	16	2	44	8	85
70	25	164	828	198	10	40	60	113	39	268
91	14	184	994	190	34	45	32	140	27	284
10	1	23	84	45	2	19	18	27	2	68
8	2	41	133	59	22	22	2	31	3	82
28	6	72	955	101	22	26	16	49	11	128
..	7	9	33	27	4	..	..	..	24	28
..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	8	9	30	20	..	..	1	..	20	21
..	36	39	97	71	2	1	1	1	70	75
1	25	30	63	47	9	..	1	1	44	55
..	9	9	41	35	2	..	..	4	32	38
..	1	1	13	11	..	..	..	..	11	11
..	17	17	53	40	2	..	..	2	38	42
..	1	328	392	383	397	..	5	..	2	404
1	1	27	38	38	38	..	..	1	1	40
..	..	63	70	68	68	..	..	..	..	68
..	..	28	40	39	42	..	1	..	..	43
..	..	61	91	91	92	..	..	1	..	93
..	..	10	16	14	14	..	..	..	..	14
64	10	95	339	124	8	48	6	156	14	234
9	15	43	212	90	29	13	3	38	33	118
1	2	4	9	4	1	..	..	1	2	4
1	1	3	45	6	..	1	1	19	1	22
5	2	18	115	47	2	18	7	52	5	85
2	1	4	33	17	1	4	2	15	2	24
15	3	52	233	71	2	6	13	32	7	100
79	..	80	88	87	1	..	..	87	..	88
44	..	44	67	66	..	..	..	64	..	66
9	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	10	..	11
..	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	1	1	3
527	202	1,682	6,020	2,425	852	402	248	1,299	440	3,313

*b* Including "Others."



*Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.*—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working rates, the estimated age distribution of the population at 31st December, 1944, has been used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Age.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7 .. ..	102	..	..	3	53	..	158	11.5
7-14 .. ..	100	1	..	109	70	3	283	20.4
15-19 .. ..	44	17	39	95	111	8	314	33.4
20-24 .. ..	76	85	104	32	305	9	611	67.4
25-29 .. ..	51	86	55	29	226	1	448	50.7
30-44 .. ..	148	118	43	74	275	18	676	28.9
45-59 .. ..	151	72	3	65	149	16	456	25.9
60 and Over ..	164	19	2	29	85	17	316	28.5
Total <i>b</i> ..	836	398	246	436	1,274	72	3,262	30.5

*a* Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

*b* Excluding 51 whose ages were not recorded; including these, the total rate per 10,000 of population was 31.0.

*Ages of Drivers.*—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Age.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxi and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	2	..	..	1	118	6
15-19 .. ..	62	..	163	41	97	16
20-24 .. ..	178	6	523	115	36	45
25-29 .. ..	231	20	544	71	28	83
30-34 .. ..	184	24	368	28	12	106
35-39 .. ..	169	16	271	11	15	94
40-44 .. ..	187	14	168	2	29	93
45-49 .. ..	168	16	144	2	11	91
50-54 .. ..	146	8	99	1	20	69
55-59 .. ..	108	7	60	1	11	39
60 and Over ..	155	11	67	2	17	36
Not Known ..	102	4	209	9	14	56
Total <i>b</i> ..	1,692	126	2,616	284	408	734

*a* Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

*b* Excluding 160 accidents where no vehicle was involved, or where type of vehicle was not known.

*Traffic Accident Rates.*—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the seven years from 1938-39, when detailed tabulations were first made.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.								All Ages. <i>b</i>
	Under 7.	7-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-44.	45-59.	60 and Over.	
PEDESTRIANS.									
1938-39 ..	8.0	8.1	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.6	9.4	19.1	8.1
1939-40 ..	7.8	6.7	6.8	3.6	5.9	6.5	11.6	18.1	8.3
1940-41 ..	8.3	8.0	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.9	9.1	17.1	8.0
1941-42 ..	5.7	6.0	4.8	6.8	4.8	4.8	8.9	15.5	7.0
1942-43 ..	6.2	7.5	8.2	9.5	8.2	8.6	11.3	20.1	9.8
1943-44 ..	6.3	6.4	4.6	9.7	9.1	7.1	8.2	13.5	8.0
1944-45 ..	7.4	7.2	4.7	8.4	5.8	6.3	8.6	14.8	8.0
MOTOR DRIVERS.									
1938-39 ..	..	..	5.0	12.6	12.4	9.2	7.8	3.5	6.3
1939-40 ..	..	..	4.8	11.1	12.5	8.4	7.8	2.4	5.8
1940-41 ..	..	..	3.2	7.9	9.2	6.7	5.4	2.9	4.4
1941-42 ..	..	..	1.7	6.1	6.8	5.6	4.6	1.8	3.4
1942-43 ..	..	..	2.4	8.7	10.8	6.7	5.3	2.7	4.5
1943-44 ..	..	..	2.8	8.6	11.3	5.1	4.3	1.9	4.0
1944-45 ..	..	..	1.8	9.4	9.7	5.0	4.1	1.7	3.8
MOTOR CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	..	..	9.2	21.3	6.7	2.2	0.8	0.1	3.9
1939-40 ..	..	..	9.6	17.6	6.3	1.9	0.6	0.1	3.5
1940-41 ..	..	..	8.6	17.2	8.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	3.6
1941-42 ..	..	..	5.2	9.9	5.2	1.6	0.2	..	2.2
1942-43 ..	..	..	4.4	13.6	6.6	2.5	1.1	0.3	2.9
1943-44 ..	..	..	4.1	12.9	5.5	1.8	0.9	..	2.5
1944-45 ..	..	..	4.1	11.5	6.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	2.3
PEDAL CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	0.2	14.5	29.2	9.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	3.3	8.5
1939-40 ..	0.2	14.6	29.7	8.3	5.3	4.3	5.6	2.2	7.9
1940-41 ..	0.3	13.2	25.2	8.6	3.9	4.4	5.3	3.8	7.4
1941-42 ..	0.3	11.1	21.8	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.8	2.7	6.3
1942-43 ..	0.2	10.3	15.3	5.0	4.5	4.7	5.5	2.8	5.8
1943-44 ..	0.2	4.9	11.5	3.9	3.0	3.1	4.5	3.5	4.1
1944-45 ..	0.2	7.9	10.1	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.6	4.1
OTHERS. <i>c</i>									
1938-39 ..	6.1	7.6	23.2	29.9	21.0	13.8	13.3	12.1	15.0
1939-40 ..	5.1	7.9	22.1	26.1	18.4	14.2	13.2	12.0	14.0
1940-41 ..	3.9	6.1	16.9	19.5	17.8	9.7	10.9	9.9	11.0
1941-42 ..	2.5	4.9	12.6	17.8	12.0	6.8	6.3	8.1	8.0
1942-43 ..	4.1	4.5	12.8	27.1	23.1	14.3	11.0	10.4	12.6
1943-44 ..	4.6	4.6	14.4	31.7	27.3	13.3	11.9	10.9	13.9
1944-45 ..	3.8	5.3	12.6	34.6	25.7	12.5	9.4	9.2	12.8

<sup>a</sup> Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

<sup>b</sup> Including persons whose ages were not known.

<sup>c</sup> Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

The figures throughout the foregoing table have been revised since the last issue of the *Year Book* in accordance with revised estimates of population by age groups.

The death-and-injury rate for pedestrians, taking all age groups together, has changed little from 1938-39, with the exception of 1942-43, when, during the peak of military operations in this State, deaths and injuries to pedestrians rose to 9.8 per 10,000 population. The rate for pedestrians aged 20 to 29 years was lower in 1938-39 than the rates for pedestrians of lower and higher age groups. However, during the war years, casualties to pedestrians in their twenties increased considerably, especially in 1942-43 and 1943-44, when military activity on the roads was at its height and more pedestrians of military age were about the streets. The rate for "others" (passengers in vehicles, tram crews, &c.) has changed little since 1938-39, although it fell substantially in the early war years, particularly in 1941-42, before the war-time decline in civilian travelling had been offset by a large increase in military traffic. On the other hand, accidents to motor drivers, motor and pedal cyclists decreased sharply during the war years, and this applies to all significant age groups. The conclusion would seem to be that the decline in traffic by light civilian vehicles, motor cycles, and pedal cycles, was offset by an increase in military and other heavy traffic sufficient to inflict as much damage to pedestrians and passengers in other vehicles, trams, &c., as was done before the war, while the drivers of such heavy vehicles were less liable to suffer personal injury than were the drivers and riders of the corresponding civilian cars and cycles before the war.

Accident rates to pedestrians generally tend to be lowest amongst young adults, rising steeply amongst pedestrians over 60 years. On the other hand, accidents to passengers, tram crews, &c., are highest amongst persons from 20 to 24 years.

#### 8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney.

During the recent war, civilian air transport was practically at a standstill and commercial aircraft were requisitioned for war purposes,

but great expansion has taken place since the war with larger and faster aircraft providing many services daily between Queensland and the Southern States.

At the end of 1946 three companies were operating on trunk routes between North Queensland and the South, and a fourth company was operating mainly in Queensland.

Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, provided services between Brisbane and the Southern capitals. The services of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. extended from Thursday Island and Burketown to Hobart, connecting in Sydney with their planes for America. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated by land plane between Lae, New Guinea, and Sydney, Cloncurry and Normanton, and Brisbane and Darwin; also by flying boat between Sydney and Darwin. The services to Darwin connected with airlines to London. Aircrafts Pty. Ltd. operated between Brisbane and Kingaroy, Thangool, and Rockhampton. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 218 shows the routes operating in Queensland.

Many new aerodromes were built during the war and others improved, and the State Government is now assisting Local Authorities to provide aerodromes in all the more important country centres.

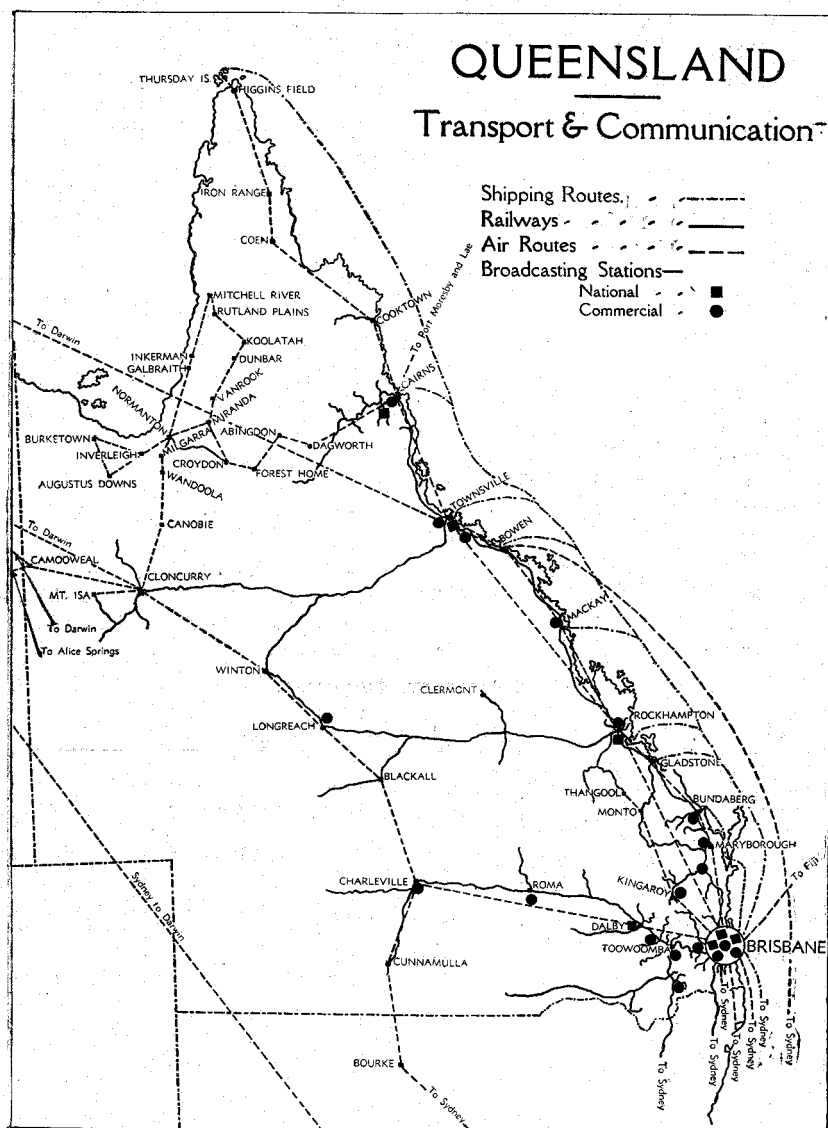
No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures are for civil aviation *within* Australia only.

#### CIVIL AIRCRAFT, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners .. No.	120	119	128	116	125
Registered Aircraft .. No.	202	192	184	185	206
Licensed Pilots—					
Private .. No.	502	240	171	159	215
Commercial .. No.	187	181	233	305	428
Licensed Ground					
Engineers .. No.	617	717	924	1,039	1,122
Aerodromes—					
Government .. No.	79	72	69	69	77
Public .. No.	212	207	207	206	230
Government Emergency					
Grounds .. No.	116	116	96	78	83
Hours Flown .. No.	79,164	69,302	58,185	84,274	111,122
Approximate Mileage 1,000	9,700	8,925	7,517	10,082	14,992
Passengers Carried—					
Paying .. No.	145,666	149,791	130,878	232,161	337,195
Non-paying .. No.	8,593	5,422	2,647	3,614	4,875
Total .. No.	154,259	155,213	133,525	235,775	342,070
Goods Carried 1,000 Lb.	2,115	2,588	2,066	3,132	4,756
Mails Carried <sup>a</sup> 1,000 Lb.	547	879	1,660	2,815 <sup>b</sup>	3,250
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. No.	3	18	4	1	26
Persons Injured .. No.	1	3	3	1	10

<sup>a</sup> Including gross weight of oversea mail.

<sup>b</sup> Revised since last issue.



## 9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Oversea Telecommunications Act*, 1946, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunication Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries. Compensation was paid to private companies previously operating the services.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

State.	Earnings.					Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Wireless.	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	4,340	1,250	4,999	267	10,856	8,118	2,738
Victoria ..	3,181	730	3,685	195	7,791	5,874	1,917
Queensland ..	2,299	768	1,869	83	5,019	3,873	1,146
S. Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	1,047	344	1,049	71	2,511	1,996	515
W. Australia ..	748	316	692	49	1,805	1,549	256
Tasmania ..	332	70	320	24	746	643	103
Australia ..	11,947	3,478	12,614	689	28,728	22,053	6,675

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Year.	Letters and Postcards. <sup>b</sup>	Newspapers, etc. <sup>c</sup>	Registered Articles. <sup>d</sup>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	..	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	..	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	..	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1941-42 ..	113,469,000	24,022,400	1,513,252	2,446,700	4,242,778
1942-43 ..	115,591,500	22,291,100	2,235,300	3,188,900	6,711,044
1943-44 ..	118,069,300	22,158,300	2,851,200	3,369,300	7,817,791
1944-45 ..	123,625,600	23,061,700	3,011,600	3,434,400	8,039,304

<sup>a</sup> These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

<sup>b</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters."

<sup>c</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles."

<sup>d</sup> Other than registered parcels.

<sup>e</sup> Included under other headings.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,148 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1944-45 were:—901,404,100 letters, &c., 171,336,900 newspapers, 18,385,300 registered articles, 18,590,300 parcels, and 36,590,279 telegrams and cablegrams.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table.

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<b>Postal Notes—</b>					
<b>Issued—</b>					
Number ..	2,403,553	2,471,200	2,959,913	3,611,844	3,729,969
Value £	949,523	1,005,099	1,497,371	2,053,994	1,977,827
Commission£	20,601	21,108	19,950	19,162	20,454
<b>Paid—</b>					
Number ..	2,587,548	2,506,252	2,434,768	2,602,111	2,743,473
Value £	982,257	987,636	1,065,613	1,194,158	1,193,567
<b>Money Orders—</b>					
<b>Issued—</b>					
Number ..	553,705	603,234	659,919	637,693	603,678
Value £	2,986,688	4,270,988	4,830,067	5,293,154	4,803,343
Commission£	22,675	18,800	24,059	24,973	21,947
<b>Paid—</b>					
Number ..	506,838	572,213	589,463	544,683	544,512
Value £	2,851,398	4,130,925	4,250,995	4,425,875	4,282,438

Telegraph business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1944-45 were £767,943, out of £3,477,680 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £509,657, out of £2,432,810.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<b>Messages Sent to</b>					
<b>Places—</b>					
<b>In Australia—</b>					
Number ..	3,514,562	4,119,962	6,258,397	7,438,894	7,865,441
Value £	236,290	289,241	463,927	514,851	503,086
<b>Overseas—</b>					
Number ..	44,500	122,816	452,647	378,897	173,863
Value £	23,481	83,957	269,743	183,091	150,722
<b>Total Value £</b>	259,771	373,198	733,670	697,942	653,808
<b>Messages Received</b>					
<b>from Over-</b>					
<b>seas No.</b>	43,677	64,762	142,118	58,988	61,995

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1944-45 in Queensland were £1,868,885 out of an Australian total of £12,613,784, and working expenses £1,184,363, out of £7,796,290.

## TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	75,482	75,331	77,508	86,848	90,800
Trunk .. 1,000	7,595	7,762	8,412	9,120	9,532
Earnings .. £	1,205,016	1,346,184	1,531,940	1,759,062	1,868,885
Exchanges at End of Year .. .. No.	1,079	1,098	1,100	1,087	1,090
Lines Connected .. No.	65,920	65,224	66,655	69,422	72,622
Instruments Connected .. No.	88,722	89,773	95,601	103,734	106,872

## 10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in force in Queensland at the end of each of the last five years.

## WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	At 30th June.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National <sup>a</sup> .. ..	6	6	7	7	7
Commercial .. ..	19	19	19	19	19
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary .. ..	168,216	172,527	174,783	176,358	180,089
Supplementary <sup>b</sup> .. ..	..	..	3,063	3,732	4,252
Coast .. ..	6	6	6	6	6
Ship .. ..	16	16	8	10	12
Aircraft .. ..	2	2	8	7	9
Land .. ..	67	74	80	92	97
Experimental .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Portable .. ..	9	7	4	5	6
Special .. ..	23	22	27	29	70

<sup>a</sup> This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

<sup>b</sup> Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener.

The six coastal wireless stations were situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. They were



owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited and used for transmitting commercial messages. In 1944-45, these stations sent 2,863 service messages of 113,512 words, 8,076 weather messages of 122,079 words, and 3,250 paying messages of 97,641 words.

*Broadcasting.*—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, for which it is entitled to receive 11s. out of each broadcast listener's license fee. The Postmaster-General's Department retains the balance of the fees for technical services.

In February, 1944, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Broadcasting recommended that the payment to the Australian Broadcasting Commission be increased to 12s. However, as *The Broadcasting Act* has not been amended, the increase was paid for 1944-45 and 1945-46 by means of a special appropriation.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1945, there were twenty-six broadcasting stations in Queensland, including seven stations (three at Brisbane, including a short-wave station, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, and Atherton) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

A Broadcast Listener's License costs £1 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and 14s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental Licenses cost £1 10s. per annum, but were suspended during the war.

#### BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1945.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses. <i>e</i>			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	..	8	36	548,074	311,532	188	216
Victoria ..	4 <sup>d</sup>	4	19	394,315	256,868	196	215
Queensland <i>b</i> ..	1	6	19	180,089	84,735	167	218
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	..	3	8	146,611	95,710	233	259
W. Australia ..	1	5	10	98,210	66,609	200	277
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	47,930	15,702	193	218
Total ..	6	29	100	1,415,229	831,156	192	224

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Papua.

<sup>c</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>d</sup> Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding licenses issued for receivers in excess of one; 4,252 in Queensland, and 64,573 in all States.

## Chapter 9.—TRADE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist almost entirely of primary produce.

Before the recent war, about two-thirds of the exports went overseas and one-third interstate. Imports, however, were approximately two-thirds interstate and one-third overseas. Queensland thus provides an important market for the manufactured products of the Southern States.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run. Live stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales and Queensland-South Australia borders from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports stretch from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl and trochus shell. This trade could not be carried on during the war years but has now been resumed. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 232.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Government.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m. for exports, and £7·2m. for imports. By 1909, exports were £14·8m. and imports £10·2m., and, in 1938-39, exports were £44·8m. and imports £32·8m. In 1944-45, exports amounted to £37·9m., and imports to £46·7m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 10s. 3d. in 1938-39, and were £35 8s. 2d. in 1944-45. External trade is large in proportion to production.

During the war years, loss of markets in enemy countries, restrictions on oversea exports of goods to available markets, lack of shipping facilities, and interstate transport restrictions, resulted in a considerable decline in the value of exports from Queensland. It fell from £51·2m. in 1939-40 to £37·4m. in 1943-44. Against this decline in value of actual shipments must be taken into account the fact that Great Britain contracted for the purchase of much otherwise exportable produce, for which payment was made on delivery notwithstanding that the goods remained unshipped and were sometimes consumed here. In addition, a considerable quantity of goods was used for the maintenance of the Armed Forces overseas and in neighbouring islands in the Pacific, but was not passed through the Customs as exports. The presence in Queensland of large numbers of Australian and Allied Servicemen led to much exportable produce being consumed locally. The value of all these exportable goods would probably more than make up the decline shown by recorded figures of actual shipments.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and normally now approximate £1m. annually. During the war years, the border crossing exports of live stock reached very large proportions.

## 2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the

establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date, a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, special war duty and war-time import licensing regulations and export control will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 35, pages 375 to 394).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. They are approximately the value of the goods, c.i.f., at the port of import, recorded in British currency. The amount is determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever is the higher, adding all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus 10 per cent. of the whole amount to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia.

Since the divergence of the Anglo-Australian exchange from the approximate parity of the years before 1930, the import values recorded in the manner described above are different from the values of the goods in Australian currency. Therefore they have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency in all tables in this chapter where imports and exports are directly compared.

*Exports.*—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1944-45, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 226.

A comparative table showing the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years is given on page 227.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed usually at a much lower level by butter. When meat and sugar are added to wool and butter, the remaining items are normally of relatively little significance. Due to factors previously mentioned, any comparison of exports during war years with those prior thereto would be meaningless. National requirements, not markets, dictated the quantity and destination of goods exported.

Before the war, in 1938-39, £21,148,625 (73·8 per cent.) of Queensland's oversea exports of £28,651,842 went to the United Kingdom, which took £3,853,199, or 89·9 per cent., of the meat; £3,380,596, or 39·7 per

cent., of the wool; £7,343,482, or 97·6 per cent., of the butter; £3,685,747, or 88·7 per cent., of the raw sugar; and £1,524,219, or 75·6 per cent., of all minerals. £470,038 worth of raw sugar went to other British countries (mainly Canada). Largest items amongst exports to foreign countries were:—wool, £5,139,394, for which France and Belgium with over £1m. each were the biggest customers, and copper concentrates, £398,990, all to U.S.A.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
<b>Pastoral—</b>	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Meat—Beef (incl. Veal) ..	252,339	614,743	42,775	909,857
Mutton .. ..	39,364	19,737	..	59,101
Other .. ..	387,205	166,917	20,454	574,576
Hides & Skins (not Furred)	14,336	..	28,542	42,878
Leather .. ..	11,113	50	36	11,199
Tallow .. ..	42,400	..	96,702	139,102
Wool .. ..	3,716,980	83,383	5,811,622	9,611,985
Other Pastoral Products ..	1,794	1,212	4,426	7,432
<b>Total Pastoral .. ..</b>	<b>4,465,531</b>	<b>886,042</b>	<b>6,004,557</b>	<b>11,356,130</b>
<b>Agriculture and Dairying—</b>				
Bacon and Hams .. ..	..	39,435	..	39,435
Butter .. ..	2,818,036	50,836	..	2,868,872
Cheese .. ..	33,304	9,307	7,657	50,268
Eggs .. ..	..	24,474	..	24,474
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	..	270,411	..	270,411
Pork .. ..	118,752	58	..	118,810
Sugar .. ..	..	1,570,549	..	1,570,549
Other Agricultural Products ..	..	89,602	10,362	99,964
Other Dairying Products ..	2,446	47,274	5	49,725
<b>Total Agriculture and Dairying .. ..</b>	<b>2,972,538</b>	<b>2,101,946</b>	<b>18,024</b>	<b>5,092,508</b>
<b>Mineral—</b>				
Silver and Silver Lead Concentrates .. ..	109,420	..	160,363	269,783
Zinc .. ..	..	..	112,979	112,979
Other Minerals .. ..	1,094	..	173,138	174,232
<b>Total Mineral .. ..</b>	<b>110,514</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>446,480</b>	<b>556,994</b>
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
Fish .. ..	..	12,444	..	12,444
Furred Skins .. ..	..	..	55,699	55,699
Timber .. ..	..	..	170	170
All Other .. ..	8,846	1,127,992	72,704	1,209,542 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total Miscellaneous .. ..</b>	<b>8,846</b>	<b>1,140,436</b>	<b>128,573</b>	<b>1,277,855</b>
<b>Total Exports .. ..</b>	<b>7,557,429</b>	<b>4,128,424</b>	<b>6,597,634</b>	<b>18,283,487</b>

<sup>a</sup> Mainly re-export for the Services in the Islands of commodities previously imported, principally petrol.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. Cwt.	671,190	383,968	401,196	358,705	287,830
Bacon, Hams, and Pork .. Cwt.	264,911	127,777	340	18,197	33,155
Beef, Frozen and Chilled .. Cwt.	1,571,294	896,824	126,309	270,170	335,776
Lead .. Tons	29,718	44,078	29,689	2,603	..
Sugar .. Tons	372,525	195,866	60,332	82,967	104,843
Tallow .. Cwt.	117,130	110,594	7,796	119,412	91,473
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	106,216	111,013	145,382	100,374	103,996
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	7,311	11,738	7,442	9,159	13,212
VALUE (£A).					
Butter .. ..	4,581,557	2,686,527	2,797,254	2,622,317	2,868,872
Hides and Skins	136,151	56,480	87,575	111,841	98,577
Bacon, Hams, and Pork .. ..	985,405	512,882	1,739	81,842	158,245
Beef, Frozen and Chilled .. ..	3,347,257	2,108,233	338,157	702,886	906,351
Other Meat ..	1,207,543	1,702,697	1,178,086	679,823	637,183
Lead .. ..	882,933	1,313,122	881,987	77,900	..
Sugar .. ..	4,833,848	2,574,934	874,559	1,244,533	1,570,549
Tallow .. ..	114,131	111,256	11,601	167,849	139,102
Wool, Greasy ..	6,949,533	7,211,208	10,399,261	7,990,882	8,111,931
Wool, Scoured ..	730,650	1,246,716	851,502	1,111,578	1,500,054
Other .. ..	1,478,379	1,772,845	1,201,786	3,097,753	2,292,623 <sup>b</sup>
Total .. ..	25,247,387	21,296,900 <sup>a</sup>	18,623,507 <sup>a</sup>	17,889,204 <sup>a</sup>	18,283,487 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed. <sup>b</sup> Including petrol, £681,456.

*Imports.*—The table on page 228 shows direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1944-45 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries. In the table on page 229 a comparison of the total overseas imports of various commodities during the previous four years is given. The effect of the war on the importation of the various commodities can be seen. The intensification of the Pacific War is reflected in the increase during 1943-44 and 1944-45 of certain imports, e.g., oils, petroleums, vehicles (including aircraft), mainly from U.S.A.

In 1938-39, the last complete pre-war year, overseas imports were valued at £7,955,818 stg., of which 42·7 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 15·5 per cent. from other British countries, and 41·8 per cent. from foreign countries. Principal imports from U.K. were motor vehicles, machinery, hardware, drugs and chemicals, textiles and piece goods, paper and stationery, and various manufactured articles. The largest items supplied by other British countries were motor vehicles and paper, chiefly from Canada, while petroleum, motor vehicles and machinery, and textiles were the main items from foreign countries.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, n.e.i. . . . .	1,104	14	752	1,870
Asphalt, Bitumen . . . .	60	..	17,613	17,673
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	431	..	275	706
Brushware, Brooms . . . .	866	432	13	1,311
Drapery, Haberdashery . . .	90,606	13	581	91,200
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers . .	51,287	63,100	165,141	279,528
Earthenware, China, Glass . .	71,115	16	316	71,447
Fibres, Manufactured . . . .	3,404	44,362	5,844	53,610
Fish, Fresh and Preserved . . .	..	3,921	29	3,950
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved . . . . .	2	12,483	14,962	27,447
Groceries, n.e.i. . . . .	5,304	21,494	10,796	37,594
Hardware, Metal Manufactures	178,125	2,531	421,631	602,287
Hats and Caps . . . . .	159	517	1,045	1,721
Jewellery, Fancy Goods . . . .	2,737	1,666	8,336	12,739
Kerosene . . . . .	..	12,984	297,849	310,833
Leather, Leather Goods . . . .	621	99	..	720
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical . . . . .	108,817	212	53,084	162,113
Other . . . . .	114,923	7,442	525,059	647,424
Meat, All Kinds <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	..	3,658	42,097	45,755
Motors, Cycles, and Parts . . .	31,822	382	571,514	603,718
Musical Instruments and Parts . .	177	527	..	704
Oil, Lubricating Mineral . . . .	..	..	603,904	603,904
Oil (exclusive of Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral) . . . . .	379	40,997	830,305	871,681
Paints and Varnishes . . . . .	7,758	..	607	8,365
Paper and Stationery . . . . .	154,873	111,298	121,774	387,945
Petroleum Spirit . . . . .	..	82,651	2,315,141	2,397,792
Rubber Goods . . . . .	2,084	1,087	456	3,627
Scientific Apparatus . . . . .	18,665	1,870	6,150	26,685
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs . . . .	..	..	5	5
Sporting Goods and Materials . .	640	6	..	646
Tea . . . . .	..	20,571	..	20,571
Textiles and Piece Goods . . . .	1,018,289	241,744	962	1,260,995
Timber . . . . .	..	4,032	2,662	6,694
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts . . . . .	422,439	14,049	1,793,338	2,229,826
Wine, Beer, Spirits . . . . .	11,309	..	51	11,360
Wood and Wicker Manufactures . .	136	148	415	699
Miscellaneous <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	44,961	125,069	1,980,606	2,150,636
Total . . . . .	2,343,093	819,375	9,793,313	12,955,781

<sup>a</sup> Including sausage casings, £44,810.<sup>b</sup> Including ammunition and explosives, £1,763,777, and outside packages, shown under Foreign Countries, £174,521.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, n.e.i. . . . .	10,424	44,352	1,555	198
Asphalt, Bitumen . . . .	25,327	16,849	24,087	138,457
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	13,705	7,340	605	173
Brushware, Brooms . . . .	3,832	3,007	727	330
Drapery, Haberdashery . . .	126,340	135,574	90,400	98,548
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers . .	376,337	166,920	159,171	355,223
Earthenware, China, Glass . .	118,744	130,647	49,963	42,477
Fibres, Manufactured . . . .	120,049	63,093	40,607	86,966
Fish, Fresh and Preserved . . .	64,313	17,796	2,559	1,843
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved . . . . .	37,186	36,994	29,664	9,003
Groceries, n.e.i. . . . .	45,483	29,466	26,096	9,420
Hardware, Metal Manufactures . .	761,537	1,014,842	924,668	551,132
Hats and Caps . . . . .	6,762	7,638	4	254
Jewellery, Fancy Goods . . . .	28,832	29,030	13,076	11,358
Kerosene . . . . .	152,251	200,851	233,323	267,402
Leather, Leather Goods . . . .	1,511	1,246	754	498
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical . . . . .	297,637	237,784	95,098	111,327
Other . . . . .	428,975	430,528	196,718	380,562
Meat, All Kinds . . . . .	11,763	32,857	26,696	9,520
Motors, Cycles, and Parts . . .	390,936	801,019	274,830	202,122
Musical Instruments and Parts . .	2,946	1,750	200	348
Oil, Lubricating Mineral . . . .	168,353	173,214	236,370	910,320
Oil (exclusive of Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral) . . . . .	193,710	288,044	499,737	1,736,673
Paints and Varnishes . . . . .	9,896	9,439	4,549	2,409
Paper and Stationery . . . . .	390,328	282,574	112,577	283,823
Petroleum Spirit . . . . .	557,742	980,721	2,706,530	4,112,426
Rubber Goods . . . . .	66,120	50,080	7,984	23,298
Scientific Apparatus . . . . .	109,540	95,620	25,420	37,046
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs . . . .	7,118	4,732	4,349	1,653
Sporting Goods and Materials . .	2,424	1,725	610	355
Tea . . . . .	71,208	115,491	118,565	..
Textiles and Piece Goods . . . .	1,283,316	1,267,896	1,205,301	1,145,463
Timber . . . . .	11,608	6,756	28,770	25,691
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts . . . . .	4,602	6,777	1,895	1,286,147
Wine, Beer, Spirits . . . . .	28,895	20,087	10,705	9,814
Wood and Wicker Manufactures . .	17,031	7,461	2,909	720
Miscellaneous . . . . .	392,105	346,588	391,470	1,016,378
Total . . . . .	6,338,886	7,066,788	7,548,542	12,869,377



*Oversea Trade at Ports.*—The following table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Brisbane					
Imports ..	7,129,351	7,807,639	7,547,516	13,298,951	14,194,996
Exports ..	16,180,774	15,847,191	15,862,911	14,803,028	14,874,604
Maryborough					
Imports ..	17,869	7,876	3,469	1,591	5,908
Exports ..	..	..	5	45,230	..
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	15,176	7,265	4,218	4,049	8,332
Exports ..	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone					
Imports ..	52,007	122,641	208,947	261,359	125,179
Exports ..	1,702,701	856,788	809,688	620,227	523,145
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	190,835	340,298	67,322	45,927	27,993
Exports ..	1,065,617	613,216	82,592	252,397	192,279
Mackay					
Imports ..	26,086	14,495	5,242	95,771	85,182
Exports ..	1,170,760	522,696	503,960	545,868	936,848
Bowen					
Imports ..	927	2,885	46	1,182	158
Exports ..	752,201	415,401	109,856	306,104	183,958
Townsville					
Imports ..	384,342	428,382	1,267,922	1,975,619	1,206,263
Exports ..	3,103,162	2,481,449	1,012,982	1,021,934	1,072,701
Cairns					
Imports ..	108,497	110,829	349,867	434,446	573,105
Exports ..	1,214,685	502,521	241,513	294,416	499,952
Thursday Is.					
Imports ..	14,364	8,844	..	..	..
Exports ..	57,487 <sup>b</sup>	57,638	..	..	..
Total					
Imports ..	7,939,454	8,851,154	9,454,549	16,118,895	16,227,116
Exports ..	25,247,387	21,296,900 <sup>a</sup>	18,623,507 <sup>a</sup>	17,889,204 <sup>a</sup>	18,283,487 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

<sup>b</sup> Including Cooktown, £1,174; Karamba, £3,299.

The overseas import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war. About 70 per cent. of the exports are normally handled through Brisbane, but some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades.

Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat, hides, and wool; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, meat, minerals, sugar, and wool; Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl and trochus shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of overseas exports, and as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is probably for the most part handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

*Total Oversea Trade.*—The following table shows, in Australian currency value, total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. It must be remembered that these figures merely indicate the nature of the trade of the State, and that the last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 234. The last five years reflect the effects of the war.

#### OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1935-36 .. ..	28,201,294	8,639,474	19,561,820	10,922,346
1936-37 .. ..	32,540,653	8,647,388	23,893,265	15,245,877
1937-38 .. ..	36,875,992	10,317,476	26,558,516	16,241,040
1938-39 .. ..	38,616,504	9,964,662	28,651,842	18,687,180
1939-40 .. ..	43,162,151	10,966,825	32,195,326	21,228,501
1940-41 .. ..	33,186,841	7,939,454	25,247,387	17,307,933
1941-42 .. ..	30,148,054	8,851,154	21,296,900 <sup>a</sup>	12,445,746
1942-43 .. ..	28,078,056	9,454,549	18,623,507 <sup>a</sup>	9,168,958
1943-44 .. ..	34,008,099	16,118,895	17,889,204 <sup>a</sup>	1,770,309
1944-45 .. ..	34,510,603	16,227,116	18,283,487 <sup>a</sup>	2,056,371

<sup>a</sup> Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

*Australian Oversea Trade.*—The total overseas trade of Australia, excluding specie and bullion, for the past ten years, is shown in the following table. Under contracts made during the war period, Australia receives

payment for some exportable commodities irrespective of when the goods are shipped. Export figures shown in the table relate only to goods actually shipped. Therefore payments for exportable goods since 1939-40 will be somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade will be more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "Stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years, the value of "Stores" amounted respectively to £3.5m., £5.8m., £6.0m., £8.5m., and £11.4m. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of overseas Governments. The great increase in imports is due to war materials brought here under "Lend-Lease" arrangements.

## OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1935-36 ..	104,610	123,408	2,168	13,556	18,798	30,186
1936-37 ..	113,466	147,796	2,566	14,580	34,330	46,344
1937-38 ..	139,946	140,633	2,808	16,947	687	14,826
1938-39 ..	124,390	121,533	3,561	18,963	-2,857	12,545
1939-40 ..	144,884	148,750	5,161	21,684	3,866	20,389
1940-41 ..	136,084	134,738	4,092	22,426	-1,346	16,988
1941-42 ..	187,068	159,328 <sup>a</sup>	3,318	9,649	-27,740	-21,409
1942-43 ..	265,664	125,552 <sup>a</sup>	2,925	5	-140,112	-143,032
1943-44 ..	263,061	146,672 <sup>a</sup>	5,255	10	-116,389	-121,634
1944-45 ..	233,021	155,261 <sup>a</sup>	3,054	10	-77,760	-80,804

<sup>a</sup> Including estimated value of exports on Government account for which no Customs entries were passed, which for these four years has been estimated for Australia at £12.6m., £2.5m., £10.0m., and £2.0m., respectively. No attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Statistician to distribute these amounts among the figures for the various States.

## 3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909. A detailed collection was made in 1931-32, but from that year to 1940 only monthly totals were obtained from traders. From February, 1940, returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1945.

The last item includes wool, textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, minerals, and all commodities for use in manufacture.

## INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Item.	Imports.	Exports.
Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers—	£	£
Meat and Fish (Fresh) .. .. .	170,052	277,747
Groceries .. .. .	3,834,650	1,064,800
Confectionery and Soft Drinks .. .. .	407,897	13,270
Fresh Fruit .. .. .	926,450	1,027,178
Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	175,773	454,872
Beer .. .. .	477,819	420
Wine and Spirits .. .. .	573,274	50,123
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories .. .. .	2,731,530	88,640
Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c. ..	66,998	16,751
Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots, and Shoes ..	4,053,819	172,462
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum, (except Unfinished) .. .. .	388,156	9,891
Radio and Gramophones—Complete .. ..	24,236	40
Cars and Cycles—Complete .. .. .	19,311	6,641
Refrigerators—Complete .. .. .	127,799	1,554
Vacuum Cleaners—Complete .. .. .	654	..
Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete .. .. .	665,747	10,195
Printed Books and Periodicals .. .. .	312,186	17,122
Stationery .. .. .	315,197	19,236
Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods .. .. .	277,969	5,537
Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment .. ..	125,290	1,424
Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments .. .. .	99,541	14,930
Photographic Goods .. .. .	110,021	1,493
Cosmetics and Toilet Goods .. .. .	782,550	19,646
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	793,910	40,678
Musical Instruments, Music, Records .. ..	51,516	585
Other Goods Ready for Sale .. .. .	1,596,879	70,596
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements—		
Dips, Sprays, &c. .. .. .	94,404	1,869
Fodders and Stock Licks .. .. .	132,295	130,732
Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete .. .. .	594,403	22,206
Wire and Wire-Netting .. .. .	30,331	921
Fertilisers .. .. .	240,443	408
Other .. .. .	268,031	17,680
Goods for Trade Use or Sale—		
Textile Piece Goods .. .. .	1,052,928	174,433
Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c. .. .. .	1,311,429	392,548
Radio and Gramophone Parts .. .. .	174,006	576
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete .. .. .	335,926	222,321
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts ..	315,754	13,769
Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts ..	298,245	9,121
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes .. ..	1,094,921	33,217
Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection ..	40,995	4,983
Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale .. .. .	5,423,407	15,216,231 <sup>a</sup>
Total .. .. .	30,516,742	19,626,846

<sup>a</sup> Including raw sugar, £8,290,124; gold, £554,774; and net export of live stock and wool overland, £2,058,359.

## 4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the overseas imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been in such detail. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect overseas trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect overseas imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct overseas imports. Indirect overseas exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect overseas trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

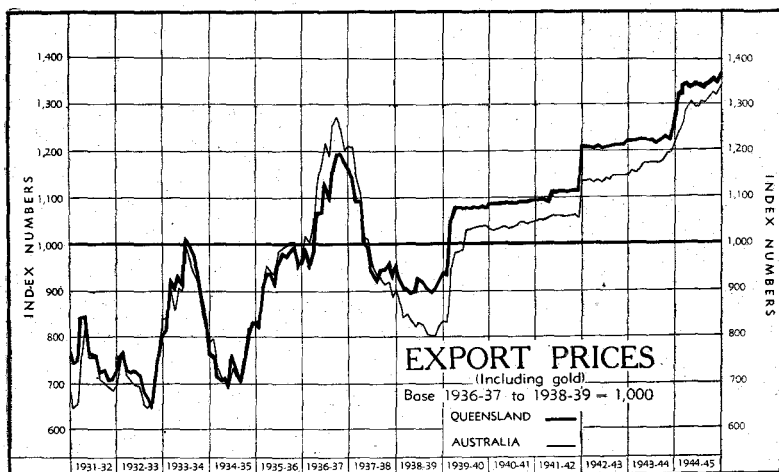
Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1935-36 ..	8,638	19,461	28,099	19,552	12,590	934	33,076	61,175	4,977
1936-37 ..	8,647	21,267	29,914	23,881	13,732	1,029	38,642	68,556	8,728
1937-38 ..	10,318	22,623	32,941	26,556	13,801	1,238	41,595	74,536	8,654
1938-39 ..	9,965	22,839	32,804	28,651	14,780	1,389	44,820	77,624	12,016
1939-40 ..	10,967	25,097	36,064	32,195	17,540	1,440	51,175	87,239	15,111
1940-41 ..	7,939	26,051	33,990	25,245	20,053	1,162	46,460	80,450	12,470
1941-42 ..	8,841	25,228	34,069	21,296	21,644	1,226	44,166	78,235	10,097
1942-43 ..	9,455	26,913	36,368	18,624	22,842	829	42,295	78,663	5,927
1943-44 ..	15,976	28,904	44,880	17,889	18,930	542	37,361	82,241	-7,519
1944-45 ..	16,227	30,517	46,744	18,283	19,072	555	37,910	84,654	-8,834

*a* Excluding specie; and, for the years 1941-42 to 1944-45, excluding Government exports for which no Customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

*b* Including the net export of live stock and wool overland.

*c* Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through Southern States, but there are no export statistics.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balances of 1943-44 and 1944-45 were due to (i) a large increase of imports caused by the importation of war supplies for Australian and Allied Forces, the cost of which would not be a charge against Queensland funds, and (ii) a decrease in export on account of shipping difficulties and the consumption by Australian and Allied Forces of foodstuffs, &c., which would normally have been exported. In normal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.



### 5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the following table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 85 per cent. of all exports, and the weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

#### OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32 .. .. .	715	718	757	759
1932-33 .. .. .	698	705	715	716
1933-34 .. .. .	959	896	909	910
1934-35 .. .. .	741	753	741	745
1935-36 .. .. .	942	945	931	933
1936-37 .. .. .	1,155	1,144	1,082	1,078
1937-38 .. .. .	1,024	1,022	1,012	1,010
1938-39 .. .. .	821	834	906	912
1939-40 .. .. .	964	980	1,048	1,054
1940-41 .. .. .	1,026	1,039	1,084	1,090
1941-42 .. .. .	1,047	1,059	1,105	1,108
1942-43 .. .. .	1,137	1,142	1,209	1,209
1943-44 .. .. .	1,169	1,171	1,224	1,225
1944-45 .. .. .	1,304	1,298	1,348	1,342

## Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

### 1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

During the past thirty years Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, making it possible for the Minister for Agriculture and Stock to establish marketing authorities for any agricultural product unless a majority of the producers voted against it in a poll. The Marketing Boards generally consist of one Government representative and producers' representatives. Legislation in 1923 set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

The policy underlying this legislation is the protection of the primary producer from unfair exploitation.

The Marketing Boards do not and cannot aim at securing monopolistic benefits for the producer, for the reason that in nearly all forms of primary production Queensland is an exporting State, and the price of the commodity depends on the world market (or on the Australian market where an Australia-wide pooling scheme is in operation).

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese and dried fruits, Australia-wide schemes are in operation whereby a low export price is pooled with a comparatively high internal consumption price, and the proceeds distributed among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme has been proposed to stabilise the local price from season to season (see page 257).

The next important objective of Queensland Marketing Boards is grading, and this is now recognised to be of advantage to producer and consumer alike. In an unorganised market the quality of each consignment is uncertain, and under these circumstances neither producer nor consumer gains.

Where excessive production stimulated by high home prices threatens to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, or where increased exports are prevented by external circumstances, control of production becomes necessary. The amount of sugar which may be delivered from each mill is controlled by *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts Amendment Act, 1939*, and each mill, in turn, makes arrangements with its own cane suppliers for control of production. Sugar cane may not be grown except on land "assigned" by the Cane Prices Board, and no fresh assignments have been made since 1925.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the war compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the Southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales, and tremendous demands from Europe to be met, has produced a serious shortage.

*The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Act, 1939*, makes provision for the licensing of growers and the restriction of the tonnage which each may deliver.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the *James Case* of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were unsuccessfully sought in Referenda in 1944 and 1946.

Before the war, home consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers. (See Section 11 of this chapter.)

## 2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth Parliament in 1946 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending till 1951 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government also provides that refined sugar shall be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. During the course of the war the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible. (See page 255 for arrangements for sale of 1941 to 1946 crops.)

Subject to the above undertakings regarding the price in the Australian market and the limitation of the volume of exports, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For the 1945 season a Proclamation was issued by the State Government acquiring the mill peak quotas aggregating 737,000 tons. This was the amount fixed by a Royal Commission in 1939 and has not been altered since. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services, usually about £23 per ton, and of export



sales (at prices which have ranged from £8 to nearly £17 per ton during recent years) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land realises export prices, but if from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Fifteen of the mills are co-operatively owned by the cane farmers and the whole net proceeds, after provision for reserves, are returned to the farmers. The remaining eighteen mills, one of which has not operated since 1943, are owned by companies. The terms of sale of sugar cane to them by farmers are controlled by the Cane Prices Board, a Government authority whose object is to prevent any excessive profit making by the mills, but, on the other hand, to allow them substantial incentives to improvements in efficiency. Mill efficiency has improved enormously during the last twenty years.

*Statistics.*—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board since 1923. The decreases during the war years were due to lack of labour and fertilisers, and a bad season in 1943 contributed to the very low figure in that season.

#### AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	" Excess " Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent of Exports.
1923 .. ..	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925 .. ..	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930 .. ..	325	210	535	39	7	3
1932 .. ..	337	196	533	37	23	12
1933 .. ..	348	319	667	48	72	23
1934 .. ..	317	325	642	51	70	22
1935 .. ..	337	310	647	48	45	15
1936 .. ..	359	423	782	54	150	35
1937 .. ..	365	445	810	55	184	41
1938 .. ..	364	458	822	56	164	36
1939 .. ..	383	545	928	59	169	31
1940 .. ..	400	406	806	50	64	16
1941 .. ..	441	304 <sup>a</sup>	745	41	8	3
1942 .. ..	442	207 <sup>a</sup>	649	32	7	3
1943 .. ..	434	90	524	17	..	..
1944 .. ..	454	216 <sup>a</sup>	670	32	13	6
1945 .. ..	439	205 <sup>a</sup>	644	32	19	9

<sup>a</sup> Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1945. Similar figures for all seasons from 1923, when exports for the first time became large and imports negligible, to 1938, will be found on page 221 of the 1939 *Year Book*.

## RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	Australian Sales.	Oversea Sales.	Average. <i>a</i>	Average. <i>b</i>
	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1941 ..	9,987	3,323	13,310	22 13 0	10 18 9	17 18 4	17 18 4 <sup>c</sup>
1942 ..	10,050	2,241	12,291	22 14 6	10 16 3	19 1 0	19 0 6
1943 ..	9,779	1,177	10,956	22 10 6	13 2 6	21 1 3	21 1 3 <sup>c</sup>
1944 ..	10,038	3,240	13,278	22 2 0	15 0 6	19 18 1	19 16 1
1945 ..	9,618	4,182	13,800	21 18 0	16 17 9	20 8 2	20 6 1

*a* Excluding "excess" sugar.*c* No "excess" sugar acquired.*b* Including "excess" sugar.

*Sugar Board Accounts.*—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not exactly coincide with the seasons. The following table gives particulars for three years ended 30th June, 1945.

## SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia .. .. .	13,908	13,659	13,510
Sales Oversea .. .. .	1,897	2,713	3,390
Total Sales .. .. .	15,805	16,372	16,900
Stocks at End of Year .. .. .	1,969	661	1,607
Charges on Australian Sales <i>a</i> —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c. .. ..	1,347	1,231	1,260
Refining .. .. .	1,336	1,332	1,426
Managing .. .. .	534	503	543
Selling .. .. .	154	139	147
Trade Discounts, &c. .. ..	173	161	143
Syrup and Treacle Packages .. ..	156	107	82
Refined Sugar, &c., Freights .. ..	98	67	61
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c. .. ..	170	165	618
Sacks and Exchange .. .. .	46	86	144
Insurance, Commission, &c. .. ..	23	20	54
Contribution to Fruit Industries ..	216	216	216
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures .. .. .	1	..	..
Administration and Sundries .. ..	5	6	4
Total Expenses .. .. .	4,259	4,033	4,698
Raw Sugar Purchases .. .. .	12,291	10,957	13,276
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts .. .. .	26.9	24.6	27.8
Purchases .. .. .	34.7	36.8	35.4

*a* Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £128,907 was carried forward at 30th June, 1945, and the total excess of assets was then £129,803.

### 3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

*Butter and Cheese.*—The Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards, operates with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria in the voluntary marketing of butter and cheese. Quotas are decided for local, interstate, and overseas sales, and proceeds are pooled. See Section 11 for War and Post-War Marketing.

*The Butter Marketing Board.*—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

*Butter Statistics.*—For production statistics see Chapter 7. The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, and average pool prices, according to the records of the Butter Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Oversea Sales.		Total Sales.	Per-centage Sold Oversea.	Average Pool Price per lb.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. <sup>a</sup>			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%	d.
1935-36 .. ..	12,638	2,603	33,184	1,866	50,291	69.7	12.63
1936-37 .. ..	12,912	1,292	22,074	827	37,105	61.7	13.41
1937-38 .. ..	13,138	2,712	33,620	1,357	50,827	68.8	14.74
1938-39 .. ..	13,148	2,032	52,582	1,618	69,380	78.1	14.62
1939-40 .. ..	13,352	2,528	44,876	2,075	62,831	74.7	15.25
1940-41 .. ..	13,698	4,039	32,306	2,113	52,156	66.0	15.34
1941-42 .. ..	13,970	6,988	18,121	3,085	42,164	50.3	15.72
1942-43 .. ..	19,243	10,946	18,983	1,461	50,633	40.4	16.35
1943-44 .. ..	22,818	4,017	18,168	369	45,372	40.9	16.41
1944-45 .. ..	20,185	2,991	19,043	93	42,312	45.2	16.55

<sup>a</sup> Including butter sold to tinnerns for export, and butter for ships' stores.

Butter production in 1944-45 was less than in the previous year, and sales by butter factories were worth £6½m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £1½m. The average net price returned to factories (approximately 1s. 4½d. per lb.) has been the same since 1942-43, but 1½d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,808 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, but declined to 20,310 tons in 1944-45.

The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. Australian consumption dropped to 30.2 lb. in 1939-40 but rose to 33.3 lb. in 1940-41. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19.5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944.

The next table shows the average price of butter per cwt. as quoted in London and Brisbane, also the pool price, for the last ten years.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1935-36 .. ..	10-36	12-95	15-00	12-96
1936-37 .. ..	11-06	13-83	15-00	13-58
1937-38 .. ..	12-79	15-97	16-06	15-03
1938-39 .. ..	12-17	15-21	17-00	15-03
1939-40 .. ..	12-97	16-21	17-00	15-20
1940-41 .. ..	12-98	16-23	17-00	15-33
1941-42 .. ..	12-98	16-23	17-28	15-58
1942-43 .. ..	13-46	16-83	17-88	16-29
1943-44 .. ..	13-46	16-83	17-88	16-37
1944-45 .. ..	14-38 <sup>a</sup>	17-98 <sup>a</sup>	17-88	16-38

<sup>a</sup> Butter is now sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced as from 1st July, 1942. The total amount of subsidy paid on butter produced in Queensland in 1942-43 was £588,776; on 1943-44 production, £1,678,877; and on 1944-45 production, £1,692,210.

The amount of subsidy paid was 8s. 1d. per cwt., or 0.9d. per lb., of butter in 1942-43, and 35s. 5.5d. per cwt., or 3.8d. per lb., in 1943-44. This subsidy was equivalent to a return to the producer of 1d. per lb. on the butter-fat content of cream in 1942-43, and 4.6d. in 1943-44.

It was originally intended that the 1943-44 subsidy rates should apply for two years from the 1st April, 1944. However, the price position was substantially altered by a long-term contract with the United Kingdom resulting in an increase in the net equalisation return which permitted of a lower subsidy rate. As from 1st April, 1945, a new scheme of subsidy

was introduced to provide for the achievement of the factory objective of 196s. 7d. per cwt. by a general subsidy throughout the year to raise the equalisation value to 187s. 3d. per cwt. of commercial butter (approximately 2d. per lb.) and an additional subsidy of 2-66d. per lb. butter-fat for production during the months of March to September, which is calculated to add 1d. per lb. (commercial butter equivalent) to the total production for the year. Pending final consideration of costs by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner, a subsidy of 2-4314d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May to August, 1945, and 1-2157d. for September and October.

*Cheese.*—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intra-state prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

During 1941-42, considerable expansion of the industry took place as a result of Britain's call for more cheese and less butter. Consequently, production in 1942-43 was 12,724 tons and in 1943-44 and 1944-45 (notwithstanding that butter had again become first priority) was 10,728 and 10,102 tons respectively. The pre-war average production was approximately 6,000 tons annually. Average Equalisation price for 1944-45 was 10-88d. per lb., compared with 10-12d. in the previous year. Local wholesale prices were 1s. 0d. per lb. for medium sizes (40 lb.) and 1s. 1d. for loaf sizes (10 lb.) during both years. For processing, the rate was 10-5d. per lb. for the Australian market and for cheese used in overseas contracts 9-4d. to 31st March, 1945, and 11-5d. since 1st April, 1945.

A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid in respect of cheese production from 1st July, 1942. From July, 1942, to March, 1943, subsidy was at the rate of 0-5d. per lb., of cheese, and from April, 1943, to March, 1944, 1-8d. per lb., of cheese. In April, 1944, the basis of subsidy payment was changed to butter-fat content. Until November, 1944, the rate was approximately 6-4d. per lb. butter-fat, which is equivalent to 2-2d. per lb. of cheese. From December, 1944, to March, 1945, it was 4-25d. per lb. butter-fat. From April, 1945, the subsidy rate and method of payment was again changed, and a general subsidy of 1-1d. per lb. of cheese was made throughout the year with an additional seasonal subsidy from April to September, 1945, of 2-66d. per lb. butter-fat. In addition, a special subsidy at the rate of 2-43d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May to August, and 1-21d. for September and October. From November, 1945, to March, 1946, a special subsidy of 0-53d. per lb. butter-fat was paid with the additional seasonal subsidy of 2-66d. per lb. butter-fat in March. In April, 1946, a general subsidy of 1-78d. per lb. of cheese was commenced as a flat rate throughout the year.

The amount of subsidy paid on cheese produced in Queensland in 1942-43 was £79,366; on 1943-44 production, £193,996; and on 1944-45 production, £186,549.

*Eggs.*—The Egg Marketing Board is a grower-controlled organisation constituted in 1923 under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*.

As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of National Security (Egg Industry) Regulations, and from that date the Board has functioned only as a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. The Board has a depot at Toowoomba and employs agents in six of the other main country centres, but handles most of the commodity at its premises in Brisbane.

Eggs handled by the Egg Marketing Board include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks. Under the Regulations all owners of 40 or more adult female fowls are required to register. Uncontrolled production is more than twice the controlled production, and the average civilian consumption of eggs per head in Queensland is about 5 per week.

Receipts by the Board and its agents in 1943-44 totalled 8,061,670 dozen, including 1,615,470 dozen imported from New South Wales. Receipts in 1944-45 were:—Queensland production, 8,844,990 dozen; imports from New South Wales, 77,340 dozen.

Owing to the heavy demands of the Services, the total Queensland production during these years was fully absorbed within the State, and it became necessary to import eggs from New South Wales to assist in meeting to some extent the deficiency in respect to Service and civilian requirements.

Gross payments to producers in 1944-45 amounted to £758,647, and the average net payment for all grades was 18½d. per dozen.

Selling prices are now fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner and the charges to producers for handling eggs are determined by the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies.

*Honey.*—This Board was established in 1929 and employs two agents in Brisbane and one in Maryborough who receive and dispose of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. The Board levies growers for administrative purposes at the rate of 1 per cent. of the proceeds of sales, whether the sales are through the Board's agents or are exempted local sales. This is a reduction of ½ per cent. on previous years. The Board endeavours to maintain prices, to improve the quality of the product and its preparation for market, and advertises honey. The Board has made provision for grading honey to four or five grades, which has effected a substantial improvement in marketing. As there are no exports there is no necessity for a pool. In 1944-45, 18,023 60-lb. tins, compared with 25,613 in the previous year, were sold at from 3d. to 7½d. per lb., according to grade. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 13,092 lb. being sold during the year at 2s. 6d. per lb.

## 4. WHEAT.

The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its headquarters in Toowoomba. Queensland does not normally supply its own requirements, and the yield fluctuates greatly from year to year. In recent years sufficient has been produced to cover the State's milling requirements, and for 1945-46 it was necessary to import less than one million bushels for stock food purposes. The 1945-46 season's harvest of approximately 8m. bushels was almost a record.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see Section 11); but as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed as the agent and sole licensed receiver in this State of the Australian Board, and is allowed a commission to cover cost of services in receiving and handling the crop. The Board's price for wheat for home consumption has for some years remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and for stock feeding at 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane. Stock feed sales are subsidised by the Commonwealth Government to bring the return to the Board up to 5s. 2d. per bushel, which is the stabilised home consumption price for wheat. The payment of a flour tax of approximately 1s. per bushel has the effect of bringing sales to mills into line also. This overall price provides for both Queensland and imported wheat, and makes allowance for an average premium payment equivalent to 3d. and 1½d. per bushel for first and second grades respectively. Darling Downs mills receive a 25s. per ton advantage in the selling price of flour, but pay an extra 2½d. per bushel for wheat represented in flour sold locally or down "The Range" to Ipswich.

The Board grades and classifies milling wheat into three grades under which milling wheat grades remain at a constant standard, the general average quality of which is now recognised as being the best produced in Australia.

Varieties of wheat now sown have been bred to produce strong milling wheats which are highly rust resistant, many of which are the result of careful seed selection and cultivation carried out by the plant breeding section of the Department of Agriculture.

It is proposed to continue Federal control on wheat marketing under a Stabilization Plan which provides a guarantee for a period of five years of 5s. 2d. per bushel, f.o.r. ports. A Stabilization Fund is to be created by the withholding from proceeds of sales of export wheat fifty per cent. of returns over 5s. 2d. per bushel, but the amount so retained must not exceed 2s. 2d. per bushel. Should the present ruling export rates continue for more than a year or so, the Commonwealth is most unlikely under this scheme to be called upon to make any contribution from revenue.

## 5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, cake, and linters. Its oil mill treated 500 short tons of cotton seed and 2,157 short tons of peanut kernels in 1945.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 70,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. The quantity of lint produced has not increased since 1936, and, in spite of efforts to extend production during the war years, 1943 and 1944 seasons showed a heavy decrease with a further decline in the 1945 season. In 1945, lint production was 1,305 bales, only 2 per cent. of total consumption by spinners.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to the spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U.S.A. cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

The Commonwealth Government, in 1940, extended the cotton bounty for five years. The basic bounty rates were to be related to a Liverpool spot price of 6d. per lb., decreasing from 4½d. per lb. in 1941 to 3½d. per lb. in 1945. As the Liverpool price rose or fell, the bounty payable to growers would fall or rise by a similar amount, but the bounty was not to exceed 5½d. A maximum amount of £150,000 was to be made available each year. Early in 1941 world prices for raw cotton fell, and the Commonwealth Government, to ensure a profitable return to growers, amended the foregoing to the extent of guaranteeing for 1941 and 1942 an average return of 12½d. per lb. to the grower. World prices have since risen considerably, and in September, 1941, another amendment assured to growers a minimum average net return of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton delivered at grower's nearest railway station. This minimum guaranteed average net return came into force on the 1st January, 1942, and terminated on the 31st December, 1946. The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11-24d. per lb. in 1939 to 16-58d. in 1945, equivalent to 3-96d. and 5-93d. respectively for seed cotton. No Commonwealth bounty was paid for the 1943 and 1944 seasons, but for the 1945 season bounty distributed amounted to £11,887.



For the 1945 season about 1½ million lb. of seed cotton was received, and 650,749 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers amounted to £44,965 averaging 5·93d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars, which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There will never be any need to export raw cotton as all production has a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.			Seed Cotton.	Percentage of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint. (Estimated.)
			1,000 Lb.		Bales. <sup>a</sup>	Bales. <sup>a</sup>
1936	..	..	19,199	34·6	13,504	20,000
1937	..	..	11,793	34·9	8,519	27,000
1938	..	..	13,688	34·9	9,654	30,000
1939	..	..	17,528	35·3	12,447	35,000
1940	..	..	12,108	34·1	8,370	50,000
1941	..	..	15,869	35·5	11,437	60,000 <sup>b</sup>
1942	..	..	14,057	35·0	9,962	70,000 <sup>b</sup>
1943	..	..	9,539	35·1	6,814	70,000 <sup>b</sup>
1944	..	..	8,515	34·6	6,055	70,000 <sup>b</sup>
1945	..	..	1,820	35·8	1,305	70,000

<sup>a</sup> Bales of approximately 500 lb.

<sup>b</sup> Revised since last issue.

## 6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

*Atherton Tableland Maize.*—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. In 1944-45, the Board charged £12 10s. per ton for maize sold in North Queensland, and the average payment to growers was £11 3s. 4½d. The Board's expenses were £2 1s. 7d. per ton. The Tableland maize has a high moisture content and is especially liable to be infested by weevils. The Board has been provided with Government loans for silos equipped with mechanism for drying, cleaning, and disinfecting the maize. It also shells maize and produces poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The district has a local market advantage over Southern Queensland maize, because of transport costs on the latter, but southern maize competes as far north as Cairns. The Tableland usually produces less than one-fifth of Queensland's maize production, but the rest is grown over a wide area and is not under control.

The tonnage handled and the expenses per bushel vary with the seasons. The district market absorbs a fairly steady amount generally at



## 7. OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

*Peanuts.*—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district and the Board has now established branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. The first silo was built in 1928 and, together with treatment plant, cost £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938 costing a further £57,750. Additional silos are now in course of construction and are expected to cost approximately £80,000. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank and these advances were repaid by levies from growers. The debt to the bank was £14,017 at 30th June, 1945, but was repaid by 31st March, 1946.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts are crushed for oil.

From 1943 till the end of the recent war, the crop was marketed under control of National Security Regulations. The Commonwealth Government let contracts for manufacture into peanut products for supply to the Services, and an allocation of portion of the crop was made for essential civilian requirements. The marketing of the crop has now reverted to the Board, subject to a reserve of 200 tons being held from the 1946 crop for possible defence requirements.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years. In the 1943 and 1944 seasons there was only one pool.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1940. <i>a</i>	1941. <i>a</i>	1942. <i>a</i>	1943.	1944.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received .. ..	4,986	5,429	5,050	7,807	9,420
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Price Realised .. ..	3.68	3.89	4.14	4.77	4.50
Paid to Growers .. ..	2.71	2.89	3.06	4.13	3.85
Working Expenses .. ..	0.96	0.97	1.08	0.61	0.64

*a* No. 1 Pool.

*Barley.*—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see Section 11—

War and Post-War Marketing). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which it acquired the Queensland crop; but, from 1942-43, it has again become the marketing authority for the Queensland crop. Queensland does not produce the whole of its barley requirements.

In 1944-45, 57,018 bushels were received, which was slightly more than in 1943-44, but much below the peak of 138,217 bushels for the 1939-40 season. The continued closure of the Board's malthouse has limited the demand for malting barley, and large quantities were sold for stock feed.

*Arrowroot.*—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs had a limited market before the war (about 800 tons), chiefly in other States, and sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices had a depressing effect upon the price obtained. Before the war, between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs per annum were milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour. The war-time demand of 2,000 tons of flour mainly for essential industrial purposes was not met, adverse seasonal conditions and shortage of manpower being the factors responsible for the low yield. The 1944 crop produced 592 tons of flour, and 681 tons were produced from the 1945 crop. The average price per ton for both these crops was £41.

*Broom Millet.*—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all local requirements, the balance being obtained from Southern States. As a result of small crops since 1937-38, the Board has not insisted on the harvest being pooled. In 1943-44, 89 tons were sold for £6,673, and receivals to 30th June, 1945, for the 1944-45 season, 72 tons, were sold for £5,448.

## 8. FRUIT.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, or the "C.O.D.", constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to Southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets, which are being added to as opportunity offers.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables to consumers in Queensland through a chain of retail shops, which is being extended as opportunity offers.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

It also engages upon scientific investigations, standardisation, advertising, packing and storage, banana and tomato ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts.

During 1945 the C.O.D. organised approximately 290 special trains for transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney and Melbourne, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year a number of these trains left regularly from Stanthorpe. The following table shows the principal fruits carried in the special trains for each month of 1945. Strawberries are sent to Southern States by passenger trains and by air.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1945.

Month.	Avocados.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Passion Fruit.	Pineapples.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
January	..	2,314	4	..	7,242	1,070	82	25,206
February	..	2,548	40	..	166	142	1	61,592
March ..	140	1,878	3,931	101	..	261	..	66,873
April ..	481	3,564	6,701	2,912	..	1,041	21	56,644
May ..	727	4,526	12,293	6,463	..	1,372	45	64,335
June ..	820	6,604	28,722	8,816	..	2,553	10	89,949
July ..	595	3,293	1,117	1,807	..	1,989	14	42,745
August ..	629	5,625	42	238	..	7,140	98	82,135
September	287	5,622	3	2	128	7,680	6	67,588
October	114	6,868	7	..	2,612	10,673	18	33,254
November	65	5,113	3	..	4,085	11,589	452	16,000
December	4	4,860	1	..	17,744	9,420	1,835	25,824
Total	3,862	52,815	52,864	20,339	31,977	54,930	2,582	632,145

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1945.

Month.	Beans.	Carrots.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Peas.	Pumpkins.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	cwt.	bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	bush.	cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
January	662	70	788	894	5	2,204	20,745
February	105	69	347	77	..	392	42,383
March ..	83	..	257	31	..	207	26,389
April ..	96	..	50	2	..	21	1,541
May ..	4,141	..	3,462	9	3	46	24,410
June ..	27,454	..	9,253	46	2	48	117,644
July ..	23,860	..	5,076	64	8	14	140,514
August ..	32,571	50	2,750	1,835	59	400	225,020
September	14,694	180	7,537	6,388	120	5,863	134,757
October ..	6,472	390	23,649	13,566	6	22,534	67,561
November	195	1,404	39,737	4,314	..	10,849	10,918
December	12	474	7,107	1,349	..	12,506	6,104
Total ..	110,345	2,637	100,013	28,575	203	55,084	817,986

The C.O.D. had a half interest in Queensland Canneries Pty. Ltd., its share of the capital being provided by a levy on pineapples supplied to factories, but this arrangement is now being terminated and the C.O.D. is building its own cannery at Northgate, Brisbane. It is expected that the new cannery will be ready for operation in time for the 1947 summer crop of pineapples.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1944-45 being pineapples, 6,942 tons (30 per cent. of the total crop); papaws, 403 tons; citrus, 1,134 tons; figs, 106 tons; strawberries, 19 tons; apples, 151 tons; plums, 89 tons; tomatoes, 244 tons; and passion fruit, 6 tons.

*Ginger.*—Production of ginger in Queensland is a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Production from Buderim has increased from 14 tons in the 1941-42 season to 576 tons for the 1945-46 season. In 1944-45, 297 tons were produced, and £13,881 was distributed to the growers, which is equivalent to 5d. per lb. for green ginger root.

#### 9. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

*Plywood and Veneer.*—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment, under the same general legislation as for farm commodities, of the Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935, a Northern Board was established for the area north of Rockhampton. The Boards have a large membership and include a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (see Chapter 6). The object of the Boards is to standardise prices and qualities of plywood. They also promote research and technical improvements. The Boards are, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. All production was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the war.

In 1944-45 deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 50,773,381 square feet, valued at £412,533, and to the Northern Board 17,495,866 square feet, valued at £142,154, giving a combined total of 68,269,247 square feet, valued at £554,687. Of the total quantity handled, 27,316,289 square feet were sold in Queensland, and 40,952,958 square feet in other States.

*Coal.*—The principles of control were extended to the coalmining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulates the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there are four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board includes a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices is Chairman. Quotas are determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Transport costs from New South Wales determine the limits of prices. The Board is empowered to levy 3d. per ton on production to subsidise exports but has not yet done so.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1944-45 amounted to £7,494. There were no Boards operating north of Maryborough.

#### 10. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and other private concerns.

*Price Fixing.*—The Commissioner of Prices, acting under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1920, regulates the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. Thus the price of wheat is fixed by the Wheat Board as described herein, but the prices of flour and of bread are fixed by the Commissioner after investigation and from time to time. Under regulations made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act*, 1939, price fixing became a Commonwealth function for the duration of the war, and the State Commissioner became Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

*The Fish Board.*—This Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. It operates under a special Act. A profit of £3,876 was made in 1944-45. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury on 30th June, 1945, was £21,048.

*The Meat Industry Board.*—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Commonwealth legislation to promote and regulate exports to the British market in collaboration with an Empire Meat Council. The Queensland Board was constituted in 1931 and comprises an expert as Chairman and one representative each for producers and consumers appointed directly by the Government. The Board is primarily concerned with the Brisbane Abattoir and controls the whole of the domestic meat supply of the metropolitan area. All sales are conducted on its premises, and it slaughters as agent for the individual owners. The Board also kills for export, though it has not a monopoly in this field. The Board provides facilities for the trade, including canning for beef, and purchases by-products, from which it produces a great variety of commodities.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State agencies for scientific research, and has taken a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef. About 20 per cent. of Australian exports in 1939 were made from the Brisbane Abattoir.

From the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled meat was discontinued and all meat exported either frozen or preserved. During 1944-45, Queensland exported 16 per cent. of all meat exports from Australia, but Queensland's export of frozen beef was 61 per cent. of the Australian total.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services and sales of products. At 30th June, 1945, the capital value of its works was £731,285, and its excess of assets over liabilities was £693,175. The following table gives particulars of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir for five years.

## BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Cattle Treated—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic Markets ..	88	91	123	101	105
For Interstate Markets ..	45	34	37	1	1
For Oversea Markets ..	82	89	87	78	74
Total .. ..	215	214	247	180	180
Other Animals Treated <sup>a</sup> —					
For Domestic Markets ..	617	742	866	873	855
For Oversea Markets ..	220	191	294	281	202
Total .. ..	837	933	1,160	1,154	1,057
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue .. ..	17,250	20,898	68,348 <sup>b</sup>	36,788 <sup>b</sup>	7,977
Applied for Scientific Research	8,371	8,350	8,350	6,684	2,100

<sup>a</sup> Calves decreased from 155(000) in 1940-41 to 111(000) in 1944-45. Pigs decreased from 112(000) in 1940-41 to 44(000) in 1944-45. Sheep provide the largest numbers.

<sup>b</sup> Including reserve for post-war development; £45,000 in 1942-43, and £15,000 in 1943-44.

## 11. WAR AND POST-WAR MARKETING.

When war commenced in 1939 the Commonwealth Government decided to control the marketing of certain primary products. The existence of statutory boards for the meat, dairy produce, and fruit industries facilitated war-time arrangements, whilst committees were soon established for those commodities not previously under the control of Boards, &c.

Contracts were made between Australia and the United Kingdom for the supply of some commodities. Particulars of the arrangements are set out in the following paragraphs.

*Wool.*—The United Kingdom agreed to purchase for the duration of the war, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian clip (less the amount used in Australia) at a flat rate price of 13·4375d. (Australian) per lb., plus 50 per cent. of the profits derived from the sale of wool for use outside the United Kingdom. An amount of ¾d. (Australian) per lb. was also paid to cover all costs from wool store to ship. The arrangement provided that the price could be reviewed at the instance of either Government in May of any year. The Commonwealth Government in May, 1942,



sought a review, with the result that the United Kingdom Government agreed to the price being increased by 15 per cent. From the season commencing 1st July, 1942, until wool sales were resumed in September, 1946, the price per lb. was 15·4531d. (Australian) per lb.

Due to the accumulation of Dominion wool in the hands of the United Kingdom Government as an outcome of war-time arrangements, a joint organisation (incorporated in England as a private registered company) representative of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa has been formed for the purpose of buying, holding, and selling wool on behalf of the Governments concerned. The total stock of United Kingdom owned wool (amounting to 3,315 million lb. greasy and scoured at 30th June, 1945, of which 63 per cent. was of Australian origin) was transferred to the joint organisation, which will also acquire wool on the open market, where commercial bidding fails to reach a predetermined reserve price. This it is expected will guarantee the price stability of wool of current clips while stocks are being sold.

*Meat.*—The United Kingdom Government agreed to purchase Australia's available surplus of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, and canned meats for the twelve months ended September, 1945.

The Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1948. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review before 30th September, 1946, at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years.

*Butter and Cheese.*—At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. In the period commencing 1st July, 1944, and ending 30th June, 1948, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia will make available for sale to the Government of the United Kingdom all butter and cheese in excess of that required—

- (a) to satisfy the needs of Australia, including those of the Australian Forces;
- (b) to provide requirements of the Forces of the U.S.A. in such quantities as the Government of Australia, following consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agrees to supply;
- (c) to provide supplies which the Government of Australia, subject to consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agrees to make available to U.N.R.R.A.; and
- (d) for sale to other markets, subject to prior consultation with and the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom.

The prices specified in the agreement, which range from 184s. 8½d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 165s. for whey butter of pastry grade and 107s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 102s. 6d. according to grade for cheese, apply to butter and cheese shipped from production up to 30th June, 1946, and then shall apply up to 30th June, 1948, unless either Government shall require the consideration of such prices on substantial grounds.

The United Kingdom undertakes responsibility for storage costs and advances, if it is unable to provide ships to lift the butter after a period of 90 days.

*Eggs.*—During the war, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for United Kingdom requirements.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell for the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons. The contract price is 1s. 8d. per dozen f.o.b. Australian ports (Australian currency). The United Kingdom also made contracts to purchase Australian egg pulp in the 1945-46 season, aggregating 14 million lb. of pulp, the price being 1s. 5d. per lb. f.o.b. Australian ports (Australian currency).

*Sugar.*—Arrangements were concluded by the Queensland Government at the commencement of each season for the sale to the British Ministry of Food of surplus production of raw sugar from 1941 to 1946 crops as shown in the following table.

AGREED SUGAR SALES TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Season.	Quantity Indicated.	Price (sterling) per Ton c.i.f. U.K. Ports, Basic 96° Pol.		
		£	s.	d.
1941 ..	Up to 290,000 tons .. .. .	12	12	6
1942 ..	Up to 100,000 tons .. .. .	13	15	0
1943 ..	Up to 100,000 tons .. .. .	14	5	0
1944 ..	Exportable surplus of the 1944 crop ..	15	5	0
1945 ..	Up to 200,000 tons .. .. .	17	5	0
1946 ..	Up to 90,000 tons .. .. .	19	10	0

The above prices include the British Tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar.

Shipments of sugar from Queensland under these arrangements were made to Empire and Allied consuming countries in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Food, as and when sugar and suitable freight were available.

*Apples and Pears.*—The Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board was appointed to control the marketing and disposal of apple and pear crops acquired by the Commonwealth. In 1940, 1941, and 1942 the whole

of the commercial crops of these fruits in all States were acquired, but for the 1943 and subsequent seasons acquisition has been restricted to apples and pears produced in Western Australia and Tasmania. The complete cessation of fresh fruit exports to the United Kingdom after 1940 placed the industry in a difficult position, but stability was maintained as a result of the emergency marketing arrangements. In 1945, as a result of a purchase by the British Ministry of Food, a limited quantity of Australian apples was exported.

*Canned Fruits.*—The United Kingdom Government undertook purchases of canned apricots, peaches, and pears from the 1940 and 1941 seasons' packs at prices fixed on an f.o.b. basis, Australian ports. After that date, increasingly heavy Governmental requirements for canned fruits to meet Service and ancillary demands necessitated the virtual cessation of normal exports, and purchases by the United Kingdom authorities were restricted to quotas allocated to specific war zones. Commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and the quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements. Approximately 70 per cent. of the 1945 pack was allocated to meet Service and other Governmental demands.

*Wheat and Flour.*—All war-time crops of wheat in Australia were acquired by the Commonwealth, and marketed through the Australian Wheat Board with separate Pools for each crop. Advances were made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made on the various Pools to 31st December, 1945, were as follows:—

1938-39 crop—2s. 9½d., bagged basis less freight.

1939-40 crop—3s. 7½d., bagged basis, less freight.

1940-41 crop—3s. 11½d., bagged basis, less freight.

1941-42 crop—4s. 0½d., bagged basis, less freight.

1942-43 crop—4s. 7½d., quota; 4s. 8½d., non-quota; net at grower's siding, bagged basis.

1943-44 crop—4s. 1½d., quota; 3s. 8½d., non-quota; net at grower's siding, bagged basis.

1944-45 crop—4s. 1½d., quota; 3s. 9d., non-quota; net at grower's siding, bagged basis.

The Pools for 1941-42 and later crops are not yet complete. Quota payments apply to 3,000 bushels delivered by each grower. For the 1945-46 season there was a guaranteed first advance of 4s. 4d. a bushel, bagged, at grower's siding.

The Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan, which operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 season, growers were permitted to plant without restriction.

At the Premiers' Conference on 24th January, 1946, the State Premiers agreed it was desirable to provide for the stabilization of the wheat industry. Features of the plan are:—

- (i) A guaranteed home consumption price of 5s. 2d. f.o.r. ports, bagged, for all wheat marketed in Australia.
- (ii) A guaranteed price to growers of 5s. 2d. per bushel f.o.r. ports, bagged, for all f.a.q. wheat exported during the seasons 1945-46 to 1949-50, this price to be reviewed within five years with a view to fixing a price for an extension of the period.
- (iii) When export prices are in excess of the guaranteed price a stabilization contribution by the industry of 60 per cent. of such excess to be paid into a fund to assist in meeting the guarantee when export prices are below it.
- (iv) A central organisation to be established for marketing Australian wheat crops.
- (v) Regulation of production to adjust supplies to markets.

*Barley.*—The Australian Barley Board controls the purchase and marketing of this crop. Payments to growers are according to the grade of their produce. Barley crops in all States were acquired in 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, and marketed by the Australian Barley Board. For the 1942-43 season, acquisition by the Commonwealth applied only in South Australia and Victoria. Since 1943-44, barley has been grown under contract to the Commonwealth in South Australia and Victoria, with a specified first advance, and further advances according to the returns from the Pool. The crop in other States is not marketed by the Australian Barley Board, but in Queensland and Western Australia is handled by the State Marketing Boards.

*Hides and Leather.*—The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board acquires at appraised prices all cattle hides, yearlings' and calves' skins in Australia. The Board allocates to Australian tanners the approved requirements of the tanning industry at fixed Australian domestic prices, and the balance of the hides and skins is sold for export. The Board also controls leather production in Australia.

*Rabbit Skins.*—The Australian Rabbit Skins Board controls the marketing of all Australian rabbit skins. The object of this control is to ensure to Australian fur felt hat manufacturers their raw skin requirements at fixed domestic prices, which enable wholesale and retail hat prices to be maintained at reasonable levels.

*Potatoes.*—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilization Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers.

## Chapter 11.—PRICES.

### 1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (live stock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 260 of this chapter the Commonwealth Statistician's wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of live stock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
<i>Cattle—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks .. ..	11 0 11	11 4 8	13 4 9	14 13 6	14 12 9
Cows .. ..	7 1 6	7 8 5	7 19 2	8 18 10	8 19 1
Steers .. ..	9 7 2	8 19 5	10 0 6	11 10 0	11 9 11
Heifers .. ..	7 4 4	8 10 5	8 11 11	9 14 5	8 10 9
Vealers and Yearlings	4 9 3	4 8 2	4 18 9	5 10 4	6 13 2
Calves .. ..	0 13 1	0 16 4	0 19 7	1 0 10	1 0 11
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	0 15 0	0 13 7	0 18 8	0 16 9	0 18 10
Wethers (Crossbred)	0 19 0	0 18 1	1 0 2	1 2 4	1 6 3
Wethers (All Kinds)	0 15 2	0 14 0	0 18 1	0 17 1	0 18 11
Ewes (Merino) ..	0 11 0	0 11 7	0 12 3	0 14 2	0 13 5
Ewes (Crossbred) ..	0 15 3	0 13 1	0 18 4	0 18 5	0 18 5
Ewes (All Kinds) ..	0 11 6	0 11 4	0 12 1	0 14 2	0 13 9
Hoggets .. ..	0 13 11	0 10 10	0 16 11	0 15 1	0 18 7
Lambs .. ..	0 17 9	1 0 5	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 3 5
Rams .. ..	0 12 9	0 9 7	0 16 0	0 15 10	0 16 3
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Backfatters .. ..	3 11 1	a	a	a	a
Baconers .. ..	2 18 8	3 19 4	4 12 11	5 3 11	5 7 6
Porkers .. ..	1 18 8	2 9 4	3 2 7	3 6 6	3 8 4
Stores .. ..	0 19 3	0 19 6	1 17 7	2 5 2	2 12 0

a No demand for backfatters.

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for market produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years.

## AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES, BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Barley—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Malting .. ..	bush.	4 11	3 9	3 3	3 4	8 6
Other .. ..	bush.	5 6	3 9	3 3	4 1	6 10
Beans—Green ..	28 lb.	7 4	11 2	15 7	17 6	15 2
Cabbages .. ..	doz.	4 4	6 5	7 3	9 9	12 8
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	7 4	7 8	19 2	19 8	17 7
Chaff—						
Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	8 7	10 9	11 8	12 11	13 6
Oaten .. ..	cwt.	8 11	10 5	10 2	10 8	11 9
Mixed .. ..	cwt.	7 5	9 5	9 10	10 0	11 5
Hay—Lucerne ..	cwt.	6 7	8 8	8 6	9 10	10 9
Maize .. ..	bush.	4 1	5 11	6 3	6 8	7 0
Onions .. ..	cwt.	18 4	31 0	15 2	18 7	15 11
Peas—Green ..	28 lb.	8 6	13 7	20 0	18 8	18 5
Potatoes—						
English <sup>a</sup> .. ..	cwt.	10 1	18 7	12 11	7 11	7 11
Sweet .. ..	cwt.	4 6	20 8	11 9	10 8	10 4
Pumpkins .. ..	cwt.	5 7	12 3	7 5	11 11	7 6
Tomatoes .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	5 2	9 3	10 8	9 4	8 0
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples .. ..	bush.	9 9	12 6	20 4	17 4	26 10
Bananas .. ..	doz.	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 3	1 2
Grapes .. ..	lb.	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4	1 4
Lemons .. ..	bush.	10 5	17 4	20 8	16 3	18 5
Mandarins .. ..	bush.	9 4	15 8	21 5	18 11	19 10
Mangoes .. ..	bush.	7 8	12 9	14 7	19 9	14 2
Oranges .. ..	bush.	7 2	15 10	21 3	15 3	18 1
Papaws .. ..	bush.	4 8	7 3	8 0	12 11	12 8
Passion Fruit ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	8 1	11 9	17 8	22 0	23 1
Peaches .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	4 3	9 8	8 8	11 9	17 7
Pineapples .. ..	doz.	2 8	5 7	8 2	9 0	10 2
Strawberries ..	doz.	8 4	12 7	22 8	21 5	18 7
	boxes					
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran .. ..	ton	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0
Flour <sup>b</sup> .. ..	ton	252 6	252 10	260 8	261 6	261 6
Pollard .. ..	ton	145 0	145 0	145 0	145 0	145 0
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon .. ..	lb.	0 11	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 3
Butter .. ..	lb.	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Cheese .. ..	lb.	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Eggs .. ..	doz.	1 4	1 7	1 9	1 6	1 7
Ham .. ..	lb.	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 7
Honey .. ..	lb.	0 5	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7	0 8	0 8
Milk <sup>c</sup> .. ..	gal.	1 2	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6
Pork .. ..	lb.	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks .. ..	pair	5 11	8 7	10 6	1 2 <sup>e</sup>	1 2 <sup>e</sup>
Fowls .. ..	pair	6 2	9 0	12 11	1 2 <sup>e</sup>	1 1 <sup>e</sup>
Geese .. ..	pair	6 8	8 11	10 0	1 5 <sup>e</sup>	1 5 <sup>e</sup>
Turkey Cocks ..	pair	26 5	37 6	39 4	1 7 <sup>e</sup>	1 6 <sup>e</sup>
Turkey Hens ..	pair	12 5	17 6	19 0	1 7 <sup>e</sup>	1 6 <sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding subsidy paid to producers from 20th July, 1943.<sup>b</sup> Including Flour Tax.<sup>c</sup> Prices charged to retail milk vendors.<sup>d</sup> No pork available for civilian consumption.<sup>e</sup> Price per lb.

*Wholesale Price Indexes.*—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. The Government Statistician of New South Wales published, until 1943, a wholesale price index for Sydney, and a table showing fluctuations of this index appeared in issues of this *Year Book* until 1941. Since 1912, the Commonwealth Statistician has computed a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and figures for this index, going back to 1861 and coming up to date, are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. This index is considered to give an indication of long-term trends over the past 85 years which it covers, but as neither the component items nor the weighting have been varied since it was first computed, the index no longer serves as a measure of price variations from month to month, or from year to year, of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. A new wholesale price index, covering basic materials and foodstuffs, in which the items have been regrouped and reweighted, has therefore been computed by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. The price quotations have been in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home produced building materials, coal, and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.  
(Average for 3 years ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29 ..	1,269	1,064	1,288	1,214	1,148	948	1,070	911	1,183	1,103
1937-38 ..	1,013	1,012	1,000	1,001	969	1,041	997	1,018	1,000	1,005
1938-39 ..	1,025	1,004	815	1,011	925	970	1,029	991	1,020	1,011
1939-40 ..	1,051	1,152	1,038	1,068	1,163	1,084	1,012	1,106	1,025	1,047
1940-41 ..	1,074	1,374	1,105	1,236	1,256	1,284	1,069	1,325	1,060	1,140
1941-42 ..	1,173	1,509	1,184	1,372	1,350	1,352	1,169	1,525	1,123	1,242
1942-43 ..	1,288	1,667	1,471	1,422	1,379	1,628	1,279	1,760	1,212	1,373
1943-44 ..	1,310	1,695	1,501	1,432	1,398	1,743	1,287	1,824	1,217	1,396
1944-45 ..	1,307	1,676	1,518	1,428	1,398	1,747	1,308	1,819	1,232	1,405
1945-46 ..	1,302	1,561	1,518	1,416	1,398	1,766	1,344	1,782	1,254	1,410

From 1938-39 to 1945-46, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 39 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1946, in the "All Items" retail price index for Queensland of 26 per cent. (see page 270). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 31 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 15 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 86 per cent., against 78 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

## 2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living", and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage-earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions approximate to those of average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 262 and 263.



In 1920, the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage-earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "All Items" Index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936, the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who inspect the articles to be priced in the shops themselves. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

*The Present Regimen.*—The complete regimen at present, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war conditions, comprises 41 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 27 items of household drapery and utensils, and 8 miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 264 and 265. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made of different materials.

**Man.**—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

**Woman.**—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

**Three Children.**—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining items the regimens are:—

**Household Drapery.**—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

**Household Utensils.**—Eighteen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

**Fuel and Light.**—Prices of firewood, gas and electric light and power are used in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

**Other.**—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items," and are statistically the least useful, but their assessed fluctuations have a small stabilising effect on the whole index.

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household the results of the 1933 Census have been used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Effects of War Conditions\*.*—During the recent war, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grade due to standardisation created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this

\* Adapted from the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 34, in which will be found a fuller discussion of war-time and other problems of index number construction.

rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This was the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the index. Substitutions of a similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. In themselves, such substitutions are not injurious to the index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The index continues to measure price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, application of multipliers served to neutralize those differences in prices which were solely due to substitution of a new item for one which had ceased to be available or in common use. The net effect of this process was that the price of the old item was taken as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The "C" series retail price index measures the aggregate variation in prices of the regimen of items adopted in peace time in peace-time proportion. As conditions return to normal, substituted grades, qualities, and types of articles will be replaced by those originally specified, and the index will become directly comparable in all respects with indexes published before the outbreak of war. During the war, its practical significance was limited because a single index could not take into account all changes that occurred, in spite of all possible efforts to make allowance for necessary changes of grade, quality, or type.

*Food Prices.*—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland cities during the year ended 31st December, 1945, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGE DURING 1945.

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread .. ..	2 lb.	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.46	6.00
Flour .. ..	2 lb.	4.09	4.50	5.36	4.49	5.10	4.59
Flour (Self-raising) ..	2 lb.	8.62	9.60	9.86	9.36	9.55	9.59
Tea .. ..	1 lb.	27.05	28.00	28.09	27.52	27.72	27.94
Sugar .. ..	1 lb.	3.95	3.97	4.00	4.22	4.65	4.32
Rice .. ..	1 lb.	3.57	4.00	4.25	3.83	4.20	4.00
Sago .. ..	1 lb.	6.63	7.00	6.75	7.25	7.00	6.83
Jam (Plum) ..	1½ lb.	12.64	13.31	14.00	12.95	14.30	13.05
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	6.89	7.60	8.01	7.76	8.15	7.66
Oats (Flaked) ..	1 lb.	4.12	4.13	4.70	4.33	4.25	4.16

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1945—*continued*.

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—contd.</i>							
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb.	12-88	13-23	13-79	13-61	14-19	13-62
Currants ..	1 lb.	11-35	11-60	11-58	11-29	11-43	11-63
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	17-25	16-00	18-00	18-00	18-00	18-75
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	15-29	15-80	16-00	16-03	15-99	16-01
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	15-59	16-00	16-38	17-08	16-33	16-33
Salmon (in Tins) ..	1 lb.	21-33	21-00	20-50	24-63	24-00	22-33
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	8-37	8-82	9-50	8-86	10-24	8-63
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	2-81	2-75	3-10	2-82	3-38	2-86
Soap ..	1 lb.	6-93	7-07	7-37	7-43	7-26	7-05
Kerosene ..	1 quart	5-47	6-09	6-89	6-21	6-98	6-40
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	19-85	19-80	20-15	19-91	21-62	20-00
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	15-10	15-43	15-76	15-21	16-73	15-60
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 doz.	25-93	21-60	23-30	25-54	25-91	26-00
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	22-01	22-05	22-43	22-07	21-98	22-60
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	9-82	10-09	10-67	9-89	10-29	10-04
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	7-10	8-00	6-86	7-57	9-45	7-00
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	12-04	12-00	11-86	12-23	11-94	12-01
Rib ..	1 lb.	6-24	7-31	7-25	6-90	7-08	6-08
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	17-04	14-98	14-88	17-23	15-04	17-01
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	7-41	9-38	8-87	7-50	7-49	7-33
Sausages ..	1 lb.	8-01	9-08	8-80	8-31	7-93	8-00
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	10-38	11-38	10-92	11-26	10-04	10-93
Brisket ..	1 lb.	7-70	9-43	9-91	8-24	7-06	8-08
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	8-50	10-28	9-29	8-96	10-00	8-78
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	5-01	7-58	6-07	5-91	6-00	5-77
Loin ..	1 lb.	7-75	9-20	8-21	8-21	8-00	7-89
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	9-00	10-00	9-28	8-97	8-00	8-75
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	8-50	10-23	9-28	8-98	8-37	8-80
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	16-07	15-80	15-86	15-00	15-54	12-00
Loin ..	1 lb.	15-86	15-80	15-86	15-00	13-00	12-00
Chops ..	1 lb.	16-00	16-80	15-86	15-00	13-00	12-00

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1920, all years from 1922 to 1945, and for each month of 1945. Weighted averages for the six capital cities are included for comparison.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. <sup>a</sup>	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>b</sup>	Australia. <sup>c</sup>
<i>Year.</i>								
1901 .. ..	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912 .. ..	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914 .. ..	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918 .. ..	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920 .. ..	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1922 .. ..	899	950	904	861	1,030	883	900	942
1923 .. ..	947	1,020	972	939	1,059	938	951	1,009
1924 .. ..	945	1,030	939	895	1,041	909	943	969
1925 .. ..	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1926 .. ..	1,000	1,135	1,048	990	1,146	1,004	1,008	1,023
1927 .. ..	940	1,139	1,005	912	1,134	969	951	1,000
1928 .. ..	935	1,087	970	891	1,106	930	940	985
1929 .. ..	951	1,102	1,011	929	1,111	971	965	1,044
1930 .. ..	844	966	912	846	976	877	851	941
1931 .. ..	778	902	843	764	919	798	788	826
1932 .. ..	738	876	808	729	860	770	749	796
1933 .. ..	699	802	749	678	804	727	706	751
1934 .. ..	727	807	766	694	823	732	730	783
1935 .. ..	763	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936 .. ..	791	880 <sup>a</sup>	846	761	887	781	795	825
1937 .. ..	828	869	863	794	901	797	834	851
1938 .. ..	838	884	879	794	931	814	846	886
1939 .. ..	864	912	904	823	961	860	872	927
1940 .. ..	889	931	921	852	969	873	895	939
1941 .. ..	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942 .. ..	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943 .. ..	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944 .. ..	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945 .. ..	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
<i>Months, 1945.</i>								
January ..	963	1,031	1,002	996	1,047	986	976	1,025
February ..	964	1,030	1,026	1,015	1,063	988	981	1,025
March ..	973	1,029	1,025	1,016	1,065	986	988	1,033
April ..	973	1,030	1,021	1,018	1,064	987	983	1,035
May ..	967	1,033	1,026	1,016	1,063	983	983	1,036
June ..	967	1,033	1,026	1,015	1,062	983	983	1,039
July ..	967	1,031	1,022	1,011	1,057	1,001	982	1,042
August ..	967	1,022	1,016	1,008	1,047	1,000	980	1,042
September ..	961	1,015	1,006	1,002	1,044	995	974	1,037
October ..	960	1,015	1,006	1,001	1,041	995	973	1,032
November ..	960	1,012	1,005	999	1,048	994	973	1,030
December ..	969	1,021	1,007	1,009	1,062	996	982	1,029

<sup>a</sup> Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column until 1936; from 1937 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937 Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>c</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

*n* Not available.

The next table gives food and groceries index numbers for thirty-two towns in the State, calculated on prices collected for the month of November only for the years 1938, 1941, and 1942. Compilation of these indexes for places other than the six principal cities shown in the preceding table was suspended from November, 1942, on account of war conditions.

The towns have been grouped according to the Basic Wage Districts in which they are situated. The weighted average is given for each District, but in the South-Eastern District, Brisbane was omitted when calculating the averages for the District. The basic wages in operation at the three dates are also shown.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.	Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.
<i>S. Eastern.</i>				<i>Mackay.</i>			
Brisbane ..	824	920	974	Mackay ..	916	989	1,026
Bundaberg ..	875	970	1018	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Dalby ..	835	951	1002	Basic Wage <sup>b</sup> ..	86 6	94 6	99 6
Gayndah ..	895	992	1060				
Gladstone ..	903	969	1007	<i>N. Eastern.</i>			
Goondiwindi ..	893	990	1025	Ayr ..	913	1,008	1,082
Gympie ..	859	970	1040	Bowen ..	961	1,025	1,068
Ipswich ..	824	927	995	Cairns ..	949	1,012	1,069
Maryborough	849	945	1001	Charters			
Mount Morgan	902	979	1041	Towers ..	933	981	1,056
Nambour ..	883	924	993	Chillagoe ..	944	1,070	1,123
Rockhampton	863	935	990	Cooktown ..	1,003	1,072	1,136
Stanthorpe ..	898	989	1038	Innisfail ..	978	1,026	1,066
Toowoomba ..	781	879	943	Townsville ..	933	985	1,051
Warwick	822	911	955				
Weighted Av. <sup>a</sup>	841	931	990	Weighted Av.	939	998	1,060
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Basic Wage <sup>b</sup> ..	81 0	89 0	94 0	Basic Wage <sup>b</sup> ..	91 0	99 0	104 0
<i>S. Western.</i>							
Barcaldine ..	993	1,055	1107	<i>N. Western.</i>			
Charleville ..	970	1,073	1105	Cloncurry ..	1,050	1,106	1,186
Cunnamulla ..	951	1,024	1056	Hughenden <sup>c</sup> ..	989	1,045	1,081
Longreach ..	1,009	1,098	1153	Winton ..	1,021	1,071	1,109
Roma ..	921	995	1023				
Weighted Av.	969	1,051	1,090	Weighted Av.	1,019	1,073	1,123
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Basic Wage <sup>b</sup> ..	88 4	96 4	101 4	Basic Wage <sup>b</sup> ..	98 4	106 4	111 4

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Brisbane.

<sup>b</sup> Weekly basic wage for males fixed by State Industrial Court.

*Rent.*—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933

Census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland). This has given the most accurate information which can be obtained for making a direct comparison of house rents in different cities throughout Australia.

In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who supply regular returns to the Field Officer. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural alterations of premises are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation, and only measures changes from time to time in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. Thus, the average rent of all rented houses has probably risen since 1933 more than the rent index shows, on account of an increasing proportion of houses of higher accommodation standard being available, as community housing standards have improved. Particularly also since 1939, tenants have been occupying a number of houses and subdivisions of houses, which had not been let previously, and for which they are paying high rents.

The information in the next two tables, showing rents being paid for unfurnished houses in Queensland, came from the 1933 Census records.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,  
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.**

Description of Dwellings.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 Roomed Houses .. ..	10 7	11 5	9 6	10 3
4 Roomed Houses .. ..	13 5	14 2	11 1	12 8
5 Roomed Houses .. ..	16 11	16 2	12 8	15 7
6 Roomed Houses .. ..	19 9	18 2	13 9	18 3
3, 4, 5 and 6 Roomed Houses	17 0	16 1	12 0	15 4
All Houses .. ..	18 0	16 5	11 9	15 7
Tenements and Flats ..	18 6	15 0	12 0	16 8
All Private Dwellings ..	18 1	16 3	11 9	15 8

## PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.

Rent per Week.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5s. . . . .	177	261	1,539	1,977
5s. and under 10s. . . . .	1,664	1,552	4,729	7,945
10s. and under 15s. . . . .	5,856	4,226	5,325	15,407
15s. and under 20s. . . . .	6,769	3,847	2,675	13,291
20s. and under 25s. . . . .	5,201	2,745	1,560	9,506
25s. and under 30s. . . . .	2,130	985	421	3,536
30s. and under 35s. . . . .	958	391	164	1,513
35s. and under 40s. . . . .	300	93	22	415
40s. and over . . . . .	483	112	32	627
Not Stated . . . . .	2,418	1,544	7,011	10,973
Total . . . . .	25,956	15,756	23,478	65,190

"All Items."—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the All Items ("C" Series) Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court Series" in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court Series" is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the All Items Index and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1945-46, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), and the June, 1943, quarter, when the Commonwealth Price Stabilisation policy commenced to operate.

It will be seen that the combined index number for all six capital cities together rose by 25 per cent. between September, 1939, and June, 1943. For Brisbane, the rise was also 25 per cent. In the two years following June, 1943, the index number fell slightly both for Brisbane and for all capitals together, but by June, 1946, it had risen again and was slightly higher than in June, 1943.

In all Queensland cities, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1946, clothing had increased a further 7 per cent., while the other sections of the index showed only minor changes.



## RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.		Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
FOOD AND GROCERIES.								
September, 1939	..	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
June, 1943	..	998	1,056	1,018	989	1,056	1,004	1,058
September, 1945	..	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
December, 1945	..	963	1,016	1,006	1,003	1,050	976	1,030
March, 1946	..	975	1,033	1,014	1,016	1,067	988	1,036
June, 1946	..	982	1,037	1,013	1,013	1,062	993	1,042
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).								
September, 1939	..	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
June, 1943	..	862	667	767	859	865	849	975
September, 1945	..	863	674	768	860	865	851	975
December, 1945	..	863	674	769	862	865	851	975
March, 1946	..	863	678	770	862	865	851	976
June, 1946	..	863	682	772	862	865	851	976
CLOTHING.								
September, 1939	..	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
June, 1943	..	1,433	1,450	1,484	1,443	1,480	1,441	1,466
September, 1945	..	1,421	1,407	1,446	1,401	1,428	1,422	1,415
December, 1945	..	1,446	1,446	1,471	1,418	1,447	1,446	1,448
March, 1946	..	1,457	1,453	1,481	1,431	1,457	1,457	1,456
June, 1946	..	1,490	1,482	1,511	1,465	1,494	1,490	1,494
MISCELLANEOUS.								
September, 1939	..	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
June, 1943	..	1,126	1,161	1,164	1,170	1,184	1,137	1,158
September, 1945	..	1,134	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,177	1,142	1,161
December, 1945	..	1,133	1,168	1,171	1,166	1,177	1,142	1,161
March, 1946	..	1,133	1,153	1,175	1,164	1,178	1,142	1,164
June, 1946	..	1,134	1,155	1,171	1,163	1,180	1,143	1,167
ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).								
September, 1939	..	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
June, 1943	..	1,083	1,068	1,086	1,089	1,124	1,086	1,143
September, 1945	..	1,069	1,049	1,077	1,085	1,109	1,073	1,126
December, 1945	..	1,074	1,056	1,080	1,088	1,114	1,077	1,129
March, 1946	..	1,081	1,061	1,086	1,095	1,123	1,084	1,134
June, 1946	..	1,090	1,070	1,092	1,101	1,129	1,093	1,145

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average for five Queensland cities.<sup>b</sup> Weighted average for six capital cities.

The first section of the table on the next page shows the All Items Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the second portion gives the weighted average of these index numbers for the capital and four provincial cities of each State. Figures for each year of the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 for the capital cities were included in the 1940 *Year Book*, and for the State weighted averages in the 1945 *Year Book*.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
CAPITAL CITIES.							
<i>Year.</i>							
1907 <i>c</i> .. ..	548	495	<b>442</b>	524	594	508	520
1911 <i>c</i> .. ..	606	539	<b>500</b>	618	672	542	578
1914 <i>c</i> .. ..	687	616	<b>554</b>	671	679	621	648
1914 <i>d</i> .. ..	712	671	<b>611</b>	699	707	687	687
1921 <i>d</i> .. ..	1,046	1,003	<b>923</b>	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1928-29 .. ..	1,055	1,002	<b>922</b>	1,030	1,027	989	1,020
1938-39 .. ..	928	914	<b>863</b>	901	893	897	912
1939-40 .. ..	948	937	<b>882</b>	914	909	920	932
1940-41 .. ..	1,005	988	<b>937</b>	962	963	975	985
1941-42 .. ..	1,060	1,046	<b>995</b>	1,026	1,022	1,034	1,043
1942-43 .. ..	1,142	1,136	<b>1,061</b>	1,099	1,094	1,107	1,124
1943-44 .. ..	1,146	1,132	<b>1,072</b>	1,100	1,104	1,114	1,126
1944-45 .. ..	1,142	1,136	<b>1,071</b>	1,099	1,107	1,104	1,126
1945-46 .. ..	1,151	1,141	<b>1,079</b>	1,110	1,115	1,120	1,134
<i>Quarter.</i>							
3rd, 1945 .. ..	1,142	1,135	<b>1,069</b>	1,103	1,108	1,107	1,126
4th, 1945 .. ..	1,147	1,137	<b>1,074</b>	1,106	1,107	1,120	1,129
1st, 1946 .. ..	1,151	1,141	<b>1,081</b>	1,110	1,116	1,120	1,134
2nd, 1946 .. ..	1,165	1,150	<b>1,090</b>	1,121	1,127	1,132	1,145

CAPITAL AND PROVINCIAL CITIES. *a*

<i>Year.</i>							
1928-29 .. ..	1,050	996	<b>920</b>	1,023	1,026	974	1,013
1938-39 .. ..	925	910	<b>864</b>	896	907	888	909
1939-40 .. ..	945	933	<b>883</b>	909	923	911	929
1940-41 .. ..	1,002	984	<b>938</b>	957	978	966	982
1941-42 .. ..	1,058	1,042	<b>996</b>	1,021	1,035	1,018	1,040
1942-43 .. ..	1,138	1,131	<b>1,064</b>	1,094	1,101	1,090	1,120
1943-44 .. ..	1,142	1,129	<b>1,075</b>	1,095	1,112	1,095	1,123
1944-45 .. ..	1,138	1,133	<b>1,075</b>	1,095	1,115	1,088	1,122
1945-46 .. ..	1,148	1,137	<b>1,082</b>	1,106	1,123	1,105	1,131
<i>Quarter.</i>							
3rd, 1945 .. ..	1,139	1,132	<b>1,073</b>	1,099	1,117	1,092	1,123
4th, 1945 .. ..	1,145	1,133	<b>1,077</b>	1,102	1,115	1,105	1,126
1st, 1946 .. ..	1,148	1,137	<b>1,084</b>	1,106	1,125	1,105	1,131
2nd, 1946 .. ..	1,161	1,146	<b>1,093</b>	1,116	1,135	1,117	1,142

*a* Weighted average of capital city and four provincial cities in each State. In Queensland the provincial cities were Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

*b* Weighted average of six capital cities in the first section, and of the thirty cities in the second section.

*c* Index of food, groceries, and house rent ("B" Series).

*d* Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

The following table gives a comparison among the cities of Queensland of the All Items Index for the month of November, 1921, and for each year from 1928-29.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
1921 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	923	<i>n</i>	1,025	972	949	<i>n</i>	994
1928-29 .. ..	922	<i>n</i>	937	905	912	<i>n</i>	924
1929-30 .. ..	902	<i>n</i>	921	895	909	<i>n</i>	916
1930-31 .. ..	822	<i>n</i>	849	832	848	<i>n</i>	843
1931-32 .. ..	780	<i>n</i>	808	792	800	<i>n</i>	798
1932-33 .. ..	752	<i>n</i>	776	761	779	<i>n</i>	763
1933-34 .. ..	757	<i>n</i>	759	758	785	850	759
1934-35 .. ..	768	<i>n</i>	765	761	785	849	763
1935-36 .. ..	786	<i>n</i>	808	791	782	855	772
1936-37 .. ..	828	802	814	823	832	879	783
1937-38 .. ..	844	819	826	847	840	892	782
1938-39 .. ..	863	841	860	861	851	912	822
1939-40 .. ..	882	857	901	880	870	928	846
1940-41 .. ..	937	909	945	933	927	977	898
1941-42 .. ..	995	975	1,006	994	990	1,037	963
1942-43 .. ..	1,061	1,044	<i>n</i>	1,058	1,064	1,102	1,038
1943-44 .. ..	1,072	1,057	<i>n</i>	1,075	1,083	1,116	1,059
1944-45 .. ..	1,071	1,056	<i>n</i>	1,076	1,086	1,116	1,061
1945-46 .. ..	1,079	1,059	<i>n</i>	1,084	1,092	1,119	1,073

<sup>a</sup> Month of November only.

*n* Not available.

## Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from past Censuses, the Civilian Registration of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. They are followed by statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates and average wages are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, industrial accidents and workers' compensation, and unemployment benefit.

### 2. WORKING POPULATION.

*Industries and Occupations.*—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. For statistical purposes these two words are entirely distinct.

A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. In the same way a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, men of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and men of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the phrase "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

*Industries.*—The table on the next two pages shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person stated he (or she) belonged at the time of the 1945 Occupation Survey. Similar information derived from the last Census (30th June, 1933) has been given in previous issues of the *Year Book*. The information in the following table was obtained from an Occupation Survey conducted in conjunction with the issue of Ration Books in June, 1945. Unlike the Census data previously given, it includes only persons of 14 years and over at 1st June, 1945. However, practically all persons in civilian employment are included, but the section of the table showing dependents, students, &c., must be read with this age qualification in mind. Members of the Armed Forces, males and females, are not included.

## CIVILIANS, 14 YEARS AND OVER, IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Employers and Workers on Own Account.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
<i>Primary Production</i> .. .. .	52,305	3,508	55,813
Fishing and Trapping .. .. .	1,276	10	1,286
Wheat Growing .. .. .	325	6	331
Sugar Growing .. .. .	7,897	269	8,166
Fruit Growing .. .. .	3,190	101	3,291
Other Agricultural Farming .. .. .	3,646	110	3,756
Dairy Farming .. .. .	24,695	1,960	26,655
Poultry Farming .. .. .	1,357	256	1,613
Other Farming .. .. .	299	9	308
Pastoral .. .. .	8,584	784	9,368
Clearing, Fencing, &c. .. .. .	169	..	169
Forestry .. .. .	867	3	870
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> .. .. .	566	6	572
<i>Manufacture</i> .. .. .	5,097	1,104	6,201
Founding, Engineering, &c. .. .. .	1,018	7	1,025
Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories .. .. .	268	3	271
Articles of Dress .. .. .	837	913	1,750
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .. .	1,015	110	1,125
Furniture, Wood Working, &c. .. .. .	897	20	917
Paper, Printing, and Photography .. .. .	248	28	276
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	807	23	830
Gas, Water, and Electricity .. .. .	7	..	7
<i>Building and Construction</i> .. .. .	2,716	3	2,719
Buildings .. .. .	2,424	3	2,427
Roads, Railways, &c. .. .. .	292	..	292
<i>Transport and Communication</i> .. .. .	3,655	65	3,720
<i>Finance and Property</i> .. .. .	364	24	388
<i>Commerce</i> .. .. .	8,049	1,937	9,986
<i>Public Administration and Professional</i> .. .. .	1,609	519	2,128
<i>Personal and Domestic Service</i> .. .. .	3,278	2,401	5,679
Entertainment, Sport, and Recreation .. .. .	522	75	597
Personal and Domestic Service .. .. .	2,755	2,325	5,080
Other .. .. .	1	1	2
<i>Total Working Population.</i> .. .. .	77,639	9,567	87,206
<i>Persons not Gainfully Employed</i> .. .. .	..	..	..
Pensioners .. .. .	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	77,639	9,567	87,206

## OCCUPATION SURVEY, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Employees.			Total.			Proportion Employees of Total Workers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
48,881	6,160	55,041	101,186	9,668	110,854	49.7
651	9	660	1,927	19	1,946	33.9
172	4	176	497	10	507	34.7
9,419	64	9,483	17,316	333	17,649	53.7
1,414	233	1,647	4,604	334	4,938	33.4
1,388	217	1,605	5,034	327	5,361	29.9
13,085	4,796	17,881	37,780	6,756	44,536	40.1
285	111	396	1,642	367	2,009	19.7
115	6	121	414	15	429	28.2
19,142	706	19,848	27,726	1,490	29,216	67.9
379	12	391	548	12	560	69.8
2,831	2	2,833	3,698	5	3,703	76.5
5,901	67	5,968	6,467	73	6,540	91.3
58,564	15,327	73,891	63,661	16,431	80,092	92.3
12,210	1,126	13,336	13,228	1,133	14,361	92.9
8,020	538	8,558	8,288	541	8,829	96.9
1,456	6,389	7,845	2,293	7,302	9,595	81.8
18,958	3,042	22,000	19,973	3,152	23,125	95.1
7,956	591	8,547	8,853	611	9,464	90.3
2,265	1,793	4,058	2,513	1,821	4,334	93.6
4,762	1,612	6,374	5,569	1,635	7,204	88.5
2,937	236	3,173	2,944	236	3,180	99.8
20,958	442	21,400	23,674	445	24,119	88.7
10,293	430	10,723	12,717	433	13,150	81.5
10,665	12	10,677	10,957	12	10,969	97.3
32,011	5,547	37,558	35,666	5,612	41,278	91.0
3,184	3,191	6,375	3,548	3,215	6,763	94.3
20,073	17,031	37,104	28,122	18,968	47,090	78.8
22,168	22,838	45,006	23,777	23,357	47,134	95.5
7,006	21,367	28,373	10,284	23,768	34,052	83.3
1,877	1,180	3,057	2,399	1,255	3,654	83.7
5,122	20,187	25,309	7,877	22,512	30,389	83.3
7	..	7	8	1	9	77.8
218,746	91,970	310,716	296,385	101,537	397,922	78.1
..	..	..	46,862	289,380	336,242	..
..	..	..	21,442	13,993	35,435	..
..	..	..	25,420	275,387	300,807	..
218,746	91,970	310,716	343,247	390,917	734,164	..

*Estimated Working Population in Industries.*—Estimates of the working population of Queensland, based on Census records for 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933, and Occupation Survey in 1945, are given in the next table. For comparability, and to allow for differences in economic conditions at the dates of the various Censuses, certain adjustments have been made to recorded Census figures. (Before 1945, railway maintenance workers were included with Transport, but, for 1945, the classification was amended to include them with Building and Construction. Hence, to provide comparability, the figures shown below have been adjusted in this respect from those shown in the preceding table.) The "Undefined industrial workers" group in 1901, 1911, and 1921, and "Labourers, industry undefined" in 1933, have been distributed among the manufacturing, building and construction, and transport and communication groups. The distribution was 40 per cent. to the first group, and 30 per cent. to each of the other two.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY.

Industry Group.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Occupation Survey, 1945. a
QUEENSLAND.					
Primary (excluding Mining)	67,268	71,944	90,180	111,324	110,854
Mining .. .. .	16,870	17,211	9,422	8,836	6,540
Manufacturing .. .. .	35,926	46,151	54,349	67,607	80,092
Building, Construction ..	13,257	17,296	21,010	28,669	18,885
Transport, Communication	21,002	24,941	34,935	41,409	46,512
Property, Finance .. .. .	3,537	3,397	5,065	6,679	6,763
Commerce .. .. .	22,969	28,775	36,891	48,365	47,090
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment ..	14,020	16,546	24,978	33,487	51,790
Personal, Domestic .. .. .	25,210	25,315	27,969	33,858	29,396
Total Working Population	220,059	251,576	304,799	380,234	397,922
AUSTRALIA.					
Primary (excluding Mining)	408,211	415,121	476,163	551,102	494,644
Mining .. .. .	118,149	101,519	62,167	68,436	47,107
Manufacturing .. .. .	294,349	384,991	484,385	605,708	849,617
Building, Construction ..	117,942	136,539	168,959	209,962	112,378
Transport, Communication	133,820	175,076	241,676	272,502	273,810
Property, Finance .. .. .	31,426	30,695	43,759	55,571	58,381
Commerce .. .. .	179,085	233,835	301,591	391,619	352,700
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment ..	124,648	133,252	186,370	241,399	337,815
Personal, Domestic .. .. .	193,047	194,184	204,537	239,295	178,797
Total Working Population	1,600,677	1,805,212	2,169,607	2,635,594	2,705,249

a Civilians only.

In the next table, the proportion of the total working population engaged in each industry is shown for Queensland and Australia. It will be noticed that Queensland maintains a high percentage in the Primary group. In Building and Construction the Queensland proportion is consistently below the Australian; Manufacturing is another large group in which Queensland differs from the Australian figure.

## PROPORTION OF WORKING POPULATION IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Industry Group.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Occupation Survey, 1945. <i>a</i>
QUEENSLAND.					
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary (excluding Mining)	30.6	28.6	29.6	29.3	27.9
Mining .. .. .	7.7	6.8	3.1	2.3	1.6
Manufacturing .. .. .	16.3	18.3	17.8	17.8	20.1
Building, Construction ..	6.0	6.9	6.9	7.5	4.8
Transport, Communication	9.5	9.9	11.5	10.9	11.7
Property, Finance .. ..	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7
Commerce .. .. .	10.4	11.4	12.1	12.7	11.8
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment ..	6.4	6.6	8.2	8.8	13.0
Personal, Domestic .. ..	11.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	7.4
Total Working Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AUSTRALIA.					
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary (excluding Mining)	25.5	23.0	21.9	20.9	18.3
Mining .. .. .	7.4	5.6	2.9	2.6	1.7
Manufacturing .. .. .	18.4	21.3	22.3	23.0	31.4
Building, Construction ..	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	4.2
Transport, Communication	8.4	9.7	11.2	10.3	10.1
Property, Finance .. ..	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2
Commerce .. .. .	11.2	12.9	13.9	14.8	13.0
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment ..	7.8	7.4	8.6	9.2	12.5
Personal, Domestic .. ..	12.0	10.8	9.4	9.1	6.6
Total Working Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*a* Civilians only.

*Grade of Occupation.*—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or industrial status, of all civilians of 14 years and over in Queensland at 1st June, 1945, according to Occupation Survey results.

## GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employer .. .. .	37,673	4,454	42,127
Worker on Own Account .. ..	39,966	5,113	45,079
Unpaid Helper on Farm or Station <i>a</i> ..	7,288	..	7,288
Employee of Public Authority .. ..	59,842	16,354	76,196
Employee of Private Employer .. ..	145,296	73,549	218,845
Unemployed .. .. .	6,320	2,067	8,387
Pensioner .. .. .	21,442	13,993	35,435
Student .. .. .	10,811	9,864	20,675
Housewife .. .. .	..	259,471	259,471
Dependent .. .. .	14,609	6,052	20,661
Total .. .. .	343,247	390,917	734,164

*a* Included amongst employees in table on pages 274-5.



*Occupation.*—Occupations, as defined on page 273, became available for the first time at the 1933 Census. The classification employed in 1945 was grouped according to types of crafts or skills, unlike that used in 1933, in which industry still lingered as a predominant factor. It is therefore a more truly *occupational* classification than its predecessors.

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing and Hunting, Proprietors and Managers</i> .. .. .	52,732	3,502	56,234
Farming Occupations .. .. .	43,155	2,808	45,963
Pastoral Occupations .. .. .	7,879	677	8,556
Other Rural Occupations .. .. .	410	7	417
Fishing Occupations .. .. .	936	9	945
Trapping and Hunting Occupations ..	352	1	353
<i>Other Rural &amp;c. Workers</i> .. .. .	47,127	5,714	52,841
Farming Occupations .. .. .	26,810	5,388	32,198
Pastoral Occupations .. .. .	15,391	316	15,707
Other Rural Occupations .. .. .	4,271	2	4,273
Fishing Occupations .. .. .	408	7	415
Trapping and Hunting Occupations ..	247	1	248
<i>Professional and Semi-Professional</i> ..	9,513	11,285	20,798
Teaching Occupations .. .. .	2,470	3,968	6,438
Medical and Health Occupations ..	1,888	5,228	7,116
Religious and Social Welfare Occpns.	1,248	1,042	2,290
Legal Occupations .. .. .	521	9	530
Scientific Occupations .. .. .	483	40	523
Constructional Occupations .. .. .	1,118	84	1,202
Administrative and Financial Occpns.	780	16	796
Transport Occupations .. .. .	316	..	316
Literary and Artistic Occupations ..	689	898	1,587
<i>Administrative, Commercial, and Clerical</i>	46,930	40,377	87,307
Administrative Occupations .. .. .	8,404	1,064	9,468
Indoor Clerical Occupations .. .. .	16,102	27,362	43,464
Indoor and Partly Outdoor Clerical Occupations .. .. .	3,352	458	3,810
Indoor Selling—Proprietors .. .. .	7,464	1,940	9,404
Indoor Selling—Managers .. .. .	2,019	268	2,287
Indoor Selling—Salesmen, Shop Assts.	7,281	9,041	16,322
Miscellaneous Selling Occupations ..	570	85	655
Financial Occupations and Agents ..	1,738	159	1,897
<i>Skilled Manual Workers</i> .. .. .	43,968	3,985	47,953
Mining Occupations .. .. .	172	..	172
Building and Constructional Occpns.	10,087	5	10,092
Metal Trades Occupations .. .. .	20,829	312	21,141
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c., Occupations .. .. .	577	59	636
Clothing and Textile Trade Occpns.	1,394	2,790	4,184
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations .. .. .	2,970	260	3,230
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades Occupations .. .. .	2,919	330	3,249
Other Skilled Occupations .. .. .	2,235	103	2,338
Foremen, Supervisors, Inspectors, and Apprentices, n.o.i. .. .. .	2,785	126	2,911

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Manual Workers not Classified According to Skill</i> .. .. .	60,302	10,045	70,347
Mining Occupations .. .. .	3,600	3	3,603
Building and Constructional Occpns. .. .. .	6,064	1	6,065
Metal Trades Occupations .. .. .	8,213	274	8,487
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c., Occupations .. .. .	1,506	176	1,682
Clothing and Textile Trade Occupations .. .. .	1,196	5,222	6,418
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations .. .. .	9,296	1,013	10,309
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades, Occupations .. .. .	5,841	880	6,721
Other Factory Occupations not Classified according to Skill .. .. .	1,399	615	2,014
Other Occupations not Classified according to Skill .. .. .	23,187	1,861	25,048
<i>Unskilled Manual Workers</i> .. .. .	20,546	869	21,415
Mining Occupations .. .. .	616	..	616
Building and Constructional Occpns. .. .. .	4,695	..	4,695
Metal Trades Occupations .. .. .	24	..	24
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c., Occupations .. .. .	699	70	769
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations .. .. .	226	9	235
Transport and Communication Occpns. .. .. .	7,880	123	8,003
Other Unskilled Occupations .. .. .	6,406	667	7,073
<i>Protective Service Occupations</i> .. .. .	3,723	103	3,826
Police, &c. .. .. .	2,047	49	2,096
Firemen .. .. .	324	..	324
Watchmen and Guards .. .. .	1,352	54	1,406
<i>Other Service Occupations (not Private Household)</i> .. .. .	8,248	15,727	23,975
Barbers, Manicurists, &c. .. .. .	886	932	1,818
Hotel, Boarding House, and Tea Room Keepers and Managers .. .. .	1,957	2,281	4,238
Hotel, Boarding House, and Tea Room Workers .. .. .	2,594	11,012	13,606
Sporting Occupations .. .. .	541	17	558
Caretaking and Cleaning Occupations .. .. .	1,532	1,142	2,674
Other Service Occupations .. .. .	738	343	1,081
<i>Private Domestic Service</i> .. .. .	1,275	9,377	10,652
Indoor Occupations .. .. .	155	9,361	9,516
Outdoor Occupations .. .. .	1,120	16	1,136
<i>Occupation not Stated</i> .. .. .	2,021	553	2,574
Employed Persons .. .. .	544	100	644
Unemployed Persons .. .. .	1,477	453	1,930
<i>Total Working Population<sup>a</sup></i> .. .. .	296,385	101,537	397,922

<sup>a</sup> Including unemployed.

The above classification is comparable with that now used in U.S.A., and with some modification is to be used in the 1947 Australian Census.

*Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.*—The following table gives estimates of the number of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout, and 1943 and 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933, there were a large number of part-time workers, one-third of whose numbers has been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 and 1943 estimates were made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939, the Civilian Registration of 1943, and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	100,300	109,000
Mining .. .. .	7,400	10,100	6,900	6,400
Manufacturing .. .. .	49,900	70,700	73,600	78,200
Building and Construction ..	18,000	27,900	22,400	18,200
Transport and Communica- tion .. .. .	33,500	36,400	41,800	45,600
Property and Finance .. ..	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,600
Commerce .. .. .	43,100	52,400	42,200	46,200
Public Administration, Pro- fessions, and Entertain- ment .. .. .	31,800	39,400	50,200	50,900
Personal and Domestic .. ..	29,900	36,700	23,700	28,400
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	367,300	389,500

### 3. EMPLOYMENT.

*Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.*—The figures in the table on the next page have been compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician. They cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 1941-42 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-Roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i.) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii.) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii.) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-Roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £20 per week or more in wages and salaries, and, therefore, covers all but the smallest businesses. Agriculture is very incompletely covered, while Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources,

mainly the Civilian Register, 1943, the Occupation Survey, 1945, and monthly returns of employment from Government Departments. In some cases where the assumption seems justified, the portion of an industry not covered is assumed to move in proportion to the Pay-roll figures for the industry. Annual agricultural statistics and Civilian Register and Occupation Survey data are used to estimate rural and private domestic employment, and they also provide the basis for estimates of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment has not been estimated during recent years, because it became almost non-existent during the war and the chance variations in the figures from month to month had no significance, and because of indefiniteness in the total employment field caused by the war-time attraction of persons into work who would not normally have been seeking gainful occupations. In June, 1945, only 6,320 males and 2,067 females were recorded in Queensland as unemployed.

## QUEENSLAND EMPLOYMENT.

Period.						Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year—							
1941-42	..	..	..	..	..	288,200	379,000
1942-43	..	..	..	..	..	291,000	371,100
1943-44	..	..	..	..	..	297,000	380,200
1944-45	..	..	..	..	..	293,900	385,300
Quarter—							
3rd, 1944	..	..	..	..	..	296,000	384,400
4th, 1944	..	..	..	..	..	293,400	383,800
1st, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	291,000	383,500
2nd, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	295,100	389,600
3rd, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	298,900	395,600
4th, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	299,600	398,600
1st, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	304,200	405,500
2nd, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	316,700	420,200

Latest figures in the above series are published each month in *Economic News*.

*Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.*—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given in the preceding section. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland for certain selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published monthly in a Press Notice issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first two columns of estimates in the table have been selected to show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively. From November, 1941, can be seen the effect of intense war organisation, resulting in a decrease in employment of persons of both sexes in less essential activities, such as retail trade, while employment in services of a high war-time priority was increased or maintained.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.**  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. <i>a</i>	November, 1941.	June, 1943.	June, 1944.	June, 1945. <i>c</i>
<b>MALES (THOUSANDS).</b>					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.7
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	53.4	56.2	57.0
Building and Construction ..	26.3	19.5	23.6	17.4	15.1
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.6
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	20.5	22.4	24.1
Communication ..	3.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5
Retail Trade ..	33.2 {	13.9	9.6	9.2	9.7
Other Commerce ..		15.5	11.6	12.3	12.9
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		5.0	6.2	14.4	16.0
Other Industries ..	17.3	17.3	13.3	14.9	16.3
<b>Total Males ..</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>168.7</b>
<b>FEMALES (THOUSANDS).</b>					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	17.7	16.4	15.0
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3
Communication ..	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.8	2.9
Retail Trade ..	13.4 {	12.6	12.1	12.0	12.4
Other Commerce ..		5.9	7.1	7.2	7.4
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		1.0	2.5	9.9	7.4
Other Industries <i>b</i> ..	25.8	23.5	25.5	26.8	27.5
<b>Total Females ..</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>74.9</b>
<b>PERSONS (THOUSANDS).</b>					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.8
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	71.1	72.6	72.0
Building and Construction ..	26.4	20.1	24.6	18.1	15.5
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.4	7.2	7.9
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	22.7	24.7	26.6
Communication ..	4.5	5.4	7.0	7.3	7.4
Retail Trade ..	46.6 {	26.5	21.8	21.2	22.1
Other Commerce ..		21.4	18.7	19.5	20.3
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		6.0	8.7	25.9	19.8
Other Industries ..	42.9	39.8	37.2	40.6	42.8
<b>Total Persons ..</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>246.4</b>	<b>243.6</b>

*a* Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

*b* Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total persons figures.

*c* Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1943.	June, 1944.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	529.9	555.4	525.1	524.1	534.1
Victoria .. ..	357.5	405.1	355.2	352.1	359.1
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>168.7</b>
South Australia .. ..	106.7	121.9	110.6	110.3	109.8
Western Australia .. ..	82.9	83.2	70.4	71.7	75.6
Tasmania .. ..	37.4	39.4	36.8	37.9	39.6
Australia <i>a</i> .. ..	1,293.1	1,381.3	1,273.2	1,275.5	1,294.2
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	168.0	229.3	254.4	251.4	247.7
Victoria .. ..	142.9	192.9	205.4	198.3	193.8
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>74.9</b>
South Australia .. ..	34.0	45.6	52.9	50.3	48.8
Western Australia .. ..	26.2	32.6	35.5	36.0	35.6
Tasmania .. ..	11.6	15.2	16.7	16.8	16.6
Australia <i>a</i> .. ..	437.1	579.9	640.7	631.9	619.5
PERSONS (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	697.9	784.7	779.5	775.5	781.8
Victoria .. ..	500.4	598.0	560.6	550.4	552.9
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>246.4</b>	<b>243.6</b>
South Australia .. ..	140.7	167.5	163.5	160.6	158.6
Western Australia .. ..	109.1	115.8	105.9	107.7	111.2
Tasmania .. ..	49.0	54.6	53.5	54.7	56.2
Australia <i>a</i> .. ..	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,913.9	1,907.4	1,913.7

*a* Including N. Territory and A.C. Territory.

*b* Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

#### 4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

*The State Industrial Court.*—The Court of Industrial Arbitration consists of a Supreme Court Judge as President and two other members, and is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of Arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of

employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last ten years are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Applications for New Awards, Variation, Rescission or Interpretation ..	185	244	209	195	140	194	227	246	356	253
Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes	17	15	25	6	5	16	18	28	16	10
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers ..	66	48	59	47	45	32	15	11	8	8
Applications for Deregistration of Industrial Union ..	5	1	2	..	5	1	..	3	..	2
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar ..	..	1	4	2	..	4	..	..	..	1
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts ..	29	46	37	39	41	24	22	23	24	16
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts ..	8	13	19	14	14	16	10	15	4	3
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders ..	2	2	1	2	2	8	10	3	8	12
Miscellaneous Applications ..	34	34	26	19	24	14	10	25	33	26
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry <sup>a</sup>	31	26	22	13	9	21	..	..	..	19
Total Cases ..	377	430	404	337	285	330	312	354	449	350

<sup>a</sup> Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1946*. It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States.

From 10th February, 1942, until 14th December, 1946, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations under which no increased rates of pay could be granted except as follows:— (i) variation of an award, the claim for which was lodged prior to 10th February, 1942, (ii) to the extent of the increase in the cost of living, (iii) where the Court found that the rates of remuneration were anomalous.

Under Regulations issued in February, 1945, the Court was empowered to hold a preliminary hearing to determine whether there was evidence that an alteration in the rates of remuneration was necessary to remove an anomaly, or to compensate employees for a change of circumstances in their employment. If evidence was found that an alteration was

necessary, the Court was to submit a statement to the Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. If the Judge agreed with the opinion of the Court, and was satisfied that it was not opposed to the national interest to do so, he was empowered to make an order authorising the Court to make such alteration, subject to such limitations as he thought fit. In December, 1946, the Wage Pegging Regulations were eased, and the Court raised the basic wage by 7s.

The Industrial Court also issues permits to aged and infirm workers and to improvers which allow an employer to engage these persons at a lesser rate than the award wage as they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage.

*The Basic Wage.*—The most important function of the Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them. In 1925 this wage was fixed by Act of Parliament, which provided that the wage fixed therein should operate for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court. No variation was made until 1930. This wage is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The various basic rates are given in the section on Wages, where the Commonwealth Court's rates are shown also and an account of the adjustments used by that Court. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. There are no figures to show how many such families there may be. (See section 5 for basic wage rates.)

*Industrial Disputes.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1936 ..	12	12	1,052	194	1,246	14,653	12,325
1937 ..	10	11	792	203	995	15,681	15,699
1938 ..	5	9	2,657	..	2,657	87,539	87,379
1939 ..	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
1940 ..	4	8	3,013	14	3,027	131,628	157,673
1941 ..	17	113	3,392	280	3,672	47,826	48,574
1942 ..	6	6	370	52	422	2,702	2,145
1943 ..	20	114	8,990	302	9,292	58,895	62,629
1944 ..	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,301
1945 ..	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483



A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the next table.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1945.

State or Territory.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	845	1,201	273,286	15,473	288,759	1,792,857	2,241,180
Victoria ..	34	34	29,162	65	29,227	51,208	49,628
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>15,644</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>15,743</b>	<b>208,003</b>	<b>206,483</b>
S. Australia ..	13	14	3,819	16	3,835	28,914	27,768
W. Australia ..	16	25	3,158	644	3,802	32,491	35,239
Tasmania ..	10	11	1,572	..	1,572	6,168	7,146
Total ..	945	1,648	326,641	16,297	342,938	2,119,641	2,567,444

*Trade Unions in Queensland.*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1932 to 1946. Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The following tables give particulars of membership of registered unions, showing separately each union which at 31st December, 1945, had 1,000 or more members. The numbers of unions at 31st December, 1945, were:—employees' 75, and employers' 20.

### EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Australian Workers' (Q'land)	59,624	63,110	49,879	47,632	43,534
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q'land)	12,595	13,966	15,536	16,123	16,185
Aust. Railways Union (Q'land)	7,847	8,450	8,647	9,221	10,038
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	9,303	10,085	9,865	8,675	8,889
Aust. Meat Industry (Q'land)	8,360	7,181	7,437	7,824	7,396
Amalgamated Engineering..	5,310	5,777	6,893	7,107	6,980
Queensland State Service ..	4,925	5,464	5,631	5,899	5,774
Q'land Shop Assistants' ..	5,701	5,107	4,446	4,780	5,397
Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's .. ..	4,061	4,556	4,874	5,108	5,021
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,673	4,848	4,928	5,024	4,890
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	3,547	4,315	5,165	5,702	4,822
Transport Workers' (Q'land)	4,207	3,863	4,096	4,352	4,598
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	3,664	3,297	3,610	4,582	4,585
Clothing and Allied Trades ..	5,349	6,218	6,764	4,549	4,293
Waterside Workers' Federation (Q'land) .. ..	2,830	3,770	4,010	4,609	3,987
Fed. Ironworkers' (Q'land) ..	1,305	2,418	2,672	3,216	3,017
United Bank Officers' (Q'land)	2,570	3,014	2,989	3,036	2,903

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Queensland Colliery .. ..	2,848	2,835	2,842	2,839	2,883
Electrical Trades (Q'land) ..	2,152	2,307	2,330	2,381	2,648
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q'land)	3,336	3,254	2,767	2,401	2,526
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q'land)	1,991	1,790	2,087	2,308	2,359
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen .. ..	1,979	2,097	2,231	2,349	2,279
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q'land)	1,518	1,512	1,519	2,010	2,244
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,914	2,018	2,269	2,110	2,242
Printing Industry (Q'land) ..	2,000	1,973	1,959	2,011	2,037
Theatrical and Amusement (Q'land) .. ..	1,788	2,088	1,895	1,781	1,945
Q'land Railway Maintenance	1,773	1,809	1,771	1,746	1,863
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q'land)	491	825	1,028	1,458	1,822
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q'land) .. ..	1,817	1,723	1,795	1,785	1,812
Brisbane Tramways .. ..	1,248	1,489	1,709	1,748	1,722
Queensland Police .. ..	1,421	1,511	1,567	1,601	1,610
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q'land) ..	1,316	1,397	1,378	1,381	1,494
Vehicle Builders Fed. of Aust., Q'land Branch ..	1,399	1,475	2,380	1,844	1,484
Seamen's (Q'land) .. ..	900	864	1,500	1,385	1,429
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q'land) .. ..	1,340	1,401	1,430	1,419	1,374
Aust. Builders Labourers' Federation (Q'land) ..	1,711	2,250	2,900	2,212	1,358
Fed. Liquor Trade (Q'land)	1,128	1,161	1,082	1,341	1,215
Boilermakers' (Q'land) ..	854	982	1,052	1,147	1,188
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	1,088	1,050	1,075	1,074	1,159
Q'land Railway Salaried ..	1,093	1,136	1,142	1,158	1,140
Boot Trade Fed. (Q'land) ..	721	824	866	934	1,062
Other Unions .. ..	9,269	8,726	8,440	8,783	8,796
Total .. ..	192,966	203,936	198,456	198,645	194,000

Particulars of employers' unions for the last five years are shown in the next table.

## EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,748	7,606	7,656	7,186	7,479
United Graziers' Association	2,591	2,647	2,870	3,236	3,815
Other .. ..	3,403	3,932	4,908	4,863	5,240
Total .. ..	13,742	14,185	15,434	15,285	16,534

*Trade Unions in Australia.*—The Commonwealth Statistician supplies the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. At the 31st December, 1941, there were 374 separate unions in Australia,

and the number had decreased to 357 at 31st December, 1945. Membership had increased from 1,075,680 to 1,200,395. The latter membership represented 398 per 1,000 male and female working population (using the 1933 Census proportion of working population), compared with 434 in Queensland.

#### TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA, MEMBERSHIP.

Industrial Group.	At 31st December.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	28,656	25,017	28,099	29,289	30,582
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	153,911	199,698	206,791	209,105	197,182
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. . .	79,456	77,731	75,361	75,404	75,655
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. . .	86,824	96,450	102,406	102,369	98,155
Books, Printing, &c. ..	24,049	23,574	23,810	25,127	25,483
Other Manufacturing ..	86,443	100,069	95,116	84,782	57,262
Building .. ..	58,812	69,843	71,645	64,780	71,651
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	47,048	44,462	41,956	40,282	38,581
Railway & Tramway Services	111,922	120,672	121,044	124,763	125,636
Other Land Transport ..	21,290	20,403	21,688	21,920	27,555
Shipping, &c. ..	29,740	32,013	32,342	35,936	34,150
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . .	43,242	45,742	37,730	36,168	34,592
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	20,381	20,073	22,167	28,382	30,711
Public Service .. ..	102,552	115,954	127,341	122,750	128,372
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical .. ..	48,451	56,176	65,577	76,645	84,288
Retail and Wholesale ..	36,416	34,516	35,346	36,781	36,470
Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring .. ..	45,083	47,533	45,205	46,428	45,056
Other .. ..	51,404	52,491	51,239	57,867	59,014
Total .. ..	1,075,680	1,182,417	1,204,863	1,218,778	1,200,395

#### 5. WAGES.

*Commonwealth Basic Wage.*—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

Since 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, from April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred. Since 1940, any variation is effective from the commencement of the second month after the end of each quarter.

The following table gives the annual average of male basic wages applicable in selected years from 1921 to 1932, and in each of the ten years ended 1945; and also each change in current rates operating from 1st June, 1938, to 1st December, 1946.

## COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Wage. <i>a</i>	Basic Wage Rates since 1st June, 1938.	
		Commencing Date.	Male Wage. <i>a</i>
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921 .. .. .	3 18 0	1st June, 1938 ..	3 15 0
1922 .. .. .	3 11 11	1st June, 1939 ..	3 17 0
1925 .. .. .	3 15 4	1st September, 1939 ..	3 16 0
1929 .. .. .	4 0 5	1st February, 1940 ..	3 17 0
1932 .. .. .	2 18 0	1st May, 1940 ..	3 18 0
		1st August, 1940 ..	3 19 0
		1st February, 1941 ..	4 2 0
1936 .. .. .	3 4 2	1st May, 1941 ..	4 3 0
1937 .. .. .	3 8 8	1st November, 1941 ..	4 4 0
1938 .. .. .	3 14 7	1st February, 1942 ..	4 6 0
1939 .. .. .	3 15 10	1st May, 1942 ..	4 8 0
1940 .. .. .	3 18 0	1st August, 1942 ..	4 9 0
		1st November, 1942 ..	4 11 0
1941 .. .. .	4 2 7	1st May, 1943 ..	4 12 0
1942 .. .. .	4 7 11	1st August, 1943 ..	4 14 0
1943 .. .. .	4 12 4	1st November, 1943 ..	4 13 0
1944 .. .. .	4 13 0	1st May, 1946 ..	4 14 0
1945 .. .. .	4 13 0	1st December, 1946 ..	5 1 0 <sup>b</sup>

*a* The female rate is generally 54 per cent. of the male rate.

*b* Interim basic wage declaration.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the “A” Series—taking as a basis the “Harvester” 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922, the “Powers 3s.” was added to the “Harvester” equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency “depression” measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court’s judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the “All Items” (“C” Series) Index. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 (“C” Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i.) The first part is a “needs” wage, which is varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of

living. This is the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gives the wage in shillings. (ii.) To the "needs" wage is added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varies between States, and is lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), which would be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as heretofore, was to be used. The effect of the judgment in Brisbane was to raise the basic wage to £5 1s. 0d., operating from 1st December, 1946.

On 12th April, 1943, a Commonwealth Prices Regulation Order fixed a "Price Ceiling"; that is, prices actually being charged by individual traders on that date were declared to be a maximum. The general scheme has been supplemented by a number of specific Price Orders, and in the case of some commodities, when required to prevent the "ceiling" price being exceeded, subsidies are being paid; while employers are re-imbursed for wage rises caused by movements of the retail price index above the level prevailing when the "ceiling" was instituted. The effect of this policy has been to stabilise the retail price index, and it will be seen that the Commonwealth Basic Wage for Brisbane remained practically unchanged between August, 1943, and November, 1946, during which period only automatic "cost-of-living" adjustments were allowed to affect it.

*State Basic Wage.*—The next table gives the date and the amounts for males and females in Brisbane for each Basic Wage Declaration in Queensland by the State Industrial Court since the Court's first declaration on 1st March, 1921.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Male.			Female.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st March, 1921 .. .. .	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st March, 1922 .. .. .	4	0	0	2	1	0
28th September, 1925 <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st August, 1930 .. .. .	4	0	0	2	1	0
1st December, 1930 .. .. .	3	17	0	1	19	6
1st July, 1931 .. .. .	3	14	0	1	19	0
1st April, 1937 .. .. .	3	18	0	2	1	0
1st April, 1938 .. .. .	4	1	0	2	3	0
7th August, 1939 .. .. .	4	4	0	2	5	0
31st March, 1941 .. .. .	4	9	0	2	8	0
4th May, 1942 .. .. .	4	11	0	2	9	6
3rd August, 1942 .. .. .	4	12	0	2	10	0
21st October, 1942 .. .. .	4	14	0	2	11	6
21st April, 1943 .. .. .	4	15	0	2	12	6
2nd August, 1943 .. .. .	4	17	0	2	14	6
22nd July, 1946 .. .. .	4	18	0	2	15	6
23rd December, 1946 .. .. .	5	5	0	3	0	6

<sup>a</sup> Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920, the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

*Comparison of State Basic Wages.*—The following table shows the actual basic wages declared by the various State wage-fixing authorities, and also a comparison between the relative purchasing powers of these basic wages. The actual basic wages shown are those declared by the State Industrial Courts in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Basic Wage is operative under awards of the State Industrial Commission, and the appropriate Commonwealth Basic Wage rates are shown for that State. In Victoria and Tasmania, where no basic wage is declared, the rates shown are those of the Commonwealth Court, which are followed to a large extent by the State wage-fixing tribunals.

The amounts in the column headed "Equivalent at Brisbane prices of each State Basic Wage" show the sums which would be required in Brisbane to give the same standard of living as each State Basic Wage provides in its own Capital City, calculated according to relative price levels as measured by the "C" Series Index Number. The last column shows the difference in each case between the Queensland State Basic Wage and the amounts required in Brisbane to provide the same standards of living as the other State Basic Wages provide. These margins indicate the advantage in purchasing power in terms of Brisbane prices which the Queensland rates have over those of other States.

COMPARISON OF STATE BASIC WAGES, DECEMBER QUARTER, 1945.

City.	Price Index Number. ("C" Series.)	Actual State Basic Wage for Males.	Equivalent at Brisbane Prices of Each State Basic Wage. <i>a</i>	Margin in Favour of Brisbane.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brisbane .. ..	1,074	4 17 0	4 17 0	.. ..
Sydney .. ..	1,147	4 19 0	4 12 8	0 4 4
Melbourne .. ..	1,137	4 18 0	4 12 7	0 4 5
Adelaide .. ..	1,106	4 14 0	4 11 3	0 5 9
Perth .. ..	1,107	5 0 1	4 17 1	—0 0 1
Hobart .. ..	1,120	4 14 0	4 10 2	0 6 10

*a* For explanation, see text preceding table.

*Average Wages.*—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The table on this page gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages considerably.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES. <sup>a</sup>

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30 June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31 Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31 Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31 Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31 Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31 Dec., 1935 ..	84 2	79 9	88 5	77 11	86 7	81 0	83 0
31 Dec., 1936 ..	85 6	83 1	88 7	79 6	90 7	83 3	85 0
31 Dec., 1937 ..	92 1	88 1	92 8	85 10	93 1	87 0	90 4
31 Dec., 1938 ..	95 0	91 2	95 10	87 1	99 1	88 5	93 5
31 Dec., 1939 ..	96 7	94 0	97 5	88 11	100 6	89 5	95 3
31 Dec., 1940 ..	99 7	97 0	97 9	92 11	104 0	92 7	98 1
31 Dec., 1941 ..	105 4	104 5	101 9	100 3	110 2	99 3	104 3
31 Dec., 1942 ..	118 3	116 7	110 2	112 3	117 7	108 2	115 8
31 Dec., 1943 ..	121 3	119 7	116 10	113 9	122 2	116 9	119 5
31 Dec., 1944 ..	121 4	119 6	118 0	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31 Mar., 1945 ..	121 4	119 7	118 0	113 8	122 1	116 5	119 7
30 June, 1945 ..	121 0	119 9	119 3	114 1	122 1	116 3	119 8
30 Sept., 1945 ..	121 1	120 0	119 5	114 5	122 9	116 3	119 11
31 Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	119 10	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4

<sup>a</sup> Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

## 6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

*Hours.*—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of overtime.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1941 ..	43-68	44-12	<b>43-43</b>	44-49	43-13	44-42	43-83
1942 ..	43-52	43-94	<b>43-32</b>	44-25	43-11	43-51	43-65
1943 ..	43-52	43-94	<b>43-18</b>	44-21	43-11	43-37	43-62
1944 ..	43-50	43-91	<b>43-18</b>	44-21	43-16	43-39	43-61
1945 ..	43-50	43-91	<b>43-18</b>	44-07	43-15	43-38	43-59

## 7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

*Apprenticeship.*—Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1945*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with apprenticeship matters referred to it for consideration or investigation locally by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive. At present there are 19 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 8 Advisory Committees in country centres. There are also special Group Committees which deal with railway apprentices and electrical workers apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of the apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at Technical Colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of Public



Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1945, there were 2,698 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 1,367 attending Technical Colleges outside Brisbane, and 778 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1944, the numbers were 2,038, 1,010, and 499, respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations has decreased considerably since 1938 when 85.2 per cent. was reached. After dropping to 69.7 in 1940, the percentage has gradually risen to 80.5 in 1945.

The number of apprentices indentured and the number under indentures at the end of each year is shown in the following table. The number of apprentices indentured at the end of the year does not include those indentures temporarily suspended when youths were called up for military service.

#### APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Indentured During Year.	Number at 30th June.	Year.	Indentured During Year.	Number at 30th June.
1935-36	1,162	<i>n</i>	1940-41	1,239	5,711
1936-37	1,219	<i>n</i>	1941-42	1,407	6,358
1937-38	1,278	<i>n</i>	1942-43	1,401	5,064
1938-39	1,303	5,175	1943-44	1,239	4,878
1939-40	1,213	4,839	1944-45	1,363	6,044

*n* Not available.

*Juvenile Employment Scheme.*—In January, 1935, a Juvenile Employment Bureau was constituted under the Department of Public Instruction to assist boys and girls to find positions offering permanent employment suited to their individual qualifications and attainments. An office was opened in Brisbane on 15th January, 1935, and in the following year branches were established in Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Townsville, each branch being conducted as an activity of the local High School and Technical College. Registration was voluntary and open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years.

In March, 1942, the Juvenile Employment Bureau was declared a National Service Office, and registration with the Bureau was made compulsory under National Security (Man Power) Regulations. Registration was restricted to youths between the ages of 14 and 18 years, and placement of juveniles was handled by the Bureau in Brisbane and National Service Officers in the country.

Under *The Co-ordination of Employment Facilities Act*, 1941, the Juvenile Employment Bureau was transferred to the Department of Labour and Employment in June, 1945, but continued to operate under National Security Regulations until August, 1945, when the regulations were eased in respect to youths aged 14 to 18 years. It was not until March, 1946, that the regulations were completely lifted and allowed voluntary registration and placement of youths up to 21 years of age. 6,165 placements were made by the Bureau in the six months ended 30th June, 1945, compared with 9,207 in the year 1944.

## 8. STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The State Employment Council, which was established under *The Employment Exchanges Acts, 1915 to 1941*, and *The Co-ordination of Employment Facilities Act, 1941*, had the duty of formulating schemes for the elimination of unemployment and the maintenance of employment. The Council divided the State into thirty-six employment districts, in each of which an Employment Exchange Board supervised employment. These boards, which had representatives of the Government, Local Authorities, Workers, Employers, and Ex-servicemen on them, were constituted to make suggestions to the State Employment Council concerning local works projects, industrial development, and employment.

Before the advent of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefits scheme, particulars of which are given on page 298, registration and placement of unemployed persons was handled by the Department of Labour and Employment through the State Employment Exchanges. After the establishment of Commonwealth Employment Exchanges, the State Employment Council continued to assist through the organisation of employment, examination and investigation of schemes for public works, etc., which would promote employment, and the possibilities of the extension or commencement of suitable secondary industries. Further, all State Government constructing Departments and Local Authorities were still required to engage labour through the State Employment Exchanges.

Under *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, which came into operation on 1st March, 1947, the State Employment Council was abolished and its general planning and advisory functions taken over by a newly constituted Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director (who is also Under Secretary, Department of Labour and Industry), the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council. Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

The Act also provides for setting up Employment Districts, in each of which there is to be a District Employment Board composed of a Chairman appointed by the Governor in Council, a representative or representatives of Local Authorities in the district, two workers' representatives, one employers' representative, and such additional persons as the Governor in Council may think fit. Free employment exchanges in each district, to be known as State Employment Exchanges, are provided for. These exchanges are to be under the Department of Labour and Industry, and will supersede the old Exchanges under the State Employment Council.

## 9. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table. Mining accidents are included.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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## PERSONS KILLED.

1941 ..	73	22	10	7	32	6	150
1942 ..	66	16	8	5	25	7	127
1943 ..	71	18	9	3	19	8	128
1944 ..	54	19	6	4	17	11	111
1945 ..	37	16	10	5	16	6	90

PERSONS INCAPACITATED. <sup>a</sup>

1941 ..	14,503	1,971	743	245	1,656	92	19,210
1942 ..	17,867	1,835	1,126	341	1,517	100	22,786
1943 ..	20,781	2,143	921	285	1,268	90	25,488
1944 ..	20,710	2,019	879	224	1,097	104	25,033
1945 ..	17,580	1,975	1,034	183	1,143	67	21,982

<sup>a</sup> In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included, in other States more than 14 days.

*Workers' Compensation Insurance.*—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but does not include certain specified diseases.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation), or persons whose remuneration exceeds £750 a year.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £800 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £200), plus £25 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £150.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £1,000. During the period of incapacity, a weekly rate of compensation is payable, ranging

from £3 3s. for a single worker without dependants to £5 for a married man with two or more totally dependent children. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £1 a week, plus 10s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £2 10s. The total of all payments cannot exceed £800 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £200). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £1 a week, plus 10s. for each child, and 5s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £2 15s. Aggregate compensation cannot exceed £1,000.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal Accidents .. No.	166	153	178	159	155
Non-fatal Accidents .. No.	20,576	22,414	21,476	20,714	21,369
<i>Industrial Diseases—</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	714	368	392	395	224
Compensation Paid .. £	545,970	557,964	504,385	542,055	590,520
Premiums Received .. £	701,350	688,817	785,873	776,628	843,662
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department. <sup>a</sup></i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	57	44	38	47	52
<i>Compensation Recipients <sup>b</sup>—</i>					
Incapacitated... .. No.	170	182	192	197	211
Dependent .. .. No.	187	197	207	228	237
Compensation Paid .. £	14,987	15,480	16,376	21,495	27,027
Premiums Received .. £	33,539	33,763	28,314	22,330	25,366

<sup>a</sup> Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

<sup>b</sup> At 30th June.

# 10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefits financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefits.

*Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.*—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Unemployment and sickness rates are:—for unmarried persons, 15s. a week if under 18 years of age, £1 between 18 and 21, and £1 5s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £1 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from Friendly Societies up to £1 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the whole family group is considered.) Unemployment or sickness of less than seven days duration is not covered by the scheme.

The following table shows the benefits paid under the scheme for the first six months of operation.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND.

Class of Benefit.	Six Months Ended 29th December, 1945.				Persons Receiving Benefits at 29th December, 1945.		
	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Unemployment	No. 993	No. 72	No. 1,065	£ 4,094	No. 614	No. 9	No. 623
Sickness ..	2,442	406	2,848	31,820	658	125	783
Special ..	5	13	18	137	2	13	15
Total ..	3,440	491	3,931	36,051	1,274	147	1,421

*Queensland System.*—The Queensland system was introduced to make provision not only for what might be termed ordinary unemployment, but also for seasonal workers whose higher seasonal wages do not cover "off-season" periods.

Special provision was made for other men whose work is intermittent, e.g., waterside workers, and also for coal miners.

The system covered all persons over the age of 18 working under State awards, with contributions of 3d. per week from each employee and the same amount from the employer and the Government. In 1928 these contributions were increased to 6d., and other classes of persons were admitted to the scheme. Sustenance benefits were paid to eligible persons for a period calculated according to the amount of contributions made during the previous twelve months. The maximum period allowed was 15 weeks. Sustenance was paid for 1 week for 2 weeks' contributions, rising by 1 week for each additional 1½ weeks' (approximately) contributions to the maximum of 15 weeks for contributions of 6 months or more.

Benefits were at the rate of 15s. per week for individuals of either sex in the Brisbane and Southern districts, with 10s. added for a married man supporting his wife, and 6s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. Higher payments were made in other districts which conform to those for which higher basic wages are prescribed, the highest being 18s. 3d., 12s. 6d., and 7s. in the North-Western district.

*Finance.*—During the first four years the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Fund accumulated a credit balance of £177,638, but the drought of 1926-27 increased unemployment and the credit balance of the Fund was reduced to £10,665. Increased rates of contributions restored the credit balance to £62,997 for 1928-29, but by 1931 this was converted into a debit balance. Temporary reductions in benefits protected the Fund, and after 1931-32 it steadily increased. The almost complete disappearance of unemployment during the war years caused benefits paid to fall to a negligible amount and the credit balance of the Fund increased substantially. By 30th June, 1946, it had become £2,696,090. The balance is to be held as a special Fund for Post-War Reconstruction.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Employees' Contributions ..	212,194	211,555	191,391	188,042	191,574
Employers' Contributions—					
Government ..	43,935	45,028	43,773	41,736	42,835
Other ..	168,258	166,527	147,618	146,307	148,739
Government Endowment ..	212,500	211,661	193,402	187,054	191,521
Other ..	133	130,090 <sup>a</sup>	186	19	98
Total ..	637,020	764,861	576,370	563,158	574,767
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Sustenance Benefits ..	471,708	255,855	22,603	5,944	12,390
Administration ..	32,408	30,959	23,075	15,040	14,052
Other ..	42	26	5	53	84
Total ..	504,158	286,840	45,683	21,037	26,526
Credit Balance of Fund ..	583,644	1,061,665	1,592,352	2,134,473	2,682,714

<sup>a</sup> Including £130,000 repayment of amount paid into the Special Employment Works Fund in 1938-39.

## Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and Section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in Section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in Section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for other State, semi-government, and public bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. On account of war-time arrears in the compilation of Local Authority statistics, which have not yet been overtaken, the information in these sections refers to 1939-40.

The last section gives information regarding particular State Institutions.

### 2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. During recent years special Commonwealth grants have been made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 306). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of Income Tax and Entertainment Tax.

*The Financial Agreement of 1928.*—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of—

- (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927; and
- (b) 5s. 0d. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter.

The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last four years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					
		1927-28.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	Interest Saving on Trans- ferred Properties.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,569,201	3,572,852	3,564,733	3,588,236	71,820
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,433,205	2,428,177	2,428,314	2,443,909	34,543
Q'land..	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,307,538	1,311,926	1,307,751	1,328,322	23,410
S.A. ..	703,816	811,690	886,349	888,124	888,636	924,726	15,535
W. A. <sup>a</sup>	560,639	551,991	655,240	656,727	657,354	665,879	11,046
Tas. ..	266,859	295,457	313,176	314,904	315,796	316,709	7,511
Total..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,164,709	9,172,710	9,162,584	9,267,781	163,865

<sup>a</sup> 1926-27 Payment includes Special Payment of £90,000.



Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the above table.

*The Australian Loan Council.*—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

*Recent Australian Borrowings.*—Loans were usually floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the recent war, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased, and the amount raised was much higher. In the five years ended 30th June, 1945, there were four Liberty Loans, one Austerity Loan, and three Victory Loans, for war purposes, totalling £805m., and also a War and Conversion Loan of £100m. In 1944-45 loans were raised in September, January, and March. The following table gives particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities by State Governments, during the last five years.

	Amount Invited.		Amount Raised.		Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£		£		£ s. d.
1940-41 ..	76,469,982	..	77,846,752	..	3 0 6
1941-42 ..	203,080,400	..	218,870,380	..	2 14 3
1942-43 ..	216,686,403	..	222,945,053	..	3 1 10
1943-44 ..	293,694,840	..	294,831,730	..	2 17 0
1944-45 ..	272,650,000	..	274,510,650	..	3 2 8

Two Conversion Loans were raised during the year 1944-45, totalling £12,650,000, of which £7,687,000 had an interest rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., maturing in 1948-49. The remainder bore an interest rate of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., maturing in 5 to 15 years. £261,860,650 was raised by two loans for war purposes, £40,644,120 of which was conversions from other loans. On these loans, interest is payable at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on £34,693,580 maturing in 4 to 5 years, and at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on £227,167,070 maturing from 1950 to 1961. In addition, £3,170,320 was raised on behalf of the States at varying interest rates, for public works, redemptions, &c. All loans raised during the year were issued at par.

An interest free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The amount owing on 30th June, 1945, was £6,136,343.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and if held for a period of 7 years would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. The face value of certificates sold up to 30th June, 1945, was £77,904,319, of which £12,236,958 had been redeemed. War Savings Certificates have been superseded by National Savings Certificates issued on the same terms.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

*Commonwealth Payments to States.*—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes. The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 301. The taxation transfers do not represent any benefit to the States which they would not have enjoyed in normal times in the absence of such an agreement. Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs. It is not always clear to what extent the third group relieve State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities. For 1944-45, the special grants were:—South Australia, £1,200,000; Western Australia, £904,000; and Tasmania, £742,000; and £20,000 was paid to South Australia under the Port Augusta-Port Pirie Railway Agreement. From 1935-36, an amount of £100,000 annually was made available to the States to provide portion of the interest and redemption charges on loans for public works undertaken by Local Authorities and other bodies. This grant was made available for ten years, conditional on a grant of at least equal value being made by the States. In Queensland one-third of the capital cost of any work coming within the scheme was made a subsidy by the State, and the balance a loan to the Local Authority, one-half of the interest and redemption thereon being provided by the Commonwealth Grant, the Local Authority paying the other half.

The table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1944-45.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>(a) Tax Reimbursements—</i>							
Income Tax .. ..	14,830	6,423	5,734	2,312	2,488	879	32,666
Entertainment Tax ..	161	373	..	97	98	37	766
Total .. ..	14,991	6,796	5,734	2,409	2,586	916	33,432
<i>(b) Direct Payments—</i>							
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest .. ..	2,917	2,127	1,096	704	474	267	7,585
Sinking Fund .. ..	671	317	232	221	192	50	1,683
Federal Aid Roads ..	619	385	420	244	423	110	2,201
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	1,200	904	742	2,846
Grants for Public Works	39	27	15	9	6	4	100
Contribution towards In- terest on Drought Relief Loans .. ..	11	6	..	..	5	..	22
Total .. ..	4,257	2,862	1,763	2,378	2,004	1,173	14,437
<i>(c) Assistance for Producers</i>							
Bounties—							
Tractor .. ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	13
Wine Export .. ..	2	2	..	31	..	..	35
Wire Netting .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wheat Industry .. ..	644	164	232	379	526	2	1,947
Wheat Acreage Restriction .. ..	..	..	..	..	587	..	587
Special Payment during Operation of Flour Tax	..	..	..	..	..	49	49
Apple and Pear Industry	..	..	..	..	117	608	725
Dairy Industry .. ..	1,495	2,717	1,879	315	260	146	6,812
Stock Feeding .. ..	1,199	1,590	970	512	256	97	4,624
Jute Products .. ..	218	282	60	158	169	..	887
Cattle Tick Control ..	27	..	26	..	..	..	53
Superphosphate Subsidy	304	698	41	457	569	145	2,214
Drought Relief .. ..	475	725	..	330	40	..	1,570
Total .. ..	4,364	6,191	3,208	2,182	2,525	1,047	19,517
<i>(d) Other Payments—</i>							
National Fitness Campaign	12	12	11	10	10	9	64
National Health Campaign	2	3	2	2	3	2	14
Medical Research ..	12	17	2	2	..	..	33
Grants for Other Research	9	11	5	5	4	3	37
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Total .. ..	35	43	20	39	17	14	168
Total All Payments ..	23,647	15,892	10,725	7,008	7,132	3,150	67,554

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1945, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown in the following table.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
N. S. Wales ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 11,266,758	£ 14,719,083	£ 14,990,820
Victoria ..	..	..	5,439,005	6,690,918	6,796,023
<b>Queensland</b> ..	..	..	<b>5,105,900</b>	<b>5,616,472</b>	<b>5,733,737</b>
S. Australia ..	..	..	2,214,334	2,373,476	2,408,834
W. Australia ..	..	..	2,176,187	2,503,910	2,586,424
Tasmania ..	..	..	803,699	909,270	916,265
<b>Total</b> ..	..	..	<b>27,005,883</b>	<b>32,813,129</b>	<b>33,432,103</b>

## OTHER PAYMENTS FROM REVENUE.

N. S. Wales ..	£ 5,481,200	£ 5,099,398	£ 5,137,645	£ 7,613,055	£ 8,656,025
Victoria ..	3,727,738	3,963,030	3,937,270	6,873,802	9,095,436
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>2,145,216</b>	<b>1,913,746</b>	<b>2,241,091</b>	<b>4,198,197</b>	<b>4,991,689</b>
S. Australia ..	3,023,045	3,075,575	2,603,032	3,590,029	4,599,023
W. Australia ..	2,647,089	2,392,211	2,828,792	3,780,898	4,545,933
Tasmania ..	1,236,641	1,603,868	1,118,742	1,664,055	2,233,482
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>18,260,929</b>	<b>18,047,828</b>	<b>17,866,572</b>	<b>27,720,036</b>	<b>34,121,588</b>

## FROM LOAN FUND.

N. S. Wales ..	£ 725,000	£ 200,000	£ 135,000	£ ..	£ ..
Victoria ..	395,000	205,000	30,000	..	..
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>115,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	..	..
S. Australia ..	215,000	40,000	26,000	..	..
W. Australia ..	315,000	277,000	24,000	..	..
Tasmania ..	5,000	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>1,770,000</b>	<b>762,000</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

## TOTAL.

N. S. Wales ..	£ 6,206,200	£ 5,299,398	£ 16,539,403	£ 22,332,138	£ 23,646,845
Victoria ..	4,122,738	4,168,030	9,406,275	13,564,720	15,891,459
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>2,260,216</b>	<b>1,953,746</b>	<b>7,366,991</b>	<b>9,814,669</b>	<b>10,725,426</b>
S. Australia ..	3,238,045	3,115,575	4,843,366	5,963,505	7,007,857
W. Australia ..	2,962,089	2,669,211	5,028,979	6,284,808	7,132,357
Tasmania ..	1,241,641	1,603,868	1,922,441	2,573,325	3,149,747
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>20,030,929</b>	<b>18,809,828</b>	<b>45,107,455</b>	<b>60,533,165</b>	<b>67,553,691</b>

Of the total payments of £212,035,068 shown in the preceding table, £2,767,000 came from Loan Funds, and the rest from revenue. Of the total, £45,909,445 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £93,251,115 as reimbursement of income and entertainment tax, £11,941,000 as special grants of various kinds, £11,404,227 for roads, and £49,529,281 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total for 1944-45 (£67,553,691) is the highest annual amount yet to be paid to the States by the Commonwealth. However, it includes £32,666,316 transferred as income tax reimbursement, and £765,787 as entertainment tax reimbursement, which commenced in 1942-43. Further, there are other large items, which first appeared subsequent to 1941-42, and are expenditures made by the Commonwealth through the States as part of its war policy. These are the Dairy Industry Subsidy, £6,812,197; and Wheat Acreage Restriction payments, £586,964. Deducting all the foregoing items from the total Commonwealth payments to States in 1944-45, a balance of £26,722,427 remains, compared with a corresponding amount of £19,774,568 in 1943-44 and £16,380,266 in 1942-43, and average total payments of £19,600,000 for five years ended 30th June, 1942.

Other items included in the 1944-45 payments which have increased greatly since 1941-42, figures for which year are shown in brackets, were:— Assistance to Wheat Industry, £1,946,871 (£1,599,536); Assistance to Stock Feeders, £4,623,902 (nil); Drought Relief, £1,570,000 (£612,623); Superphosphate Subsidy, £2,214,388 (£779,817); and Jute Products for Primary Industries, £886,964 (nil). Partially offsetting these increases have been decreases in some items, notably Apple and Pear Industry, £725,000 (£1,600,000).

*Reimbursements of Taxation.*—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could enforce priority in the collection of its own taxation and could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States,

the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

	£
New South Wales .. .. .	15,517,000
Victoria .. .. .	6,890,000
Queensland .. .. .	5,821,000
South Australia .. .. .	2,458,000
Western Australia .. .. .	2,644,000
Tasmania .. .. .	925,000
Total .. .. .	34,255,000

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1946, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the new arrangement, the total amount of reimbursement payable to all States will be £40 million in 1946-47 and in 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it will be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages are to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

The distribution of the reimbursement between the States in 1946-47 and 1947-48 will be:—

	£
New South Wales .. .. .	16,477,000
Victoria .. .. .	8,860,000
Queensland .. .. .	6,601,000
South Australia .. .. .	3,458,000
Western Australia .. .. .	3,384,000
Tasmania .. .. .	1,220,000
Total .. .. .	40,000,000

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution will be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted

population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement will be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions will be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement will be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e. £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth will continue to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement have secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their right to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

### 3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 314.

On the other hand the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the

total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1944-45.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement) .. .. .	5,821,000	..	5,821,000
Motor .. .. .	69,140	765,013	834,153
Other <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	2,174,797	98,201	2,272,998
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways .. .. .	13,682,994	Dr. 95,294	13,587,700
Other .. .. .	58,911	2,952,136	3,011,047
Land Revenue .. .. .	1,579,865	693,583	2,273,448
Interest on Loans and Public Balances .. .. .	579,155	324,217	903,372
Commonwealth Payments .. .. .	1,096,235	3,091,870	4,188,105
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	..	387,746	387,746
Other .. .. .	976,528	2,868,701	3,845,229
Net Total Receipts .. .. .	26,038,625	11,086,173	37,124,798
Gross Total Receipts <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	26,447,274	12,623,415	39,070,689
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration <sup>c</sup> .. .. .	2,126,606	344,777	2,471,383
Education .. .. .	2,243,846	14,515	2,258,361
Public Health and Recreation .. .. .	997,581	463,299	1,460,880
Social Amelioration .. .. .	466,370	93,502	559,872
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways .. .. .	10,877,362	..	10,877,362
Other .. .. .	82,743	2,192,638	2,275,381
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	698	1,485,934	1,486,632
Land Settlement .. .. .	224,327	417,801	642,128
Forestry .. .. .	181,428	675,020	856,448
Agriculture .. .. .	179,576	135,723	315,299
Debt Charges .. .. .	6,616,559	374,304	6,990,863
Other .. .. .	348,221	3,947,657 <sup>d</sup>	4,295,878
Net Total Expenditure .. .. .	24,345,317	10,145,170	34,490,487
Gross Total Expenditure <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	25,878,059	10,558,319	36,436,378

<sup>a</sup> For details see page 323.

<sup>b</sup> This is the gross total of all funds—no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

<sup>c</sup> Including law, order, and public safety.

<sup>d</sup> Including £2,378,100 Allied Works, £294,688 Defence Works, £500,000 invested by State Government Insurance Office, and £214,520 advanced to Local Bodies by State Government Insurance Office.



In the following table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the years from 1936-37, when they were first compiled, on the same basis, with transfers eliminated, as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1936-37 .. ..	16,074	8,192	24,266	16,452	7,902	24,354
1937-38 .. ..	16,876	9,388	26,264	17,184	8,674	25,858
1938-39 .. ..	18,870	8,589	27,459	18,328	9,056	27,384
1939-40 .. ..	20,021	7,924	27,945	19,185	8,487	27,672
1940-41 .. ..	20,774	8,161	28,935	20,358	7,352	27,710
1941-42 .. ..	22,610	9,837	32,447	21,923	9,540	31,463
1942-43 .. ..	28,894	21,239	50,133	22,617	18,591	41,208
1943-44 .. ..	28,577	20,801	49,378	24,206	19,468	43,674
1944-45 .. ..	26,039	11,086	37,125	24,345	10,145	34,490

It will be seen from the above table that receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the recent war. These increases were the direct result of war activities in Queensland. Railways, included in Consolidated Revenue, and Commonwealth defence moneys, in Trust Funds, were the main factors accounting for the increases. During the war years, exceptionally large quantities of goods were carried by rail, and railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-War Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to railway maintenance work which was not carried out during these years. In the last three years £3½m. was paid by the railways into this Fund. Certain transfers have also been made from other revenue, and the balance of the Fund at 30th June, 1945, was £9½m.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. It will be noted that the proportion of revenue from "Lands" in Queensland is relatively large. This is accounted for by the large areas of unalienated pastoral lands, and the settled policy of the Government to avoid alienation of these holdings (see map, page 113, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is "Railways"; but, in normal times, most of this is absorbed in working expenses.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 305, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State debts. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax," while the other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue, but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

## QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	550,806	605,375	631,929	746,629	701,235
Lottery Tax ..	80,000	64,125	76,875	128,000	145,375
Other Stamp Duties	538,131	489,166	427,869	502,012	586,834
Land Tax ..	407,673	400,987	391,268	387,475	383,220
Income Tax ..	3,886,399	3,823,033	5,842,575 <sup>c</sup>	5,821,000 <sup>c</sup>	5,821,000 <sup>c</sup>
State Develop. Tax	2,369,883	2,370,565	15,075		
Racing Taxes ..	90,971	78,413	79,313	132,920	161,708
Motor Taxes ..	67,333	56,955	60,192	64,926	69,140
Liquor Taxes ..	95,314	92,552	113,054	127,220	143,076
Licenses and Other Taxes ..	53,698	53,191	53,263	52,152	53,349
<b>Total Taxation ..</b>	<b>8,140,208</b>	<b>8,034,362</b>	<b>7,691,413</b>	<b>7,962,334</b>	<b>8,064,937</b>
<b>Railways ..</b>	<b>8,242,298</b>	<b>10,444,982</b>	<b>16,953,905</b>	<b>16,249,388</b>	<b>13,682,994</b>
<b>Lands—</b>					
Rents ..	1,082,566	1,067,625	1,095,314	1,088,457	1,079,036
Forestry ..	465,871	439,678	415,777	442,013	484,669
Other ..	66,548	75,858	79,976	75,729	75,805
<b>Total Lands ..</b>	<b>1,614,985</b>	<b>1,583,161</b>	<b>1,591,067</b>	<b>1,606,199<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>1,639,510<sup>d</sup></b>
<b>Interest ..</b>	<b>1,288,021</b>	<b>1,289,928</b>	<b>1,060,157</b>	<b>961,279<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>899,475<sup>d</sup></b>
<b>Commonwealth Govt. Main Roads Fund</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>
Transfer ..	250,000	250,000	..	..	..
Loan Fund Transfer <sup>a</sup>	100,000	100,000	..	..	..
Fees for Services ..	273,638	247,870	231,525	257,239	323,252
Other <sup>b</sup> ..	534,364	616,409	659,770	835,472	740,871
<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>21,539,749</b>	<b>23,662,947</b>	<b>29,284,072</b>	<b>28,968,146</b>	<b>26,447,274</b>

<sup>a</sup> Portion of loan repayments from Local Authorities, &c., transferred to Consolidated Revenue for application towards Sinking Fund payments.

<sup>b</sup> Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, &c.

<sup>c</sup> Including income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

<sup>d</sup> Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds, and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Lands" and "Interest," although on page 309 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

*Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.*—The table on pages 312-313 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the Government Department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under "Other Development of State Resources" and deducted from the Railway Department, expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from the Gatton College, is under "Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying" and not with the Education Department.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount of £429 shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other mining operations (coal mines, Chillagoe Smelters, etc.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<b>Legislative and General Administration—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Parliament, including Governor ..	90,657	91,899	90,345	93,028	106,302
Electoral .. ..	34,242	6,287	11,808	35,465	6,404
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	640	38	2,092	1,534	1,119
Other .. ..	965,705	1,028,188	870,981	928,703	950,979
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,091,244</b>	<b>1,126,412</b>	<b>975,226</b>	<b>1,058,730<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,064,804<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Law, Order, Public Safety—</b>					
Police .. ..	645,192	691,536	783,800	848,745	875,658
Prisons .. ..	38,944	41,449	49,151	49,858	62,796
Other .. ..	293,859	400,716 <sup>b</sup>	629,141 <sup>b</sup>	417,402 <sup>b</sup>	348,114 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>977,995</b>	<b>1,133,701</b>	<b>1,462,092</b>	<b>1,316,005</b>	<b>1,286,568</b>
<b>Regulation of Trade and Industry—</b>					
Factories and Shops	28,852	27,461	28,967	29,905	28,195
Labour Legislation	21,416	24,776	39,078	38,178	33,291
Weights and Measures ..	9,505	8,583	7,667	7,349	8,565
Transport Control	10,258	9,410	8,923	9,716	10,851
Liquor Lic. Control	3,623	3,383	3,480	4,087	4,426
Other .. ..	150	150	150	150	150
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>73,804</b>	<b>73,763</b>	<b>88,265</b>	<b>89,385</b>	<b>85,478</b>
<b>Education—</b>					
State Schools ..	1,615,952	1,608,120	1,538,093	1,639,397	1,858,743
Technical Colleges	138,974	144,178	138,384	147,952	169,209
University ..	41,286	49,842	55,660	56,213	150,742 <sup>c</sup>
Agricultural ..	44,883	42,934	43,259	35,100	42,442
Other .. ..	20,173	18,680	18,235	20,754	22,710
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,861,268</b>	<b>1,863,754</b>	<b>1,793,631</b>	<b>1,899,416</b>	<b>2,243,846</b>
<b>Science and Art—</b>					
Libraries, Museum	7,994	7,623	6,840	6,875	7,824
Art Gallery ..	700	700	700	700	1,250
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,694</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>7,540</b>	<b>7,575</b>	<b>9,074</b>

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Public Health and Recreation—</b>					
Govt. and Public Hospitals ..	280,763	371,850	460,245	542,875	442,845
Mental Hospitals ..	262,081	280,025	279,461	326,743	343,938
Baby Clinics ..	27,864	32,348	37,087	49,541	54,995
Other ..	94,932	97,854	107,103	116,544	157,803
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>665,640</b>	<b>782,077</b>	<b>883,896</b>	<b>1,035,703</b>	<b>999,581</b>
<b>Social Amelioration—</b>					
Child Welfare ..	191,396	181,237	164,735	170,204	166,533
Aboriginals ..	85,724	84,452	66,531	88,478	98,540
Unemployment ..	757,302	547,225	306,951	266,902	263,838
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated ..	99,551	114,057	108,220	119,208	128,980
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,133,973</b>	<b>926,971</b>	<b>646,437</b>	<b>644,792<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>657,891<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Development of State Resources—</b>					
Land Settlement ..	245,739	265,803	204,374	221,154	229,327
Mining ..	89,392	82,511	81,877	80,269	65,518
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	249,273	233,038	205,166	185,154	208,954
Forestry ..	227,441	243,104	162,350	152,875	181,428
Transfer to Trust Funds <sup>d</sup> ..	300,000	375,921	5,731,250	4,170,855	1,072,577
Other ..	329,714	270,645	273,983	127,510	104,990
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,441,559</b>	<b>1,471,022</b>	<b>6,659,000</b>	<b>4,937,817</b>	<b>1,862,794</b>
<b>Business Undertakings (Gross)—</b>					
Railways ..	6,608,796	8,358,769	9,725,479	10,922,091	10,877,362
State Batteries ..	5,686	4,103	1,671	636	429
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,614,482</b>	<b>8,362,872</b>	<b>9,727,150</b>	<b>10,922,727</b>	<b>10,877,791</b>
<b>Public Debt Charges—</b>					
Interest ..	5,272,666	5,061,309	4,962,152	4,913,218	4,870,734
Exchange and Commission ..	1,102,943	1,251,987	821,253	817,081	849,754
Sinking Fund ..	716,309	753,973	799,111	981,795	896,071
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,091,918</b>	<b>7,067,269</b>	<b>6,582,516</b>	<b>6,712,094</b>	<b>6,616,559</b>
<b>Other ..</b>	<b>550,736</b>	<b>783,011</b>	<b>356,297</b>	<b>230,178</b>	<b>173,673</b>
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>21,511,313</b>	<b>23,599,175</b>	<b>29,182,050</b>	<b>28,854,422</b>	<b>25,878,059</b>

<sup>a</sup> Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, e.g., for superannuation, unemployment insurance subsidy, &c., are included here under "General Administration, &c.," and "Social Amelioration," although on page 309 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

<sup>b</sup> Including expenditure on Air Raids Precautions and Civil Emergency operations.

<sup>c</sup> Including £90,000 for construction of new University.

<sup>d</sup> These amounts were expended principally on Roads, Forestry, and Land Settlement. During the last three years, £8,970,000 has been transferred for Post-War Reconstruction and Development.

*Trust Funds.*—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

## TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND.

Fund.	1943-44.		1944-45.		Balance 30th June, 1945.
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Bank <i>a b</i>	469,718	231,198	334,465	425,192	443,149
Banana Industry ...	5,143	4,865	4,993	5,543	— 550
Chillagoe State Smelters Reconstruction	124,111	21,106	1,621	1,675	— 14,498
Dairy Cattle Improvement ...	5,057	5,316	5,052	5,960	3,015
Defence Works ...	1,026,540	949,918	237,872	294,688	— 25,730
Federal Aid Rehabilitation ...	54,250	26,993	73,808	50,012	138,278
Forestry & Lumbering	652,265	666,115	670,742	639,060	25,673
Harbour Dues	198,019	121,417	254,267	249,663	177,069
Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare ..	556,879	243,673	661,918	437,423	656,396
Land Act Improvem't	4,826	13,412	2,077	3,859	6,332
Main Roads <sup>c</sup> ..	2,221,025	1,306,004	2,288,548	1,859,021	1,781,417
Main Roads — Allied Works ...	11,530,761	12,001,850	2,194,073	2,378,100	431,128
Police Superannuation	101,312	101,162	105,577	104,820	1,770
Port Development ...	406,611	546,231	140,535	254,329	142,686
Post-war Reconstruction <sup>c</sup> ...	3,249,841	..	739,240	..	9,240,581
Public Service Superannuation ..	273,841	89,056	284,108	94,956	3,175,419
State Coal Mines ...	385,030	399,864	339,846	377,742	— 85,534
State Coke Works ...	34,057	25,845	25,651	34,909	— 19,738
State Enterprises ...	7,064	983	6,646	739	148,933
State Insurance <sup>c</sup> ...	2,085,984	2,086,869	2,102,669	2,098,751	8,966,178
State Transport, Road	58,305	49,317	64,209	58,393	64,209
Stock Diseases ...	64,144	53,753	62,818	60,533	— 24,341
Stock Routes Improvement, &c. ...	17,206	12,919	15,805	13,498	9,382
Sugar ...	17,700	16,134	17,946	19,069	31,833
Sugar Cane Prices ...	18,616	25,870	36,678	29,181	6,966
Unemp. Insurance ...	563,158	21,037	579,267	26,526	2,681,214
Wire and Wire-Netting	20,316	14,580	23,931	14,580	38,173
Workers' Dwellings <sup>a</sup>	668,500	205,133	524,599	213,619	1,302,053
Workers' Homes <sup>a</sup> ..	133,112	67,975	123,609	65,334	250,419
Other ...	499,413	553,950	700,845	741,144	1,285,420 <sup>d</sup>
Total ..	25,452,804	19,862,545	12,623,415	10,558,319	30,837,302 <sup>e</sup>

*a* Excluding advances and repayments from and to the Loan Fund.

*b* From 1st January, 1939, to 25th November, 1943, this fund was named the Bureau of Rural Development.

*c* Balance includes securities; and State Insurance expenditure includes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments.

*d* Including Life Assurance Companies Cash Deposits, £634,645, and Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Suspense Account, £180,603.

*e* Cash, £8,325,099, and securities, £22,512,203.

## 4. STATE LOAN FUND.

*Loan Expenditure.*—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, etc. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., State Advances Corporation and Loans to Local Authorities), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1945, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1944-45.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	500,719	472,233	40,831,839
Reduction of Railway Capital ..	..	..	26,453,419 <sup>a</sup>
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings ..	8,990	4,080	4,084,498
Public Buildings .. .. .	348,357	329,616	7,900,052
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	10,000	970,339
Main Roads Commission .. ..	208,994	75,062	4,574,404
Harbours and Marine .. .. .	62,778	62,778	3,566,358
Mining .. .. .	870	— 551	193,963
Forestry .. .. .	35,450	35,436	1,391,755
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	500	11	49,999
Land Resumptions .. .. .	4,828	— 7,360	3,367,322
Prickly-pear Lands .. .. .	13,545	6,456	914,272
Water Supply, Irrigation ..	41,842	24,561	2,934,113
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	— 500	— 45,721	1,622,241
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	540	— 19,811	244,974
Wire Netting .. .. .	..	— 16,806	225,451
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	— 56,402	370,436
State Advances Corporation—			
Workers' Dwellings .. ..	150,000	— 65,058	2,636,607
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	— 21,062	852,795
Building Improvement ..	176	— 4,024	5,005
Soldier Settlement .. .. .	4,002	— 55,972	987,940
Loans to Local Authorities ..	73,922	— 445,931	13,351,143
Subsidies to Local Authorities ..	105,885	104,522	5,915,228
Deficits Funded, &c. .. ..	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	44,953	2,093,697
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,560,898</b>	<b>431,010</b>	<b>137,508,730</b>
<i>Add</i> Deficits on Loans .. .. .	..	..	6,825,136
<i>Less</i> Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds ..	..	..	14,953,288
<i>Add</i> Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	2,052,832
<b>Gross Public Debt .. .. .</b>	..	..	<b>131,433,410</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year is shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Aggregate Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1940-41 ..	3,357,358	2,322,626	134,594,294	130,094,593
1941-42 ..	3,031,934	1,684,053	136,278,347	131,171,642
1942-43 ..	1,963,813	454,571	136,732,918	128,568,475
1943-44 ..	1,773,352	344,802	137,077,720	129,179,066
1944-45 ..	1,560,898	431,010	137,508,730	131,433,410

*State Government Debt.*—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1945, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1945.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
6 0 0	2,054,865	123,292
5 0 0	21,888,861	1,094,443
4 10 0	1,025,106	46,130
4 0 0	16,922,090	676,778
3 17 6	7,598,347	293,989
3 15 0	12,561,173	470,985
3 12 6	568,000	20,590
3 10 0	24,486,417	856,941
3 9 9	5,465,249	188,651
3 7 6	1,303,740	44,001
3 5 0	16,305,614	529,871
3 2 6	70,000	2,187
3 2 0	1,886,490	58,239
3 0 0	13,565,787	406,164
2 15 0	281,000	7,728
2 14 3	76,900	2,086
2 10 0	3,078,756	76,969
1 0 0	2,126,520	21,265
Treasury Bonds, 6½% ..	220	8
Inscribed Stock <sup>a</sup> ..	168,275	5,482
Gross Public Debt ..	131,433,410	4,925,799
Less Sinking Funds ..	1,133,739	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	130,299,671	
		£3 14s. 11d.

<sup>a</sup> A Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock matured 1st January, 1945, unconverted at 30th June, 1945.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire Netting Advances Act*, 1927, and £7,205 under *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 1940, which is not included

in the foregoing statement. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £131,433,410 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia .. .. .	67,343,395	51.2
London .. .. .	58,819,071	44.8
America .. .. .	5,270,944	4.0

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were for Queensland 49 and 51 per cent., compared with 42 and 58 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together, and 10 and 90 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia. The rates generally were higher than on Australian loans and as opportunity offers they are either redeemed or converted at a lower rate of interest.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £2,272,477; London, £2,374,351; America, £278,971; representing average interest rates of 3.37, 4.04, and 5.29 per cent., respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

#### QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. a	Advances to Settlers, etc. b	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
1935-36 .. ..	£1,000. 694	£1,000. 306	£1,000. 661	£1,000. 1,431	£1,000. 1,978	£1,000. 5,070
1936-37 .. ..	524	238	513	1,297	1,568	4,140
1937-38 .. ..	650	266	445	1,337	1,152	3,850
1938-39 .. ..	510	276	401	1,158	1,148	3,493
1939-40 .. ..	521	370	545	1,028	1,498	3,962
1940-41 .. ..	655	410	125	943	1,224	3,357
1941-42 .. ..	634	381	38	791	1,188	3,032
1942-43 .. ..	492	72	29	545	826	1,964
1943-44 .. ..	837	245	15	1,201	—525	1,773
1944-45 .. ..	501	209	154	180	517	1,561
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	67,285	5,545	6,574	19,266	38,839	137,509

a With the exception of special projects all loan expenditure on roads and bridges is carried out through the Main Roads Commission, whose expenditure is included here.

b Including Agricultural Bank, State Advances Corporation, and Soldier Settlement.



About one half of the gross public debt has been incurred in the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water and sewerage) have taken £19.5m. Since 1930-31, loans and subsidies to local bodies, mainly to be spent on roads, have usually been the largest single avenue of loan expenditure, displacing railways which previously absorbed the greatest percentage.

### 5. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Unlike the States, the greater portion of Commonwealth revenue is obtained from taxation, the only large Commonwealth business undertaking being the Post Office. Up to 1939-40, customs and excise were the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, yielding about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but since the Commonwealth Government has been the sole taxing agent on income, income tax has far exceeded the revenue received from customs and excise. In 1944-45, income tax alone amounted to 57.2 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £215,534,037, £32,666,316 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1944-45 accounted for 53.1 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12.5 per cent. before the war.

#### COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1935-36	41,438	9,432	8,775	1,327	2,645	15,249	3,337	82,203
1936-37	42,993	8,008	8,556	1,435	1,781	16,248	3,787	82,808
1937-38	48,383	8,024	9,398	1,368	1,875	17,189	3,221	89,458
1938-39	47,632	9,308	11,883	1,489	3,725	17,892	3,136	95,065
1939-40	53,825	12,196	16,430	1,646	5,914	18,485	3,418	111,914
1940-41	53,780	19,793	43,305	3,191	5,315	19,975	5,123	150,482
1941-42	56,781	26,830	77,564	3,691	14,569	23,386	7,220	210,041
1942-43	64,878	28,846	141,027	3,873	18,520	28,008	9,307	294,459
1943-44	67,291	27,909	183,799	3,819	20,849	30,281	8,240	342,188
1944-45	67,177	29,672	215,534	3,664	21,873	30,738 <sup>a</sup>	8,196	376,854

<sup>a</sup> Post Office, £27,872 (000) ; Railways, £2,866 (000).

*Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.*—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a system by which amounts of excess revenue are paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they are required. Thus the actual expenditure from revenue in some years is different from that shown in the following table. "Defence" in the table

does not include amounts placed in Trust Fund from excess receipts and spent as follows:—1935-36, Defence, £1,294,155; 1936-37, Defence, £1,076,188; 1937-38, Defence, £1,452,250, Civil Aviation, £117,253; 1938-39, Defence, £3,072,325, Civil Aviation, £173,422; 1939-40, Defence, £2,017,414, Civil Aviation, £57,111; 1940-41, Defence, £2,964,185; and 1941-42, Civil Aviation, £52,214. "Social Services" include payments into the National Welfare Fund: 1943-44, £25,525,398; 1944-45, £27,293,207.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence and War. <i>a</i>	1914-1918 War. <i>b</i>	Business Undertakings. <i>a</i>	Social Services. <i>c</i>	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
1935-36	£1,000. 5,886	£1,000. 18,241	£1,000. 15,298	£1,000. 13,133	£1,000. 14,574	£1,000. 11,504	£1,000. 78,636
1936-37	7,381	18,724	16,590	14,369	15,022	9,445	81,531
1937-38	6,515	18,948	17,554	16,199	15,989	10,758	85,963
1938-39	9,984	19,257	20,222	16,428	15,649	12,897	94,437
1939-40	24,884 <sup>d</sup>	18,835	18,201	16,876	15,697	14,492	108,985
1940-41	65,681 <sup>d</sup>	18,603	18,808	17,773	14,926	14,691	150,482
1941-42	109,234 <sup>d</sup>	18,618	21,410	30,918	13,731	16,130	210,041
1942-43	159,478 <sup>d</sup>	18,721	25,753	36,593	13,091	40,823 <sup>f</sup>	294,459
1943-44	167,843 <sup>d</sup>	19,604	28,581	64,674	13,247	48,239 <sup>f</sup>	342,188
1944-45	194,574 <sup>d</sup>	19,289	30,322 <sup>e</sup>	66,703	14,437	51,529 <sup>f</sup>	376,854

<sup>a</sup> Including new works paid for from Revenue.

<sup>b</sup> Including war pensions, debt charges, repatriation, etc.

<sup>c</sup> Invalid and Old-age Pensions, Maternity Allowances, Child Endowment from 1941-42, Widows' Pensions from 1942-43, and National Welfare from 1943-44.

<sup>d</sup> Including services and pensions on account of 1939-1945 War; also subsidies, etc., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

<sup>e</sup> Post Office, £27,389(000); Railways, £2,933(000).

<sup>f</sup> Including income tax and entertainment tax reimbursement to States.

Defence expenditure until 1938-39 included ordinary defence expenditure, but since then includes all revenue expenditure in connection with the 1939-1945 War, including pensions, and also subsidies, etc., which are part of the Commonwealth Government's war-time policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation. Thus, in 1944-45 Defence and War expenditure, the following items were included:—Price Stabilisation Subsidies: Potatoes, £2,433,492; Tea, £2,188,292; Whole Milk, £1,785,946; Recoupment of Basic Wage Adjustment, £801,891; Other, £3,599,803; Assistance to Primary Producers: Dairy Industry, £5,152,872; Apple and Pear Industry, £725,000; Wheat Acreage Restriction, £586,964; Superphosphate Subsidy, £2,214,388; Assistance to Stock Feeders, £4,623,902; Jute products for Primary Industries, £886,963; Field Peas, £90,195. The following Relief to Primary Producers is included in "Other":—Wheat Industry Assistance, £1,995,775; and Drought Relief Assistance, £1,570,601. Details of pensions and maternity allowances are shown in Chapter 5.

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Federal Aid to Roads, and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included amongst "Other."

*Expenditure from Loans.*—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, etc. The totals to date are exclusive of loan moneys spent on the 1914-1918 War, for which the Commonwealth Government owes an additional £255m.

The table on page 321 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £115m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £1,498m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,388m. spent from loans since June, 1939, on the recent war, leaving £110m. for loan expenditure on non-war purposes. To this must be added the cost of railways and properties transferred from the States, £17m.; funding of deficits, £16m.; and cost of raising loans, £3m.; while £31m. must be deducted for various redemptions, and other sundry adjustments.

#### COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence and War Services. <i>a</i>	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>b</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
1935-36	£1,000. 168	£1,000. 317	£1,000. 224	£1,000. 107	£1,000. 153	£1,000. 723	£1,000. 1,692
1936-37	—7	1,500	302	358	101	457	2,711
1937-38	2,066	2,500	..	— 1	— 6	— 10	4,549
1938-39	1,912	2,000	— 1	..	— 7	— 310	3,594
1939-40	28,814	750	1,853	..	— 11	— 51	31,355
1940-41	101,581	1,770	1,910	— 2	— 4	— 46	105,209
1941-42	210,877	762	1,185	— 18	— 7	7	212,806
1942-43	402,852	212	..	— 35	— 5	— 7	403,017
1943-44	377,157	..	..	— 10	— 6	222	377,363
1944-45	266,040	..	..	— 41	— 8	— 1	265,990
Total to date ..	1,396,229	13,241	40,137	13,775	8,461	26,021	1,497,864

*a* Excluding expenditure on 1914-1918 War.

*b* Wheat Bounty, Farmers Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

*War Expenditure.*—The total of the 1939-1945 War and defence expenditure from all sources from 1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1945, was £2,116m., of which £722m. was provided from Revenue.

#### 6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

*Government Debt.*—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1945, is shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable, and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that £563,469,449, or 21·4 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 317. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown

as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £657,008 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £16,795,161, interest on £79,724,220 having been postponed by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table are taken from the Commonwealth Statistician's Finance Bulletin, No. 36.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1945.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
On Account of States—				
New South Wales ..	355,050,980	122 9 11	12,267,585	4 4 8
Victoria .. ..	179,405,191	89 3 1	6,356,655	3 3 2
Queensland .. ..	<b>131,433,390</b>	<b>121 16 1</b>	<b>4,924,142</b>	<b>4 11 3</b>
South Australia ..	108,870,912	173 1 1	3,935,327	6 5 1
Western Australia ..	95,894,885	195 14 2	3,452,999	7 0 11
Tasmania .. ..	30,322,355	122 6 11	990,742	3 19 11
Maturing Overseas	386,700,364	52 11 4 <sup>d</sup>	15,185,267	2 1 4 <sup>d</sup>
Maturing in Aus- tralia .. ..	514,277,349	69 18 1 <sup>d</sup>	16,742,183	2 5 6 <sup>d</sup>
Total States.. ..	900,977,713	122 9 5 <sup>d</sup>	31,927,450	4 6 10 <sup>d</sup>
On Account of Com- monwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	96,866,381 <sup>b</sup>	13 2 8	657,008	0 1 9
Maturing in Aus- tralia .. ..	1,516,589,708 <sup>c</sup>	205 11 11	39,074,631	5 5 11
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	79,902,704	10 16 8	3,386,252	0 9 2
Maturing in Aus- tralia .. ..	35,606,514	4 16 6	972,024	0 2 8
Total Commonwealth	1,728,965,307	234 7 9 <sup>e</sup>	44,089,915	5 19 6 <sup>e</sup>
Grand Total ..	2,629,943,020	356 10 6 <sup>e</sup>	76,017,365	10 6 1 <sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

<sup>b</sup> Including £347,000 interest-free loans and £79,724,220 on which the interest has been postponed.

<sup>c</sup> Including £5,789,343 interest-free loans.

<sup>d</sup> Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

<sup>e</sup> Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—The next table shows the net loan expenditure, during 1944-45, and the aggregate to date, for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth figures for 1944-45 include expenditure on war and defence work; and the aggregate excludes expenditure on the 1914-1918 War.

## NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1944-45.

Government.	During 1944-45.			Aggregate to End of 1944-45.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	1,723	7,493	9,216	400,598
Victoria .. ..	2,083	4,255	6,338	237,000
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>144,334</b>
South Australia	983	5	988	124,352
Western Australia	547	70	617	116,811
Tasmania ..	448	455	903	36,410
Total States ..	6,215	12,274	18,489	1,059,505
Commonwealth	- 50	266,040	265,990	1,497,864 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total Australia ..</b>	<b>6,165</b>	<b>278,314</b>	<b>284,479</b>	<b>2,557,369</b>

<sup>a</sup> The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth is for War Services, while the figures for the States represent the funding of deficits, discount and flotation expenses on loans, and exchange on remittances, etc.

<sup>b</sup> See pages 320 and 321 for full details of Commonwealth Government loan expenditure and indebtedness.

## 7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation, the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the war was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war, the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes. Reimbursements of income tax were made to all States, and of entertainment tax to those States which had previously levied this tax. Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth. This tax was instituted to meet the costs of Child Endowment.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. In 1936, the States and the

Commonwealth by agreement made some progress towards uniformity in methods of assessment of their income taxes. Since the institution of Uniform Income Tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 306 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

*Taxation Paid in Queensland.*—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.		
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Consld. Revenue—						
Income <sup>a</sup> .. ..	5,821,000	21,245,656	27,066,656	108 9	396 10	505 7
Land .. ..	383,220	75,203	458,423	7 2	1 5	8 7
Probate, Succession, and Estate	701,235	184,022	885,257	13 1	3 5	16 6
Lottery .. ..	145,375	..	145,375	2 9	..	2 9
Other Stamp Duty	586,834	31,121	617,955	10 11	0 7	11 6
Customs .. ..	..	1,915,306	1,915,306	..	35 9	35 9
Excise .. ..	..	3,884,680	3,884,680	..	72 7	72 7
Sales .. ..	..	3,127,135	3,127,135	..	58 5	58 5
Flour .. ..	..	310,195	310,195	..	5 9	5 9
Entertainment ..	..	819,726	819,726	..	15 4	15 4
Pay-roll .. ..	..	1,337,321	1,337,321	..	25 0	25 0
Transport .. ..	69,140	..	69,140	1 4	..	1 4
Liquor .. ..	143,076	..	143,076	2 8	..	2 8
Betting .. ..	161,708	..	161,708	3 0	..	3 0
Other .. ..	53,349	-28,363	24,986	1 0	-0 6	0 6
Trust Funds—						
Motor Veh. Reg...	700,804	..	700,804	13 1	..	13 1
Transport Lic. Fees	64,209	..	64,209	1 2	..	1 2
Other .. ..	98,201	..	98,201	1 10	..	1 10
Total .. ..	8,928,151	32,902,002	41,830,153	166 9	614 7	781 4

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £5,821,000 reimbursed to State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

A reliable indication of the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid before the war by each State was obtained by the Commonwealth Grants Commission by allocating customs and excise duties and sales tax on a population basis, and by distributing central office assessments of income, land, and estate taxes. For the year 1938-39, the Commission calculated the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid by Queensland as £9,853,000 as against £6,731,000 collected in Queensland.

*Income Tax.*—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole taxing authority on income in Australia.

After Uniform Taxation in Australia was introduced, the rates of tax on income were raised gradually until the highest practicable level was reached. With the increasing amount of tax payable, it became obvious that some new method of collection was necessary, since many taxpayers would fail to save sufficient during the year to meet their assessments at the end of the year. Therefore a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. This was satisfactory for those taxpayers whose income varied little from year to year. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction in 1944 of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation.

In April, 1944, an amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued. This Act also provided that, in the transition period, taxpayers would be allowed a rebate of three-quarters of the tax payable on income earned in the year 1943-44. Thus the tax payable for that year was deducted in the three months, April, May, and June, 1944. Deductions made during the twelve months ended March, 1944, were used in payment of tax assessed on income earned in 1942-43. 1944-45 was the first full year that "Pay as You Earn" taxation operated.

Originally Uniform Taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but, as a result of legislation passed in the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority, will be continued indefinitely in the post-war years. Details of the arrangements are given on page 306.

*Uniform Income Taxation Rates.*—The income tax imposed on income earned in 1945-46 was the sum of the assessments calculated on the taxable income in 1945-46 at both the 1944-45 and the 1945-46 rates divided by two. In addition, there is a social services contribution with a maximum of 1s. 6d. in the £ payable from 1st January, 1946. The rates of tax imposed for each year are shown on the next page.

## 1944-45 Rates.

## Personal Exertion Income.

Taxable Income (T).		Rate of Tax.		
£		d. in £.		d. in £.
1- 300 ..	Up to	£100 : 6-0 ..	Balance :	30-0 + ·165 (T-100)
301-1000 ..	First	£300 : 44-0 ..	Balance :	96-0 + ·01 (T-300)
1001-2000 ..	First	£1000 : 85-3 ..	Balance :	110-0 + ·033 (T-1000)
2001-3000 ..	First	£2000 : 114-15 ..	Balance :	176-0 + ·015 (T-2000)
3001-5000 ..	First	£3000 : 139-76 ..	Balance :	206-0 + ·004 (T-3000)
5001 & over ..	First	£5000 : 169-46 ..	Balance :	222-0

## Property Income.

Taxable Income (T).		Rate of Tax.		
£		d. in £.		d. in £.
1- 200 ..	Up to	£100 : 6-0 ..	Balance :	30-0 + ·165 (T-100)
201- 300 ..	First	£200 : 26-25 ..	Balance :	75-5 + ·24 (T-200)
301-1000 ..	First	£300 : 50-6 ..	Balance :	123-5 + ·01 (T-300)
1001-2000 ..	First	£1000 : 106-55 ..	Balance :	137-5 + ·034 (T-1000)
2001-5000 ..	First	£2000 : 139-025 ..	Balance :	205-5 + ·00275 (T-2000)
5001 & over ..	First	£5000 : 183-86 ..	Balance :	222-0

## 1945-46 Rates.

## Personal Exertion Income.

Taxable Income (T).		Rate of Tax.		
£		d. in £.		d. in £.
1- 200 ..	Nil			
201- 300 ..	First	£200 : 3-0 ..	Balance :	36-0 + ·15 (T-200)
301-1000 ..	First	£300 : 19-0 ..	Balance :	66-0 + ·01 (T-300)
1001-2000 ..	First	£1000 : 56-8 ..	Balance :	80-0 + ·03 (T-1000)
2001-3000 ..	First	£2000 : 83-4 ..	Balance :	140-0 + ·013 (T-2000)
3001-5000 ..	First	£3000 : 106-6 ..	Balance :	166-0 + ·004 (T-3000)
5001 & over ..	First	£5000 : 133-56 ..	Balance :	182-0

## Property Income.

Taxable Income (T).		Rate of Tax.		
£		d. in £.		d. in £.
1- 200 ..	Nil			
201- 300 ..	First	£200 : 3-0 ..	Balance :	48-0 + ·21 (T-200)
301-1000 ..	First	£300 : 25-0 ..	Balance :	90-0 + ·01 (T-300)
1001-2000 ..	First	£1000 : 75-4 ..	Balance :	104-0 + ·03075 (T-1000)
2001-5000 ..	First	£2000 : 105-075 ..	Balance :	165-5 + ·00275 (T-2000)
5001 & over ..	First	£5000 : 146-28 ..	Balance :	182-0

*Social Services Contributions.*—These commenced from the 1st January, 1946, and contribution instalments were deducted as from that date where income was derived from salaries or wages. The basic rate of contribution was 3d. for every £1 of taxable income up to, and including, £100. Thereafter the rate increased uniformly by 1d. for every £8 in excess of £100 until the maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ was reached.

On this basis the graduated scale operated on incomes up to £220 per annum, after which the maximum contribution was payable.

The Social Services Contribution for 1945-46 was only half the rate arrived at, as the scheme only operated from 1st January, 1946.



The following table shows uniform taxation figures levied on Queensland residents during the year 1943-44 for 1942-43 income year.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1943-44.

Grade of Taxable Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Net Tax Assessed.
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	
£	No.	£	£	£	£
105 to 150	28,964	3,394,782	321,350	3,716,132	165,585
151 to 300	90,720	19,728,103	1,045,977	20,774,080	1,842,349
301 to 500	96,640	35,763,901	1,147,133	36,911,034	5,105,194
501 to 1,000	32,587	19,659,766	1,412,461	21,072,227	4,513,779
1,001 to 2,000	6,785	8,186,599	1,041,261	9,227,860	3,065,978
2,001 to 3,000	1,486	3,161,199	422,898	3,584,097	1,598,886
3,001 to 5,000	800	2,592,450	382,634	2,975,084	1,622,185
5,001 and Over	294	2,021,186	301,846	2,323,032	1,692,552
Total ..	258,276	94,507,986	6,075,560	100,583,546	19,606,508

*Concessional Allowances (Income Tax).*—As part of the Uniform Tax Plan, the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax instead of deductions from assessable income. The rebates of tax are calculated by applying to the amounts allowable the personal exertion rate appropriate to the total taxable income of the taxpayer.

The maximum amount of each concessional allowance for the calculation of the rebate allowable is as follows:—wife, £100; mother, £50; children under 16, £75 for eldest child, £30 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent or housekeeper who has care of a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £100; invalid child aged sixteen years and over, £75; children between sixteen and eighteen years attending school, £75; medical expenses, £50; dental expenses, £10; funeral expenses, £20; assurance, &c., £100; gifts to patriotic funds of £1 and upwards. In addition, a rebate of tax is allowable on amounts paid by a taxpayer for artificial limbs and eyes.

*Company Tax.*—Income tax on companies has altered considerably since the commencement of the recent war, and there is also an additional War-Time (Company) Tax. State income tax on companies has been suspended, the Commonwealth rates being the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals.

The rates for 1945-46 were the same as for 1944-45. Ordinary tax, at 72d. for every £1 of taxable income, or 60d. in the case of a mutual life assurance company, and undistributed profits tax were payable by all companies, public and private. In addition, public companies had to pay super tax or war-time profits tax (whichever was the greater). For details, see 1945 Year Book.

*Land Tax (State).*—Returns of the value of freehold land held are required wherever the value exceeds £200. Exemption varies from £300 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable unimproved value, and are progressive by steps. Where the value is less than £500 the rate is 1d. From £500 to £999 it is 1½d. From £1,000 to £1,999 it is 1¾d. From £2,000 to £2,499 it is 2d. From £2,500 there is also a super tax, and the total tax is then 3¼d., ranging thereafter to 8d. where the value exceeds £75,000.

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption, but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

## SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Rates of Tax. (d. in £ on unimproved values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales ..	Western areas only : 1	£240
Victoria .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000. Other—£250, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £250
Queensland .. ..	Ranges from 1 to 8 on over £75,000 (see above)	On primary producers' land—£1,500, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,500, to £300 on £2,500 and over Other—£300 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	Up to £5,000— $\frac{3}{4}$ Over £5,000—1½ Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia ..	Land not improved—2 Improved land—1 Absentees—50% extra	Improved land used solely for primary production exempt
Tasmania .. ..	Rate graduates from 1 on first £2,500 to 5 on excess of value over £80,000	Rural—£3,500 Other—Nil
Commonwealth ..	V = total unimproved value of land. On portion of taxable value up to £75,000— $1 + \frac{V - 5,000}{18,750}$ On portion of taxable value over £75,000—9 Absentees' rates: 1 up to £5,000, rising to 10 for excess over £80,000 Super tax of 20% if taxable value of land over £20,000	£5,000 Absentees—Nil

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during the year 1944-45.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and over.	Total.
TAXPAYERS (NO.)						
Individuals	12,261	6,045	1,795	82	..	20,183
Companies	245	368	378	146	25	1,167 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	12,506	6,413	2,173	228	25	21,350 <sup>a</sup>
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,288,853	4,997,695	6,381,434	1,321,733	..	14,989,715
Companies	57,192	412,502	1,687,216	3,120,698	2,403,864	7,973,159 <sup>b</sup>
Total ..	2,346,045	5,410,197	8,068,650	4,442,431	2,403,864	22,962,874 <sup>b</sup>
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,536	34,180	67,700	20,611	..	132,027
Companies	238	2,885	19,256	51,699	57,751	134,260 <sup>c</sup>
Total ..	9,774	37,065	86,956	72,310	57,751	266,287 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including 5 Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

<sup>b</sup> Including £291,687 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

<sup>c</sup> Including £2,431 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,500) was assessed at £105,615—£46,573 on individuals and £59,042 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £371,902. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1944-45 was £406,073.

Tax on undeveloped land was suspended from 1st July, 1943, to the last day in the financial year commencing after the formal cessation of hostilities.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £383,220, a decrease of £4,255 on the 1943-44 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £303 was granted to 20 taxpayers for various causes during the year.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £6 0s. 7d. for each £100 collected.

*Land Tax (Commonwealth).*—The rates payable are summarised on page 327. During 1943-44, tax assessed on land in Queensland amounted to £64,595, which was £261 less than in 1942-43. Tax received amounted to £64,424, while £171 was outstanding at the 30th June, 1944. The total tax assessments were less than for any other State except Tasmania. The prevalence of the leasehold system is the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland are so small.

*Probate or Administration Duty (State).*—No duty is imposed where the net value does not amount to £300. £1 for every £100 or part thereof is charged where the net value amounts to £300 and upwards.

*Succession Duty (State).*—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the following table. Rates shown in columns headed A are payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those in columns headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
200 but not over	500	Nil	0½	2	2	3	3½	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	1	1¼	2	2	3	3½	4	5
1,000 but not over	2,500	1½	1¾	3	3	4½	5½	6	7½
2,500 but not over	4,000	2½	3¼	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	3¾	4½	4½	6½	8½	9	11¼
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	6¼	5	6¼	7½	9½	10	12½
6,000 but not over	7,000	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	8¼	10½	11	13½
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11¼	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	6½	8¼	6½	8¼	9½	12½	13	16½
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	8¾	7	8¾	10½	13½	14	17½
10,000 but not over	12,500	7½	9¾	7½	9¾	11¼	14½	15	18½
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	8½	10½	8½	10½	12¾	15½	17	21¼
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	11¼	9	11¼	13½	16½	18	22½
20,000 but not over	22,500	9½	11¾	9½	11¾	14¼	17¾	19	23¾
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	12½	10	12½	15	18½	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	10½	13¼	10½	13¼	15¾	19½	21	26½
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	13¾	11	13¾	16½	20½	22	27½
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £200; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £20; (c) where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

*Estate Duty (Commonwealth).*—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less the statutory exemption) is under £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £19,999 the rate rises

from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of  $\frac{1}{133}$  per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

The statutory exemption for widows, children, and grandchildren is £2,000, but diminishes as the value of the estate exceeds £2,000 until it disappears at £12,400; and the exemption for others is £1,000, disappearing at £10,000.

Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt in Australia.

*Gift Duty (Commonwealth).*—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposes a duty on gifts which exceed the value of £500. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those imposed under Federal Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

*Pay-Roll Tax (Commonwealth).*—The Pay-Roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all wages, paid or payable, the first £20 per week or £1,040 per annum being exempt.

*Sales Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930; the rate has been altered from time to time, and recent legislation fixed the rates at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and 25 per cent., according to prescribed schedules of commodities.

*Entertainment Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax was reintroduced by the Commonwealth Government in August, 1942, and the Commonwealth agreed upon payment of compensation to those States which vacated this tax field at its request. The rate of tax imposed commences with 3d. on an admission price of one shilling, and increases at the rate of 2d. for every sixpence increase until the admission price reaches five shillings, and thereafter by 3d. for every sixpence increase or part thereof.

Special rates, approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, are provided in the Act to encourage the legitimate stage and other similar entertainments. Exemptions are granted for patriotic purposes.

*Flour Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax was reintroduced in December, 1938, and is payable by the manufacturer or the importer of flour. The rate varies with the price of wheat, the highest rate having been £6 2s. 9d. per ton, and the lowest £1 12s. 3d. The present rate of £2 8s. 10d. has remained constant since October, 1940.

*Wool Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax has been payable since 1936 on all wool grown in Australia. The rate of tax is 6d. on each bale of wool, 3d. on each butt, and 1d. on each bag of wool.

*Gold Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax is imposed on gold delivered to the Commonwealth Bank after September, 1930; and is 50 per cent. of the amount by which the price of gold exceeds £9 per fine oz.

*Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).*—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator commission. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 323. The Government's commission amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators. The following table gives particulars of totalisator operations for the last five years.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. ..No.	285	287	290	301	308
Meetings Held with Totalisators in Use ..No.	605	445	324	505	552
Amount Passed through Totalisators .. ..£	597,204	451,303	456,791	851,466	1,144,504
Retained by Clubs ..£	53,371	40,484	41,166	76,901	102,589
Government Commission £	29,860	22,565	22,839	42,573	57,225

*Lottery Tax (State).*—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of threepence on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1944-45 was £145,375.

*Motor Taxation (State).*—See pages 208 and 209.

## 8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds, Cities, Towns, and Shires, and all are known as "Local Authorities." City Councils control the twelve most populous towns, all of which have a population of over 7,000. Town Councils control the town areas of eleven of the larger towns, while Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the Cities and Towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on pages 28-29, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 39-40, but for details of finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland* for 1939-40. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 334 and 335. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All local authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and

beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services. Since 1933, many Local Authorities have assumed the maintenance of, and provision of water on, stock routes.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Main Roads Commission, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, Section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

Local government statistics since 1940 are not yet available and the information given in the following tables is the same as that printed in the 1941 *Year Book*.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at the 30th June, 1940.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Particulars.		City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities	No.	1	11	11	121	144
Population <sup>a</sup>	No.	335,520	196,906	39,523	479,312	1,018,477 <sup>b</sup>
Ratepayers	No.	<i>n</i>	44,750	12,992	117,918	<i>n</i>
Dwellings	No.	83,304	46,289	10,300	113,179	253,072
Rateable Value	£	21,134,172	6,283,750	1,462,813	43,961,483	72,842,218
Streets and Roads	Miles	1,921	1,607	493	121,074	125,095

<sup>a</sup> At 31st December, 1939; later populations are shown on pages 39-40.

<sup>b</sup> This was the estimate for the whole State. The total of estimates by Local Authorities was not quite the same as this figure.

*n* Not available.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—Most of the net revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, and from government grants. The following table shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1939-40 (excluding loan receipts).

No amounts are shown as grants for unemployment relief in 1939-40, as the intermittent relief scheme was superseded by a policy of full-time employment in September, 1938, under which most of the works were carried out by government departments and the Main Roads Commission. Since November, 1938, the Treasury has subsidised loans of Local Authorities for approved works by undertaking to provide for a maximum of 15 years one-third of the annual interest and redemption charges on sewerage loans, and one-fifth of these charges on loans for other works. The Local Authorities are responsible for the full loan charges after 15 years on loans raised for periods exceeding 15 years. The figures for subsidy receipts in the table below include amounts paid on loans raised prior to 1938, when the usual subsidy was approximately one-third of the amount spent on labour. A special Commonwealth-State scheme of subsidy of local works is mentioned on page 303.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commission are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, etc., portion of such work being paid by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commission. (See Chapter 8, page 204, for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.)

Receipts from business undertakings are not included, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 336).

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1939-40.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates .. ..	1,110,031	363,435	84,302	1,235,504	2,793,272
Licenses .. ..	19,441	6,068	1,438	6,244	33,191
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans ..	..	324,024	13,240	67,736	405,000
Main Roads Comm. ..	..	11,189	2,972	246,925	261,086
Other .. ..	35,505	15,011	2,460	14,151	67,127
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	154,576	107,349	21,092	121,442	404,459
Other Public Works and Services ..	122,769	59,821	17,337	193,603	393,530
Other .. ..	65,250	54,025	9,950	59,201	188,426
Total .. ..	1,507,572	940,922	152,791	1,944,806	4,546,091

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for the local hospitals, fire brigades, and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of Main Roads Commission, loan subsidy, and other, grants (see above table).

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	100,605	42,718	11,523	159,724	314,570
Debt Services ..	588,706	137,535	43,613	348,875	1,118,729
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	38,650	59,015	7,314	149,059	254,038
Maintenance ..	179,872	94,953	24,656	662,227	961,708
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	25,729	340,123	10,368	62,137	438,357
Maintenance ..	179,900	94,105	9,793	173,822	457,620
Health & Cleansing	176,327	114,462	22,678	145,148	458,615
Other Services ..	37,850	20,542	4,951	15,583	78,926
Grants .. ..	131,764	44,000	8,182	158,131	342,077
Other .. ..	32,010	34,281	3,044	45,397	114,732
Total .. ..	1,491,413	981,734	146,122	1,920,103	4,539,372



# QUEENSLAND

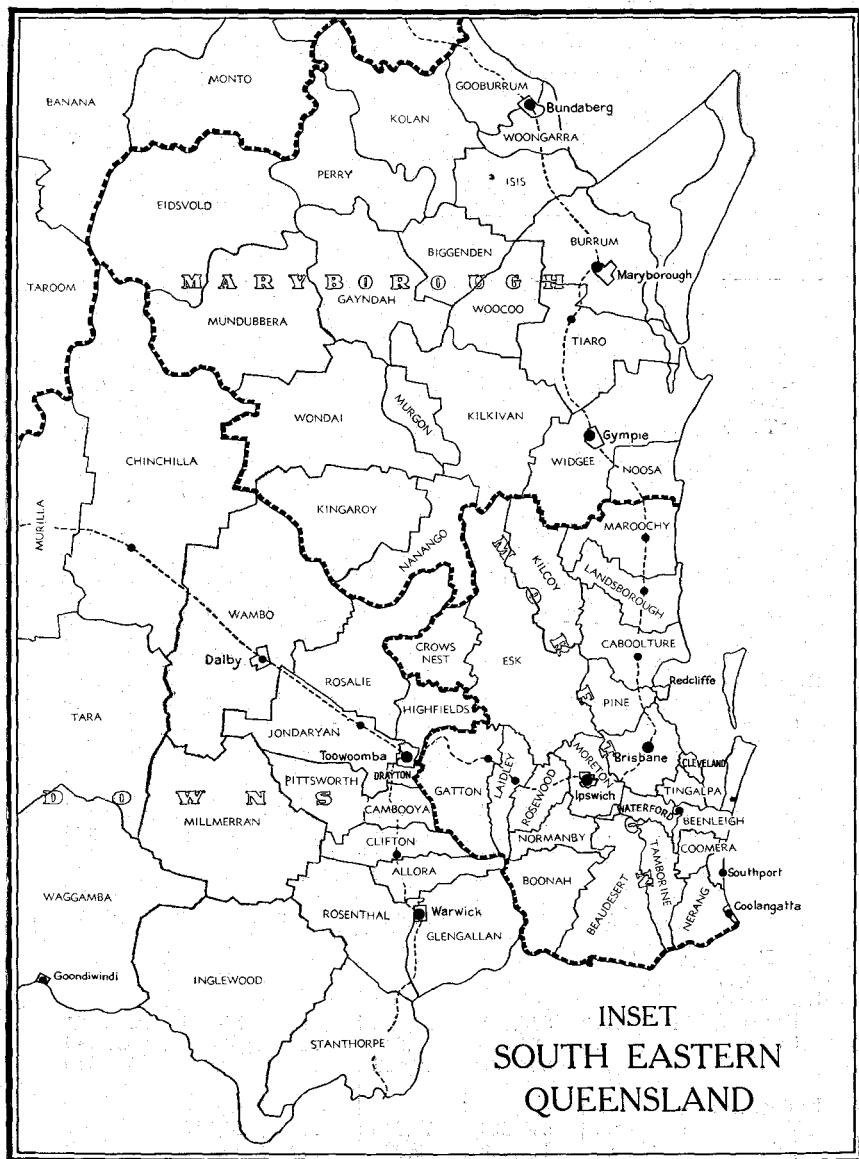
## LOCAL AUTHORITIES BOUNDARIES

Boundaries of Shires - - - - -

Boundaries of Statistical Divisions - - - - -



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of



Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 39-40. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. Local Authorities in each Regional Division are listed on pages 123-125.

*Business Undertakings.*—Three main groups of activities which are classed as business undertakings are carried out by Local Authorities in Queensland:—water, electricity, and railways and tramways. Separate accounts have to be kept for each of these undertakings.

The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1939-40.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1939-40.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and Charges .. ..	779,762	231,217	33,575	60,767	1,105,321
Subsidy of Loans ..	60,021	64,979	1,620	14,820	141,440
Other .. ..	60,210	24,873	2,041	4,935	92,059
Total .. ..	899,993	321,069	37,236	80,522	1,338,820
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	207,509	121,802	18,955	30,556	378,822
Construction ..	77,624	84,438	2,652	16,044	180,758
Debt Charges ..	698,935	105,073	13,650	29,587	847,245
Other .. ..	58,052	11,380 <sup>a</sup>	2,270 <sup>a</sup>	2,993	74,695
Total .. ..	1,042,120	322,693	37,527	79,180	1,481,520
Surplus .. ..	-142,127	-1,624	-291	+1,342	-142,700
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	706,896	205,342	63,535	155,747	1,131,520
Other .. ..	66,270	10,563	29,859	25,518	132,210
Total .. ..	773,166	215,905	93,394	181,265	1,263,730
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	442,751	136,265	44,210	105,191	728,417
Debt Charges ..	150,259	37,231	32,397	40,326	260,213
Other .. ..	99,400	53,893 <sup>a</sup>	12,828 <sup>a</sup>	33,586	199,707
Total .. ..	692,410	227,389	89,435	179,103	1,188,337
Surplus .. ..	+80,756	-11,484	+3,959	+2,162	+75,393
<i>Tramways and Bus Services.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges..	842,966	14,552	..	31,146	888,664
Other .. ..	24,016	2,946	..	4,484	31,446
Total .. ..	866,982	17,498	..	35,630	920,110
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	579,264	10,288	..	24,014	613,566
Debt Charges ..	176,568	5,078	..	8,986	190,632
Other .. ..	41,510	552	..	2,000	44,062
Total .. ..	797,342	15,918	..	35,000	848,260
Surplus .. ..	+69,640	+1,580	..	+630	+71,850

<sup>a</sup> Including profits transferred to General Funds.

Waterworks were controlled by 60 Local Authorities including all the Cities. Ten of the Towns had water supplies, while Coolangatta was supplied by works constructed by the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, a joint undertaking of the Coolangatta Town and Nerang Shire Councils, which is included as a semi-governmental body in the next section. The remaining waterworks (58) were controlled by 38 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, see *Statistics of Queensland, 1939-40, Part E*).

Sewerage systems were operating in Brisbane, Cunnamulla, Mackay, and Toowoomba, and systems were in course of construction in Bundaberg, Charleville, Goondiwindi, Ipswich, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Warwick.

In Brisbane there were, in 1939-40, only 36,154 premises connected to the sewerage cut of a total of 91,720 dwellings and buildings of various sorts, but the work will proceed as fast as resources permit.

Electricity was supplied by 47 Local Authorities, but only 35 generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk and distributing to consumers.

Electric tramways and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council. A bus service was operated by the Rockhampton City Council, and three Shires operated short lengths of steam tramways to link various centres in their districts. The Beaudesert Tramway operated by Beaudesert Shire was closed on 30th September, 1944, and has been dismantled.

*Local Authorities' Loans.*—With the exception of Brisbane, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities has been for loans obtained through the State Treasury. Only with special approval may loans be raised from other sources. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under an amendment to *The Local Authorities Act* in 1936, it was provided that overdrafts outstanding from banks must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

The total liabilities of Local Authorities, at 30th June, 1940, were £32,886,377. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£ s. d.
Brisbane .. .. .	22,808,780	or 67 19 7 per head
Other Cities and Towns ..	5,152,124,	or 21 15 10 per head
Shires .. .. .	4,925,473,	or 10 5 6 per head

to the following:—

	£
State Government .. .. .	10,148,421
Other Fixed Loans .. .. .	21,250,720
Bank Overdrafts .. .. .	1,103,530
Other Liabilities .. .. .	383,706

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which at 30th June, 1940, owed £5,500,000 in London, and £3,445,963 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government £4,632,445 were to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £575,298

of the bank overdraft. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £3,214,464 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all Local Authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to the 30th June, 1940:—

	£
Electricity Supply .. .. .	2,781,243
Water and Sewerage .. .. .	14,274,015
Roads .. .. .	6,999,168
Tram and Bus Services .. .. .	2,726,877
Other .. .. .	4,617,838
Total ..	£31,399,141

Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day to day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by Local Authorities during the year 1939-40.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, &c. . . . .	142,203	47,743	23,304	339,262	552,512
Other Ordinary Services	85,138	67,916	8,002	135,770	296,826
Water and Sewerage ..	201,529	470,674	49,807	51,771	773,781
Electricity .. .. .	94,555	37,890	14,191	66,650	213,286
Tram and Bus Services	106,232	3,215	..	..	109,447
Total .. .. .	629,657	627,438	95,304	593,453	1,945,852

9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

(OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the Government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies", whose gross figures are not already included in Consolidated Revenue or Local Authority statistics. There are twelve main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in Section 11 of this chapter.

The activities included under these heads in the table below are (1) 61 bore water supply boards, the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation Trust, (3) 7 Harbour Boards, the Harbour Dues Fund for Brisbane, and the Brisbane River Works Board, (5) Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, (6) the Main Roads Commission, Story, and Lamington (Maryborough) Bridges, (7) State coal mines, smelters, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 36 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 84 hospital boards and hospitals and 76 ambulance brigades, (11) 38 marketing and industry improvement boards, and (12) the Public Curator, the University Works Board, and Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

The loan and overdraft liabilities of these bodies amounted to £14,552,400 at the 30th June, 1940, £13,135,375 being loan, and £1,417,025 overdraft. Loans due to the State Government amount to £9,559,230; and a number of the bodies which operate as Trust Funds have their overdrafts on the Treasury.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £1,295,864 was for water supply authorities, £161,325 for irrigation and drainage, £3,304,880 for harbours, £290,362 for electricity, £5,451,579 for roads and bridges, £375,065 for trading bodies, £120,561 for fire brigades, £1,346,712 for hospitals and ambulances, £529,027 for marketing and industry improvement, and £260,000 for the University Works Board.

**SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
RECEIPTS, 1939-40.**

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
Water and Irrigation ..	£ 26,723	£ 12,297	£ 46,815	£ 1,440	£ 87,275
Harbours <sup>a</sup> ..	..	120,261	435,102	59,026	614,389
Electricity ..	..	595	79,175	5,027	84,797
Roads and Bridges	961,648	1,611,336	25,777	148,100	2,746,861
Trading, n.e.i. ..	..	20,000	1,356,768	5,379	1,382,147
Fire Brigades ..	..	52,618	702	42,127	95,447
University <sup>b</sup> ..	..	38,700	39,590	24,012	102,302
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	..	946,836 <sup>d</sup>	323,986	144,275	1,415,097
Marketing, &c. <sup>c</sup>	97,791	39,352	21,862,219	18,229	22,017,591
Other ..	..	54,800	46,345	54,504	155,649
Total ..	1,086,162	2,896,795	24,216,479	502,119	28,701,555

<sup>a</sup> Harbour Boards' figures for the year 1939.

<sup>b</sup> Figures for 1939.

<sup>c</sup> Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ending during 1939-40.

<sup>d</sup> Including proportion of receipts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary Government expenditure.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	66,618	32,929	20,492	120,039	-32,764	236,476 <sup>b</sup>
Harbours <sup>a</sup>	135,838	205,589	158,394	499,821	+114,568	363,044 <sup>c</sup>
Electricity..	27,130	35,616	15,199	77,945	+6,852	54,290
Roads and Bridges ..	215,379	1,932,707	567,890	2,715,976	+30,885	533,375 <sup>d</sup>
Trading n.e.i.	17,657	1,020,113	397,867	1,435,637	-53,490	2,900
Fire Brigades	13,005	78,000	5,276	96,281	-834	6,135
University <sup>a</sup>	..	106,786	..	106,786	-4,484	..
Hospitals & Ambulances	78,054	1,261,665	36,224	1,375,943	+39,154	107,670
Marketing <sup>a</sup>	97,321	21,602,086	22,806	21,722,213	+295,378	..
Other ..	..	92,132	44,924	137,056	+18,593	118,472 <sup>e</sup>
Total ..	651,002	26,367,623	1,269,072	28,287,697	+413,858	1,422,362

<sup>a</sup> See notes a, b, and c to previous table.

<sup>b</sup> Stanley River Dam, £232,346.

<sup>c</sup> Including the Works Board, £16,000, and Mackay Harbour Board, £315,162.

<sup>d</sup> Including Main Roads Commission, £369,756, and Story Bridge Board, £163,619.

<sup>e</sup> University Works Board.

#### 10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is here made to show net figures for all government and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The following table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another have been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to hospitals, ambulances, fire brigades, etc. (See tables in preceding section.)

## STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1939-40.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Net Loan Expenditure.	
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.		
	Taxation.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	
State Government	7,769,496	20,755,504	20,739,749	+	15,755	2,708,727
Local Authorities—						
Brisbane .. ..	1,326,220	4,047,713	4,023,285	+	24,428	629,657
Other Cities ..	369,545	1,495,394	1,547,734	—	52,340	627,438
Towns .. ..	89,068	283,421	273,084	+	10,337	95,304
Shires .. ..	1,257,795	2,242,223	2,213,386	+	28,837	593,453
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,086,162	28,701,555	28,287,697	+	413,858	1,422,362
Total (excluding Duplications) ..	11,898,286	54,688,188	54,247,313	+	440,875	4,811,962

<sup>a</sup> Taxation includes motor taxes.

## 11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Enterprises.*—The financial results are noted below of certain enterprises formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation. These enterprises were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 252). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations. The enterprises are now in the final stages of liquidation.

The group of enterprises here noted does not include enterprises now conducted to assist production, e.g., the various activities of the Department of Mines, for which see section 7 of Chapter 7.

The total net investment of Treasury funds at 30th June, 1945, was £2,078,195, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Fund, and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The properties were disposed of during the depression years and the remaining assets are now valued at £290,548. The net indebtedness of the Treasury at 30th June, 1945, was £1,020,400.

The loss on the cattle stations to 30th June, 1945, totalled £1,647,817, including all charges except interest. The net loss on butchers' shops was £46,936. The fishery business showed a net loss of £39,297. The cannery lost £112,627, and the produce agency £19,529. A State hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,929. The Hamilton Cold Stores (Brisbane) made a profit of £8,630 to 30th June, 1945. In 1930, they were leased to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at annual rentals rising from £5,500 in 1930 to £5,686 in 1955. In addition, £112 interest on part cost of wharf extensions is payable annually by the lessee.



*Agricultural Bank.*—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. It makes advances for all purposes connected with primary production, including purchase of properties, repayment of debts, irrigation, crop production, purchase of stock, improvements, developmental work, &c. The maximum advance on approved security is £5,000 with interest at 3½ per cent. The security varies according to the purpose of the advance and takes the form of mortgage over the property, bill of sale, or a lien on wool or crops.

Advances are made up to four-fifths of the Bank's valuation of land and improvements, the full value of certain proposed improvements, and certain stock and plant. Repayments are by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term up to thirty years. In bad seasons, the Bank may extend the repayment term, but the maximum period may not exceed 35 years, including any period when interest payments only have been allowed. In addition to these terms, advances on land mortgage security to eligible discharged servicemen are free of interest and redemption for an initial three-year period.

Special advances up to £2,000 may be made for the purchase of farm machinery to be used on a contract basis, but the advance is only up to two-thirds of the purchase price, and is covered by a bill of sale.

A summary of Agricultural Bank advances obtainable is as follows:—

Maximum advance to individual farmer . . . . . £5,000

Maximum advance for purchase of machinery to be used on  
farm contract work . . . . . £2,000

Maximum repayment term . . 30 years exclusive of an interest-only  
period of not more than five years and  
a three years interest-free period for  
ex-servicemen.

Rate of interest . . . . . 3½% per annum

Limit of advance:

In general, four-fifths of Bank's valuation of land and permanent improvements and of improvements proposed to be effected with the desired advance.

Up to £1,000 for unspecified purposes to settlers who reside on and personally work their farms.

Up to £1,250 for full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, etc.

Up to full cost of dairy cattle (£400), dairying plant (£250), agricultural plant (£1,000), irrigation equipment (£750), pigs (£100), sheep (£1,000), beef cattle (£1,000), farm horses (£100), grass and fodder crop seed (£50), pineapple and banana suckers and approved seeds and plants (£150), crop production (£500).

During the year 1944-45, new advances made by the Agricultural Bank amounted to £313,852, whilst the net indebtedness to the Treasury amounted to £1,178,608 at 30th June, 1945, an increase of £45,832 on the previous year. In addition, £92,039 was owing on a debenture loan. Since the inception of State advances to settlers and co-operative societies, loans of £9,286,164 have been made in respect of 49,250 applications. These figures include loans to co-operative societies of an amount of £120,849, of which £14,254 was outstanding at 30th June, 1945, from 4 companies. The following table gives a summary of operations for five years.

**AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND AGRICULTURAL BANK ACT," QUEENSLAND.**

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Advances Made .. £	180,981	198,303	66,746	118,937	313,852
Repayments Made .. £	274,830	278,137	300,481	361,476	328,048
Amount Owing by Borrowers .. .. £	1,732,425	1,751,032	1,592,665	1,415,452	1,452,723
Borrowers .. .. No.	4,362	4,317	3,982	3,589	3,385
Average Amount per Borrower Approved during Year .. £	241	221	237	505	596

*a* Excluding amounts of converted loans.

*Agricultural Bank (Discharged Soldier Settlers).*—The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration of advances to discharged soldier settlers. These settlers are of two main classes—namely, those on selections included in a group settlement and those on freeholds and selections not included in a group settlement. Prior to the 1st March, 1925, the administration of the former class of business was undertaken by the Lands Department. The number of borrowers includes many persons not returned soldiers who have taken over properties from the original soldier settlers. Since 1925, £1,198,582 has been advanced by the Bank, in addition to £1,012,823 advanced by the Lands Department to group settlers between 1917 and 1st March, 1925, which has now been taken over by the Agricultural Bank.

**AGRICULTURAL BANK, "THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACT," QUEENSLAND.**

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Advances Made .. £	1,129	2,043	1,699	3,545	3,623
Repayments Made .. £	52,645	42,619	50,463	67,881	63,178
Amount Owing by Borrowers .. .. £	416,139	388,188	349,572	293,582	239,238
Borrowers .. .. No.	1,093	1,053	997	889	766

*Other Rural Advances.*—Advances under *The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1935, The Income (State Development) Tax Act, 1938 to 1942, and The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts, 1942 to 1945*, are made from a special fund administered by the Agricultural Bank Board, and are intended to provide for the financial accommodation of farmers unable to qualify for loans under the Agricultural Bank Acts. Securities for advances are generally crop liens, stock mortgages, and bills of sale. During 1944-45, £540 was advanced and £2,431 repaid. Altogether, £68,682 has been advanced; and at 30th June, 1945, there were 95 accounts open, with £7,401 principal outstanding.

*Queensland Housing Commission.*—The State Advances Corporation was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. It has also erected homes under *The Workers' Homes Acts*, and made advances under other legislation. A summary of the Corporation's activities under these heads is given in the following paragraphs.

Legislation late in 1945 changed the name of the Corporation to the Queensland Housing Commission, and gave it increased powers to assist in meeting the present housing shortage. The Commission is now empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

*Workers' Dwellings.*—Under *The State Advances Acts, 1916 to 1934*, the State Advances Corporation (now the Queensland Housing Commission) makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must not be in receipt of an annual income in excess of £750. He must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts are £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building. Interest at 4 per cent. was charged on advances, which were repayable over 20 years in monthly instalments, until 1946, when the interest rate was reduced to 3½ per cent., and the time of repayment extended to 25 years. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1945, was £8,941,172.

During 1944-45 the State Advances Corporation acted as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State "War Housing Scheme" (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected under the scheme during the year was 67 and 137 were under construction at the 30th June, 1945. The total expenditure was £99,697, of which £82,415 was in respect of construction work and £17,282 for the acquisition of land.

## STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS."

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<i>During Year—</i>					
Amount Advanced £	291,076	237,477	14,937	5,142	62,133
Dwellings Completed .. No.	489	424	24	1	64
<i>At End of Year—</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	19,547	19,971	19,995	19,996	20,060
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	8,631,742	8,871,069	8,886,006	8,891,148 <sup>a</sup>	8,941,172
Dwellings on Books .. No.	9,089	9,074	8,497	7,619	6,804
Total Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books .. £	3,318,683	3,256,977	2,882,073	2,435,632	2,029,816
Total Arrears (Interest and Redemption) .. £	37,589	28,641	24,576	19,410	15,673

<sup>a</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Workers' Homes.*—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts*, 1919 to 1934, by the State Advances Corporation (Queensland Housing Commission). These homes are intended for persons on the lower grades of income who are not the owners of building sites, and applications therefor are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of less than £260. The Corporation builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 25 years, interest being charged at 4 per cent. until 1946, when it was reduced to 3½ per cent.

## STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION, "WORKERS' HOMES."

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,311	2,318	2,318	2,318	2,318
Total Cost <sup>a</sup> .. £	1,746,332	1,776,532	1,796,933	1,815,339	1,831,414
Homes Remaining on Books at End of Year .. No.	1,973	1,926	1,868	1,741	1,617
Total Amount Owing on Homes on Books at End of Year £	789,107	740,542	679,454	598,596	521,235
Total Arrears (Interest and Unpaid Purchase Money) at End of Year £	26,858	21,169	19,637	15,604	12,975

<sup>a</sup> Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

*Building Revival Scheme.*—The *State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December, 1932, provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, etc.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether advances amounting to £175,477 have been made to 1,554 borrowers. At 30th June, 1945, the amount outstanding was £5,005, the number of accounts still current being 94.

*Public Curator.*—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates when required to do so. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 61,483 at the 30th June, 1945. Branch offices are operated in Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £330,946 were held at 30th June, 1945. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £11,093, of which Consolidated Revenue received £5,546. The Public Curator held investments in government securities of £1,256,815, £75,092 in premises and fittings, and £84,300 in bank balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<b>Amounts Held at End of Year</b>					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	4,044	2,775	3,645	2,831	2,267
For Intestate Estates .. £	105,495	114,494	145,754	193,173	236,013
For Wills and Trusts .. £	493,794	511,861	600,533	696,386	740,805
For Mental Patients .. £	141,035	149,534	153,035	156,373	178,326
For Other Purposes .. £	66,715	64,390	78,684	78,248	79,072
Total .. .. £	811,083	843,054	981,651	1,127,011	1,236,483
<b>Amount of Mortgages Held £</b>	<b>451,347</b>	<b>385,255</b>	<b>326,123</b>	<b>257,542</b>	<b>210,286</b>
<b>Wills of Living Persons</b>					
Deposited during Year No.	2,614	4,143	2,170	2,003	2,282

*Assistance to Industries.*—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts*, 1929 to 1933, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The functions were transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act*, 1946.

A loan of £500,000 sterling guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited constitutes the largest liability under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but has resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals. The term of the present guarantee is ten years.

A guarantee of a loan of £100,000 has been given in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1945, was £79,500.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £79,860 on 30th June, 1945. This amount was made up as follows:—tin dredging, £70,000; woollen manufactures, £9,860.

*The Bureau of Industry.*—In 1930, the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932, this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority. Legislation in 1946 provided for the dissolution of the Bureau of Industry, and the transfer of its works to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. A new Bureau of Industry was provided for as an investigating and advisory body within the Department of Labour and Industry, the Director of the Bureau being Under Secretary of the Department.

Works boards within the Bureau of Industry whose functions have been transferred to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works were as follows. The three first-mentioned have been dissolved and their works placed directly under the Co-ordinator-General's Department, but the Stanley River Works Board remains a joint board representing the State Government and the Cities of Brisbane and Ipswich.

*The Bridge Board*, which constructed the Story Bridge over the Brisbane River. Its construction was financed by a Bureau loan of £1,500,000. The total cost of the bridge was £1,613,708. The bridge and part of the liability are to be transferred to the Brisbane City Council.

*The Works Board*, which was re-constructing the Brisbane River frontages at Petrie Bight near the Story Bridge, including wharves, from funds provided by the Treasury. This Board had commenced preliminary work in connection with the St. Lucia Bridge to lead to the University.

*The University Works Board*, which was constituted to construct University buildings at St. Lucia, Brisbane, and includes representatives of the University and of the Public Works Department. The work is being financed by the Treasury and loans from the Public Curator.

*The Stanley River Works Board*, which is constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation from funds provided by the Treasury.

*Golden Casket Art Union.*—This lottery was established in 1916. The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among the hospitals of the State, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Of the profits of £745,694 for 1944-45, £685,694 was paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital Motherhood and Child Welfare Trust Account, and £60,000 was distributed to the Australian Red Cross, Australian Comforts Fund, Queensland Patriotic Fund, and the Prisoners of War Adoption Scheme.

Since 1st July, 1920, Casket profits have been used to make grants to hospitals, £5,661,458; to construct hospitals, clinics, etc., £883,174; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to patriotic funds, £150,000; and to make other grants, etc., £198,994.

#### GOLDEN CASSET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	1,600,000	1,305,000	1,514,975	2,560,000	2,907,500
Other .. £	2,323	1,828	1,587	2,487	2,417
Total .. .. £	1,602,323	1,306,828	1,516,562	2,562,487	2,909,917
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	1,017,400	830,300	967,300	1,635,200	1,857,150
Salaries, Commis- sion, &c. . . . £	99,077	82,744	89,539	135,881	138,802
Office Expenses .. £	24,932	14,778	14,091	20,672	22,896
State Stamp Duty <sup>a</sup> £	80,000	65,250	75,750	128,000	145,375
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	370,914	303,756	353,215	539,401	685,694
To Patriotic Funds.. £	10,000	10,000	16,667	53,333	60,000
Total .. .. £	1,602,323	1,306,828	1,516,562	2,562,487	2,909,917
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. .%	63-50	63-54	63-78	63-81	63-82
Administration ..%	7-74	7-46	6-83	6-11	5-56
State Stamp Duty <sup>a</sup> %	4-99	4-99	5-00	5-00	5-00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs and Patriotic Funds ..%	23-77	24-01	24-39	25-08	25-62

<sup>a</sup> Lottery Tax until 1941-42, when the tax was replaced by a Stamp Duty.

*Public Service Superannuation.*—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

## STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Particulars.					Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>							
Contributions	..	..	..	£	126,886	32,277	159,163
Interest from Government	..	..	..	£	151,966	..	151,966
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	£	4,000	68,800	72,800
Other	..	..	..	£	56	4,500	4,556
Total	..	..	..	£	282,908	105,577	388,485
<i>Expenditure—</i>							
Benefits	..	..	..	£	62,421	103,594	166,015
Refunds	..	..	..	£	33,543	1,226	34,769
Total	..	..	..	£	95,964	104,820	200,784
Funds at End of Year	..	..	..	£	3,152,599	1,770	3,154,369
Contributors at End of Year—							
Males	..	..	..	No.	7,573	1,605	9,178
Females	..	..	..	No.	3,503	..	3,503
Total	..	..	..	No.	11,076	1,605	12,681



## Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

### 1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "Banker's Bank" or Central Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (State banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925, a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and, in 1927, the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 placed much of this control on a permanent basis.

*The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945*, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The Governor is advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government may direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directs the Bank to act as a Central Bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provides for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division may make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continues as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

*The Banking Act, 1945*, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank is given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it may investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which has failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, is likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which must be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits can only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank may also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances may be made by banks, and a trading bank may not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It may make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision is also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing, of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician must be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking has become inoperative since the new Commonwealth legislation came into force.

*Cheque Paying Banks.*—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All seven of the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney,

two in Melbourne, and three in London) operate in Queensland; and there are two Queensland institutions with head offices in Brisbane—the Queensland National Bank Limited, and the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. The Queensland National Bank and the Bank of New South Wales together do almost half the business of the private trading banks in the State.

The next table gives details for separate banks of their assets and liabilities in Queensland.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, SECOND QUARTER, 1945<sup>a</sup>.

Bank.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	59,738	111,632	270,465	271,112
Bank of Australasia ..	1,386,643	1,770,672	5,127,544	5,154,899
Bank of N.S.W. ..	6,314,306	7,620,232	23,895,107	23,977,432
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	1,138,705	2,980,563	1,929,503	1,940,188
Commercial Bank of Aus. Ltd. ..	2,670,101	3,197,418	8,708,217	8,719,041
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	2,393,502	3,575,548	8,128,498	8,493,947
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	1,055,490	1,541,588	5,250,876	5,338,130
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	3,419,047	4,594,348	11,707,698	11,731,653
Q'land National Bk. Ltd.	6,902,216	23,471,730	18,125,715	19,378,532
Union Bank of Aust. Ltd.	2,056,477	2,361,238	6,578,002	6,756,873
Total Private Banks ..	27,396,225	51,224,969	89,721,625	91,761,807
Commonwealth Bank <sup>b</sup> ..	4,123,380	40,544,934	35,711,155	49,632,176
Grand Total ..	31,519,605	91,769,903	125,432,780	141,393,983

<sup>a</sup> Average during the quarter ended 30th June, 1945.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Savings Bank.

From the commencement of the recent war to 30th June, 1945, liabilities of all banks in Queensland increased over 2½ times, assets increased by only 57 per cent., and advances decreased heavily until 1944, but rose by £3·2m. in 1944-45. The decrease in advances during the war was due to the mobilisation of funds through the Commonwealth Bank for war needs. The total assets of all *private* banks fell during the war, and this trend applied to each individual bank, except the two banks with head offices in Brisbane, owing to a large proportion of bank assets being held during war-time as special deposits with the Commonwealth Bank outside Queensland. Deposits with the Commonwealth Bank increased from £9·7m. in 1940 to £38·8m. in 1944, but decreased to £35·7m. in 1945. Special war-time deposits of the Queensland trading banks with the Commonwealth Bank were approximately £11m. at the 30th June, 1945, and these, together with increased cash holdings of the State Government, largely accounted for the war-time increase in Commonwealth Bank deposits.

## CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND.

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1941 .. ..	41,512,400	57,188,424	53,925,863	57,982,150
1942 .. ..	40,733,788	62,799,864	59,157,568	63,706,110
1943 .. ..	33,359,832	69,584,461	98,721,772	103,892,480
1944 .. ..	28,321,184	77,716,394	117,183,980	130,808,822
1945 .. ..	31,519,605	91,769,903	125,432,780	141,393,983

*Bank Clearings.*—There is a clearing house in Brisbane to which the several banks send representatives daily to exchange cheques and bills drawn on each other. The average weekly clearings of the aggregate transactions between the banks (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table for each year from 1936.

## BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.	Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.
	£		£
1936 .. ..	3,632,807	1941 .. ..	4,676,100
1937 .. ..	3,932,552	1942 .. ..	5,259,488
1938 .. ..	4,177,247	1943 .. ..	6,424,359
1939 .. ..	4,288,226	1944 .. ..	7,073,792
1940 .. ..	4,817,744	1945 .. ..	7,020,004

These figures may be taken as a guide to the trend of business generally, but they are inflated and disturbed to some extent by price movements and by the inclusion of government loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges.

*Savings Banks.*—The only savings bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances amounting to about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1946, deposits were £90m. or £126 3s. 2d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 46 branches and 719 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for the last ten years.

## COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i>	Amount to Credit at End of Year.	
				Total. <i>c</i>	Per Head of Population. <i>c</i>
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1936-37 ..	442,108	27,745,755	28,078,853	27,304,438	27 10 5
1937-38 ..	463,642	30,850,217	30,468,120	28,206,457	28 2 4
1938-39 ..	479,160	32,157,218	31,853,781	29,044,712	28 11 6
1939-40 ..	489,565	31,272,312	32,611,687	28,251,873	27 9 11
1940-41 ..	497,483	30,582,642	30,288,026	29,089,008	28 0 1
1941-42 ..	513,323	28,999,607	27,386,614	31,214,438	29 19 8
1942-43 ..	587,221	50,927,883	37,609,969	45,197,165	43 0 3
1943-44 ..	658,150	64,961,263	45,664,441	65,478,771	61 10 9
1944-45 ..	686,436	63,884,565	50,554,714	80,093,692	74 4 6
1945-46 ..	713,900	75,665,852	67,187,812	90,063,238	82 10 8

*a* Excluding inoperative accounts.*b* Including transfers between branches of the Bank.*c* Including balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1945. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are two Trustees Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, Tasmania.

## SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1945.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	1,797,079 <sup>b</sup>	198,203,046	..	198,203,046	68 7 8
Victoria ..	1,660,164	38,932,833	143,216,642	182,149,475	90 10 5
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>686,436</b>	<b>80,093,692</b>	..	<b>80,093,692</b>	<b>74 4 6</b>
S.A. ..	569,215	10,505,731	46,489,683	56,995,414	89 17 0
W.A. ..	316,565	31,763,176	..	31,763,176	64 16 6
Tasmania	190,628	6,006,247	10,907,481 <sup>d</sup>	16,913,728	68 4 11
N.T. ..	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	..	<i>c</i>	..
A.C.T. ..	9,318	845,557	..	845,557	57 14 11
Total ..	5,229,405	366,350,282	200,613,806	566,964,088	76 17 2

*a* Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.*b* Including accounts transferred from Papua and New Guinea branches.*c* Included with S.A.*d* Trustees Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.

## 2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

## BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	50	27	16	2	3
Creditors' .. No.	42	49	37	10	8
Total .. No.	92	76	53	12	11
Liabilities .. £	141,234	94,008	70,662	36,390	5,129
Assets .. £	108,757	79,612	45,038	24,598	3,533
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement <sup>a</sup> .. No.	..	1	..	3	2
Liabilities .. £	..	1,264	..	1,017	1,496
Assets .. £	..	601	..	794	290
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment <sup>b</sup> .. No.	..	..	2	..	..
Liabilities .. £	..	..	6,374	..	..
Assets .. £	..	..	8,671	..	..
Deeds of Arrangement <sup>c</sup> .. No.	75	54	15	1	..
Liabilities .. £	81,463	121,702	17,369	2,505	..
Assets .. £	69,714	99,493	13,229	1,545	..

<sup>a</sup> Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

<sup>b</sup> Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

<sup>c</sup> Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

## 3. INSURANCE.

*Life Assurance.*—At 31st December, 1944, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Three of them had their head offices in Queensland, 11 in other Australian States, and 3 overseas.

## LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1944.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
<b>Discontinuances—</b>			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies .. .. . No.	4,792	8,346	13,138
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	1,270	358	1,628
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies .. .. . No.	3,783	6,794	10,577
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	1.5	2.1	1.8
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	1,678	410	2,088
Proportion of Sum Assured for all Policies at Beginning of Year %	2.0	2.7	2.1
<b>New Business—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	19,391	29,304	48,695
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	8,266	1,951	10,217
<b>Business at End of Year—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	261,095	338,329	599,424
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	87,188	16,525	103,713
Annual Premiums .. .. £1,000	2,802	974	3,776

*Insurance Other than Life.*—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

There were 28 Australian companies, including the State Government Insurance Office, and 67 other companies, conducting insurance other than life in Queensland in 1944-45. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found on page 296.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £143,109 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £125,680, and other companies £17,429. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £148,668, whilst expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses was £494,816.

## GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. a	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (28).						
Fire .. ..	£ 309,856	£ 103,538	£ 24,397	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	7,249	218	280	34,736	255,876	33.4
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	3,788	996	221	3,016	21,712	3.0
Marine .. ..	29,590	10,166	15			26.3
Motor Vehicles ..	64,768	24,979	..			34.4
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	56,321	5,483	..	15,445	86,243	38.6
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	869,027	700,171	..	1,970	805,311	9.7
Other .. ..	93,276	24,812	..	8,372	64,731	80.6
Total .. ..	1,433,875	870,363	24,913	63,539	1,233,873	26.6
OTHER COMPANIES (67).						
Fire .. ..	£ 622,521	£ 169,308	£ 49,768	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	35,716	3,972	1,178	103,731	580,265	27.2
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	11,799	547	508	18,989	68,844	11.1
Marine .. ..	73,772	31,450	..			4.6
Motor Vehicles ..	150,987	70,937	..			42.6
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	74,761	9,733	..	31,136	183,797	47.0
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	1,215	210	..	119	541	13.0
Other .. ..	79,134	23,022	..	10,228	59,815	17.3
Total .. ..	1,049,905	309,179	51,454	164,203	893,262	29.1
ALL COMPANIES (95).						
Fire .. ..	£ 932,377	£ 272,846	£ 74,165	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	42,965	4,190	1,458	138,467	836,141	29.3
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	15,587	1,543	729	22,005	90,556	9.8
Marine .. ..	103,362	41,616	15			9.9
Motor Vehicles ..	215,755	95,916	..			40.3
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	131,082	15,216	..	46,581	270,040	44.5
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	870,242	700,381	..	2,089	805,852	11.6
Other .. ..	172,410	47,834	..	18,600	124,546	80.5
Total .. ..	2,483,780	1,179,542	76,367	227,742	2,127,135	27.7
Total .. ..	2,483,780	1,179,542	76,367	227,742	2,127,135	29.7 <sup>b</sup>

a Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

b Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.



## 4. COMPANIES.

*The Companies Act, 1931*, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, NEW REGISTRATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Division.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Southern ..	150	112	44	18	77	178 <sup>a</sup>	49
Central ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Northern ..	7	4	6	3	1	..	2
Total ..	159	118	50	21	78	178 <sup>a</sup>	51

<sup>a</sup> Revised since last issue.

At the 30th June, 1945, there were 3,226 companies on the registers of the State, compared with 3,215 for the previous year. Registration of companies was restricted by National Security Regulations, and the number of new companies registered declined during the war years, having averaged 184 annually during the eight years ended June, 1939.

## 5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1945, the number of societies was 26, with 570 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for medical benefits only. The annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists is subject to an agreement whereby the amount varies in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount for 1946-47 is 34s. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years; and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, and mortgages.

Before the war, the greater proportion of the societies' funds was invested in mortgages, on account of the greater return from this type of

securities. At 30th June, 1939, £1,158,062, or 57·4 per cent. of total funds, was invested in mortgages, but such investments had decreased to £542,130, or 23·2 per cent., in 1945. Commonwealth and State Government loans had increased from £422,418 to £1,321,236, or from 20·9 per cent. to 56·6 per cent. of all funds. Investments in property, £173,033, and cash with banks, etc., £297,318, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,333,717 at 30th June, 1945.

Acting together, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 73,594, or 6·8 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1945, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is somewhat higher.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Branches .. No.		589	583	577	575	570
Members—						
Males .. No.		60,418	60,878	60,513	60,617	60,831
Females .. No.		12,197	12,214	12,399	12,692	12,763
Total .. No.		72,615	73,092	72,912	73,309	73,594
Deaths of Members—						
Males .. No.		706	721	763	828	814
Females .. No.		131	162	139	175	179
Total .. No.		837	883	902	1,003	993
Sickness—						
Male Cases .. No.		13,679	14,026	12,924	12,390	12,294
Duration .. Weeks		139,229	138,560	129,919	125,187	131,828
Female Cases .. No.		1,518	1,507	1,315	1,096	984
Duration .. Weeks		12,312	11,882	10,233	9,716	9,494
Receipts—						
Members' Dues .. £		254,309	251,357	234,901	233,828	244,501
Investments .. £		94,380	93,786	95,677	91,474	91,269
Total .. £		348,689	345,143	330,578	325,302	335,770
Expenditure—						
Sick Pay .. £		86,346	86,370	80,208	80,311	85,050
Death Benefits .. £		41,894	41,989	42,216	49,187	43,858
Medical .. £		105,944	103,055	99,473	99,284	104,734
Management .. £		55,580	56,345	46,634	47,697	49,379
Total .. £		289,764	287,759	268,531	276,479	283,021

Particulars of membership and finances during 1944-45 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the table on the next page.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A. . . . .	16	1,493	6,743	2,437	2,274	6,153	42,482
A.O.F.							
N. Q'land Dist.	5	367	2,086	1,023	535	1,891	24,692
R'hampton Dist.	11	949	3,649	2,195	1,264	4,291	27,535
United Bris. Dist	39	5,013	21,711	8,559	7,139	18,770	132,997
G.U.O.O.F. . . .	31	3,590	17,977	7,689	5,252	15,366	121,543
H.A.C.B.S.							
N. Q'land Dist.	12	609	3,255	1,276	629	2,852	29,700
R'hampton Dist.	13	1,249	6,433	2,406	1,776	4,979	45,672
S. Q'land Dist.	55	6,479	37,134	14,329	10,264	29,375	230,304
I.O.O.F. . . . .	26	2,394	10,455	3,218	3,586	8,958	61,089
I.O.R. . . . .	68	7,069	33,367	11,995	10,235	26,605	301,161
M.U.I.O.O.F.							
N.Q'land Branch	20	1,931	12,370	3,824	2,937	7,886	91,793
Q'land Branch	156	20,081	89,336	31,829	29,284	75,161	619,542
P.A.F.S. . . . .	72	13,292	58,441	23,589	20,227	52,526	448,840
U.A.O.D. . . . .	34	5,728	27,100	10,635	8,830	23,002	146,894
Other . . . . .	12	3,350	5,713	3,904	502	5,206	9,473
Total . . . . .	570	73,594	335,770	128,908	104,734	283,021	2,333,717

*a* Including unfinancial members.

## 6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Societies . . . . .	No. 12	12	12	12	11
Shareholders <sup>a</sup> . . .	No. 9,542	9,691	9,704	10,743	10,884
Borrowers . . . . .	No. 7,856	8,230	8,132	7,720	6,714
Loans Repaid . . .	£ 439,253	476,543	456,260	513,400	506,919
Interest on Loans .	£ 125,683	125,689	114,120	114,585	91,299
Loans Granted . . .	£ 465,803	491,178	318,419	301,403	420,002
Interest on Shares .	£ 108,166	103,901	94,709	93,675	93,396
Total Advances on Mortgages at 30th June . . . . .	£ 2,156,869	2,187,087	2,107,776	1,971,094	1,813,396

<sup>a</sup> Excluding borrowing shareholders.

It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owe about £2½m. to the Queensland Housing Commission. (See page 344). Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, and friendly societies.

## 7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts*, 1923-1934, or *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act*, 1920. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1944-45, returns were furnished by 124 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £100 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. The sixteen returns received for 1944-45 included eleven co-operative stores, and one home-building society.

The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1945.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1944-45.

Particulars.				Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies .. ..	No.	122		14		4	140
Branches <sup>a</sup> .. ..	No.	67		10		8	85
Members .. ..	No.	70,444		6,893		4,788	82,125
Sales .. ..	£	16,853,803		520,298		1,408,001	18,782,102
Other Receipts ..	£	493,373		5,050		12,767	511,190
Total Receipts ..	£	17,347,176		525,348		1,420,768	19,293,292
Working Expenses ..	£	2,771,959		48,168		199,444	3,019,571
Rebates and Bonuses	£	92,924		9,101		4,420	106,445
Dividends on Share Capital	£	52,344		1,607		2,100	56,051
Purchases .. ..	£	15,093,244		468,120		1,246,245	16,807,609
Other Expenditure ..	£	81,778		1,782		2,356	85,916
Total Expenditure	£	18,092,249		528,778		1,454,565	20,075,592
Assets .. ..	£	9,074,220		166,122		372,886	9,613,228

<sup>a</sup> In addition to main establishment.

## 8. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

*Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.*—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him that far,

and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows the number of mortgages on live stock registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

#### MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transactions.			Description of Stock.			
	For which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	For which no Amount Stated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.

#### MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1940-41	380	606,329	1,017	11,804	216,502	1,650,890	1,080
1941-42	357	502,987	770	10,549	222,198	1,300,795	1,331
1942-43	192	288,961	523	7,448	118,645	1,050,488	412
1943-44	269	368,621	723	8,513	226,243	1,119,473	1,614
1944-45	402	669,899	1,019	12,566	250,502	1,619,904	1,021

#### MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1940-41	222	310,867	578	8,747	174,304	996,973	698
1941-42	145	218,300	469	7,899	196,269	832,626	354
1942-43	112	159,992	482	6,292	133,816	632,374	914
1943-44	188	229,751	584	8,916	206,417	1,226,610	469
1944-45	209	312,722	797	9,178	163,803	1,206,287	216

The next table shows the number and value of liens on primary production registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

#### LIENS ON PRIMARY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool.				Growing Crops. <i>a</i>		
	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which no Amount Stated.	Fleeces Covered by Liens.	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which no Amount Stated.
	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	No.
1940-41	314	49,376	483	3,771,094	1,841	2,169,616	2,283
1941-42	300	53,165	362	3,501,862	1,753	2,212,801	2,067
1942-43	220	50,523	422	2,955,875	1,295	1,628,332	1,689
1943-44	217	46,223	322	2,722,665	1,020	1,562,598	1,383
1944-45	207	20,820	278	2,271,511	911	1,417,914	1,560

*a* Liens on sugar cane for less than £50 are not included.

*Mortgages on Real Property and Bills of Sale.*—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 and 1877, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1945.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1940-41 .. ..	10,860	4,222,035	9,593	3,552,920
1941-42 .. ..	8,930	3,278,611	9,089	3,449,976
1942-43 .. ..	4,882	1,720,867	9,407	3,568,897
1943-44 .. ..	5,170	2,461,824	11,353	4,362,714
1944-45 .. ..	7,136	3,520,411	11,968	5,117,409

While the number and value of mortgages registered decreased considerably during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. In the next two years the value of mortgages registered increased considerably, but, in 1944-45, it was still 25 per cent. below the 1938-39 level. On the other hand, higher incomes helped to increase the releases well above the 1938-39 figures, both in number and in value.

A bill of sale is similar to a mortgage, the only difference being that while mortgages are on land and buildings, bills of sale are taken over machinery, plant, and stock. The following table shows the number of bills of sale registered and released during the last five years.

BILLS OF SALE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1940-41 .. ..	4,309	3,413,607	561	449,727
1941-42 .. ..	3,761	2,738,252	389	305,801
1942-43 .. ..	2,714	2,669,440	343	382,808
1943-44 .. ..	2,906	2,881,604	382	358,690
1944-45 .. ..	3,484	2,727,025	479	476,740

9. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery has been rapid, though held in check by ceiling price restrictions.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.

(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.						Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	102.7	100.7
1929	..	..	..	..	..	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	..	..	..	..	..	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	..	..	..	..	..	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	..	..	..	..	..	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	..	..	..	..	..	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	..	..	..	..	..	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	..	..	..	..	..	105.3	113.1	97.4
1939	..	..	..	..	..	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	114.9	85.8
1941	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	117.9	82.9
1942	..	..	..	..	..	91.9	108.5	75.4
1943	..	..	..	..	..	108.8	130.8	86.8
1944	..	..	..	..	..	113.5	134.5	92.5
1945	..	..	..	..	..	119.4	140.4	98.3

In December, 1946, the complete index stood at 138.3, with the industrial section at 161.7 and the financial and trading section at 114.8.

## APPENDIX

Summary of  
Queensland Statistics  
Since 1860



## SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration.	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056				
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	<i>n</i>	25,788	3,778	758
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	<i>n</i>	80,250	11,544	1,799
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	<i>n</i>	112,217	2,851	3,260
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	<i>n</i>	161,724	12,160	2,602
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	<i>n</i>	208,130	641	5,179
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	<i>n</i>	309,134	9,657	5,437
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	<i>n</i>	386,803	858	9,769
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	<i>n</i>	436,528	3,351	9,722
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	<i>n</i>	490,081	-1,522	9,054
				525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1906	294,063	244,910	538,973	532,290	536,200	-1,433	8,924
1907	296,670	249,135	545,805	539,147	542,730	-2,111	8,943
1908	302,370	254,729	557,099	547,810	553,619	2,146	9,148
1909	314,481	263,364	577,845	560,800	569,950	10,722	10,024
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,428
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,964
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,736	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,616	736,738	707,732	723,285	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,468	451,563	949,031	940,628	945,454	1,138	8,796
1934	502,505	456,992	959,497	950,351	955,584	1,298	9,168
1935	508,381	462,338	970,719	960,859	966,198	2,385	8,837
1936	514,174	467,960	982,134	972,190	978,589	1,253	10,162
1937	519,689	473,772	993,461	984,117	989,668	1,171	10,156
1938	525,271	478,879	1,004,150	995,333	1,000,749	898	9,791
1939c	532,404	486,723	1,019,127	1,006,831	1,013,710	4,159	10,818
1940c	537,676	493,795	1,031,471	1,020,449	1,026,099	1,135	11,209
1941c	539,424	500,020	1,039,444	1,032,220	1,037,142	-4,015	11,988
1942c	536,675	502,951	1,039,626	1,037,694	1,037,374	-11,362	11,544
1943c	545,109	511,774	1,056,883	1,042,179	1,049,570	4,599	12,658
1944c	551,255	519,064	1,070,319	1,057,099	1,063,651	-1,699	15,135
1945c	559,227	527,401	1,086,628	1,070,691	1,078,530	-945	17,254

a Rate per 1,000 mean population.

b Rate per 1,000 live births.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Deaths.	Death Rate. <i>a</i>	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. <sup>b</sup>		Year.
						Under 1 Year.	Under 1 Month	Under 1 Year.	Under 1 Month	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.0	n	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	n	98.4	n	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	18.3	1905
14,019	26.1	3,588	6.7	5,095	9.5	1,047	456	74.7	32.5	1906
14,542	26.8	4,105	7.6	5,599	10.3	1,122	458	77.2	31.5	1907
14,828	26.8	4,009	7.2	5,680	10.3	1,043	446	70.3	30.1	1908
15,554	27.3	4,542	8.0	5,530	9.7	1,119	490	71.9	31.5	1909
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	476	63.1	29.4	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	522	65.4	30.7	1911
13,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	583	71.4	31.1	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	603	63.3	30.5	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	617	63.9	31.0	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	606	64.0	30.1	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	595	70.4	31.5	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	566	54.2	28.6	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	569	56.9	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	584	72.4	31.2	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	586	63.4	28.9	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	561	54.1	27.6	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	557	50.4	28.2	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	509	46.1	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	531	40.2	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	451	36.6	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	493	42.6	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.4	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.1	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.7	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.1	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.6	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945

<sup>c</sup> Population estimates revised since last issue.<sup>n</sup> Not available.

## SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at 31st December.		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>b</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>c</i>	Schools. <i>d</i>	Scholars Net Enrolment during Year. <i>d</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Males.	Females.						
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1906	953	466	41	249	17	1,573	1,233	110,534	..
1907	998	468	33	268	13	1,603	1,240	109,536	..
1908	1,043	460	33	292	13	1,653	1,271	109,392	..
1909	1,053	475	41	345	16	1,654	1,309	111,560	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	174,375	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	175,021	875
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	176,252	1,029
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	182,682	1,090
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	184,181	1,148
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	181,914	1,226
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	179,586	1,404
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,710
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,718
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,805
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,417
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,765	170,210	1,789

*a* From 1915 to 1923, the figures are as at 30th June following the date shown.

*b* Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees *viset* until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, the numbers are for the calendar year ended six months later than the financial year indicated.

*c* The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

## SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expenditure on State Schools. <i>e</i>	Hospitals. <i>g</i>					Mental Hospital Patients Treated.	Pensioners at 30th June. <i>h</i>		Year.
	Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expenditure.		Old-Age.	Invalid.	
			General.	Maternity.					
£1,000.					£1,000.				
3	6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>f</i>	3	..	..	..	1860
13	7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>f</i>	10	137	..	..	1865
27	13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>f</i>	17	224	..	..	1870
63	20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>f</i>	29	408	..	..	1875
85	29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>f</i>	37	644	..	..	1880
115	47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>f</i>	85	936	..	..	1885
163	54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>f</i>	102	1,252	..	..	1890
181	59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>f</i>	95	1,578	..	..	1895
250	71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>f</i>	120	2,010	..	..	1900
282	75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>f</i>	113	2,213	..	..	1905
295	76	<i>n</i>	20,258	<i>f</i>	115	2,299	..	..	1906
298	78	805	21,880	<i>f</i>	131	2,372	..	..	1907
305	78	845	23,755	<i>f</i>	151	2,529	..	..	1908
319	81	889	24,525	<i>f</i>	151	2,551	8,561	..	1909
334	81	914	26,069	<i>f</i>	154	2,616	9,894	492	1910
365	86	1,016	28,703	<i>f</i>	176	2,688	10,436	989	1911
411	87	1,088	29,972	<i>f</i>	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	1912
445	91	1,238	32,577	<i>f</i>	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	1913
462	95	1,324	33,494	<i>f</i>	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	1914
478	97	1,359	37,426	<i>f</i>	259	2,866	12,049	2,954	1915
532	101	1,398	38,931	<i>f</i>	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	1916
595	100	1,435	38,766	<i>f</i>	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	1917
652	104	1,499	42,841	<i>f</i>	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	1918
822	103	1,656	46,716	<i>f</i>	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	1919
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	<i>f</i>	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	1920
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	<i>f</i>	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	1921
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	<i>f</i>	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	1922
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	<i>f</i>	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	1923
1,153	117	2,381	56,544	<i>f</i>	597	3,521	15,120	6,223	1924-25
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	6,800	1925-26
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,549	682	3,611	17,236	7,357	1926-27
1,274	124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	3,552	18,185	7,843	1927-28
1,310	125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	3,603	19,295	8,553	1928-29
1,344	125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	3,599	20,398	9,166	1929-30
1,390	122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	3,572	22,376	9,707	1930-31
1,248	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	3,712	23,736	10,237	1931-32
1,223	119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	3,747	22,600	10,261	1932-33
1,255	118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	3,840	23,282	10,573	1933-34
1,343	119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	3,928	24,346	11,029	1934-35
1,385	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	3,984	25,493	11,377	1935-36
1,464	118	3,910	91,731	9,570	1,026	3,993	26,855	11,610	1936-37
1,530	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	4,064	28,198	11,855	1937-38
1,607	120	4,682	99,134	12,117	1,441	4,187	29,603	12,070	1938-39
1,614	118	4,792	104,547	13,065	1,408	4,203	34,159 <sup>a</sup>	8,677 <sup>a</sup>	1939-40
1,616	116	4,921	110,416	13,817	1,453	4,303	35,168	8,644	1940-41
1,608	117	5,090	110,148	14,852	1,644	4,343	35,872	9,167	1941-42
1,538	117	5,334	114,175	14,490	1,588	4,579	34,334	8,815	1942-43
1,639	117	5,449	118,122	16,752	1,688	4,715	33,247	8,848	1943-44
1,858	116	5,371	117,692	19,473	1,770	4,467	32,710	9,085	1944-45

*d* Including Business Colleges; from 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months previous to the financial year shown.

*e* From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

*f* Included with general patients.

*g* Including sanatoria.

*h* Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the old-age pension on reaching the qualifying age.

*n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE STOCK

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year.				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. <i>b</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Camels.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	<i>n</i>	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147	<i>n</i>
1865	534	<i>n</i>	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,888	<i>n</i>
1870	935	<i>n</i>	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	<i>n</i>
1875	1,745	<i>n</i>	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	<i>n</i>
1880	4,560	<i>n</i>	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	<i>n</i>
1885	11,101	<i>n</i>	260,207	4,162,652	8,994,322	55,843	<i>n</i>
1890	12,317	<i>n</i>	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836	<i>n</i>
1895	14,212	<i>n</i>	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747	<i>n</i>
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187	<i>n</i>
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	<i>n</i>
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,282	<i>n</i>
1907	19,703	264,114	488,486	3,892,232	16,738,047	133,246	<i>n</i>
1908	21,309	273,191	519,969	4,321,600	18,348,851	124,749	<i>n</i>
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	4,711,782	19,593,791	124,803	334
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212	656
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	173,902	1,023
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	5,210,891	20,310,036	143,695	888
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	5,322,033	21,786,600	140,045	751
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638	977
1915	27,224	332,325	686,871	4,780,893	15,950,154	117,787	855
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,765,657	15,524,293	129,733	829
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	5,316,558	17,204,268	172,699	874
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,786,744	18,220,985	140,966	660
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,940,433	17,379,332	99,593	379
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370	740
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	7,047,370	18,402,399	145,083	936
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,955,463	17,641,071	160,617	463
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	6,396,514	16,756,101	132,243	399
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	6,454,653	19,028,252	156,163	362
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	6,436,645	20,663,323	199,598	480
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	5,464,845	16,860,772	183,662	313
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	5,225,804	16,642,385	191,947	440
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	5,128,341	18,509,201	215,764	466
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	5,208,588	20,324,303	236,037	354
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528	215
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,686	433
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249	502
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448	702
1934	28,023	332,048	443,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873	614
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888	453
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855	324
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941	69e
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326	77e
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	6,198,798	24,190,931	391,333	126e
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	6,210,810	23,936,099	435,946	<i>n</i>
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469b	6,303,467	25,196,245	352,360	<i>n</i>
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	6,466,316	25,650,231	409,348	<i>n</i>
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	6,524,550	23,255,584	450,391	<i>n</i>
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	6,623,112	21,292,120	438,088	<i>n</i>

a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

b Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1942 figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years, the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State

## STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Goats.	Wool Production. <i>c</i> (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. <i>d</i>		Cheese Production. <i>d</i>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	5,007	444	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1860
<i>n</i>	12,252	885	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1865
<i>n</i>	38,604	1,026	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	32,167	1,366	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	35,239	1,388	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	53,359	1,780	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	67,350	2,525	<i>n</i>	2,000 <sup>f</sup>	<i>n</i>	170 <sup>f</sup>	1890
<i>n</i>	109,287	2,987	<i>n</i>	3,720	<i>n</i>	1,842	1895
<i>n</i>	64,688	2,197	<i>n</i>	8,680	<i>n</i>	1,985	1900
<i>n</i>	70,169	2,650	<i>n</i>	20,320	<i>n</i>	2,682	1905
<i>n</i>	86,111	3,389	<i>n</i>	22,747	<i>n</i>	2,921	1906
<i>n</i>	99,462	4,153	<i>n</i>	22,789	<i>n</i>	2,685	1907
<i>n</i>	110,546	4,193	<i>n</i>	23,838	<i>n</i>	3,200	1908
173,590	129,668	5,453	<i>n</i>	24,593	<i>n</i>	3,662	1909
177,427	139,251	5,908	<i>n</i>	31,258	<i>n</i>	4,147	1910
158,186	142,382	5,580	<i>n</i>	27,859	<i>n</i>	3,718	1911
161,934	136,878	5,561	<i>n</i>	30,307	<i>n</i>	3,948	1912
155,931	154,183	6,296	<i>n</i>	35,199	<i>n</i>	5,295	1913
140,510	155,479	6,090	<i>n</i>	37,230	<i>n</i>	7,932	1914
131,661	130,783	6,267	<i>n</i>	25,457	<i>n</i>	4,383	1915
124,107	102,220	6,602	<i>n</i>	28,967	<i>n</i>	8,496	1916
132,947	87,426	6,284	<i>n</i>	38,931	<i>n</i>	11,142	1917
128,533	118,777	8,296	<i>n</i>	32,372	<i>n</i>	8,637	1918
125,770	118,035	8,607	<i>n</i>	26,214	<i>n</i>	8,296	1919
126,203	114,810	7,176	<i>n</i>	40,751	<i>n</i>	11,512	1920
138,425	132,580	7,784	<i>n</i>	60,923	<i>n</i>	15,201	1921
131,287	134,971	10,826	<i>n</i>	53,786	<i>n</i>	10,560	1922
123,763	121,913	12,191	<i>n</i>	40,660	<i>n</i>	7,221	1923
134,659	140,863	15,554	<i>n</i>	70,406	<i>n</i>	12,644	1924
130,675	146,986	10,993	<i>n</i>	63,001	<i>n</i>	12,581	1925
89,355	119,848	8,939	<i>n</i>	51,403	<i>n</i>	9,260	1926
97,581	126,430	10,078	<i>n</i>	72,039	<i>n</i>	14,128	1927
88,560	138,989	9,081	<i>n</i>	77,045	<i>n</i>	14,392	1928
84,575	161,088	6,887	<i>n</i>	78,796	<i>n</i>	6,003	1929
71,300	182,061	7,040	<i>n</i>	95,719	<i>n</i>	13,648	1930
75,422	184,716	5,957	<i>n</i>	98,013	<i>n</i>	11,022	1931
78,502	185,834	7,340	<i>n</i>	103,032	<i>n</i>	13,084	1932
83,143	169,990	10,228	<i>n</i>	127,343	<i>n</i>	13,887	1933
80,422	174,088	7,587	<i>n</i>	133,625	<i>n</i>	12,192	1934
76,242	142,793	8,288	<i>n</i>	115,920	<i>n</i>	9,149	1935
82,347	153,766	9,156	<i>n</i>	87,475	<i>n</i>	7,790	1936
27,018 <sup>e</sup>	174,751	10,390	<i>n</i>	118,244	<i>n</i>	11,963	1937
26,047 <sup>e</sup>	179,459	8,195	<i>n</i>	157,626	<i>n</i>	15,769	1938
28,839 <sup>e</sup>	195,770	10,033	<i>n</i>	142,846	<i>n</i>	13,849	1939
<i>n</i>	214,704	11,773	<i>n</i>	119,940	<i>n</i>	11,733	1940
<i>n</i>	204,119	11,635	<i>n</i>	97,623	<i>n</i>	16,360	1941
<i>n</i>	213,966	13,608	<i>n</i>	113,211	<i>n</i>	28,541	1942
<i>n</i>	194,355	12,656	<i>n</i>	103,082	<i>n</i>	24,051	1943
<i>n</i>	178,719	11,967	<i>n</i>	96,334	<i>n</i>	22,635	1944

records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

*d* From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown.

*e* Numbers on pastoral holdings only.

*f* Estimated.

*n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. <i>a</i>	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	<i>n</i>	196	<i>n</i>
1865-66	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6,244	<i>n</i>	2,068	<i>n</i>
1870-71	2,188	<i>n</i>	39	3	16,040	<i>n</i>	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	<i>n</i>	66	6	38,711	<i>n</i>	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	<i>n</i>	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	<i>n</i>	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	<i>n</i>	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	<i>n</i>	64 <i>a</i>	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1906-07	98,194	1,729	52	184	139,806	3,703	114,575	1,109
1907-08	94,384	1,665	52	188	127,119	3,094	82,461	694
1908-09	92,219	1,433	50	151	127,655	2,768	80,898	1,203
1909-10	80,095	1,164	48	135	132,313	2,509	117,160	1,572
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	232	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,623	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	6,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	436	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,662	4,398	32	644	153,170	3,859	332,365	6,981

*a* The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96, they include a number of juice mills.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Area under All Crops.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton. b	Total Area.	Pro-duction.	Total Area.	Pro-duction.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	841	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
115,011	138	77	5,163	1,343	1,926	602	559,753	1906-07
145,481	300	109	4,975	1,503	2,230	618	532,624	1907-08
152,679	540	118	4,647	1,651	2,179	599	535,900	1908-09
172,791	509	129	4,994	1,397	2,161	712	606,790	1909-10
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
154,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,859	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,053	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45

b Until 1895-96, the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton.

n Not available.



## SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL AND

Year.	Fisheries Pro- duction. <i>a</i>	Mineral Production						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
	£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	<i>n</i>	2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	<i>n</i>	17,473	74	..	..	..	58	..
1870	<i>n</i>	92,040	391	..	..	..	81	..
1875	<i>n</i>	281,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	<i>n</i>	222,441	945	<i>n</i>	2	..	20	143
1885	<i>n</i>	250,137	1,063	<i>n</i>	64	..	19	152
1890	<i>n</i>	513,819	2,183	<i>n</i>	135	..	3	155
1895	<i>n</i>	506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	<i>n</i>	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	<i>n</i>	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1906	<i>n</i>	544,636	2,313	783,087	102	50	917	490
1907	<i>n</i>	465,882	1,979	921,497	113	75	1,028	497
1908	<i>n</i>	465,085	1,976	1,162,276	118	95	883	342
1909	<i>n</i>	455,577	1,935	1,001,383	99	69	853	245
1910	<i>n</i>	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	<i>n</i>	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	<i>n</i>	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	<i>n</i>	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	<i>n</i>	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,584	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	88,726	393	469,302	69	147	431	115
1924	425	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,243,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,231	1,105	3,264,994	285	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	628	204	142
1939	335	147,248	1,429	3,885,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,831	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	428	224
1941	225	109,064	1,165	3,865,514	510	815	621	204
1942	302	95,117	994	3,055,435	404	631	625	150
1943	342	62,838	657	775,072	102	129	1,111	167
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275

*a* For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

## TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

					Timber Production. a					
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber. b				Ply-wood and Veneer.	Year.
					Pine.		Other.			
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
..	12	9	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
..	33	19	1	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
..	23	12	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
..	32	15	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
..	58	25	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
..	210	87	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
..	323	133	37	2,486	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
..	607	173	154	4,199	50,438	265	32,364	194	..	1906
..	683	222	218	4,132	57,826	358	33,926	220	..	1907
..	696	245	185	3,844	65,823	424	34,936	242	..	1908
..	757	271	185	3,657	71,280	468	37,111	268	..	1909
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	..	1911
..	902	338	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	1912
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	1913
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	1914
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	23,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
606	1,120	934	63	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
329	1,113	959	70	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
416	1,317	1,168	42	4,557	105,270	1,531	83,452	1,291	833	1939
555	1,285	1,152	51	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
514	1,454	1,405	66	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
394	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
76	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944

b Including sawn timber produced in plywood mills.

n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865	47	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870	471	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875	575	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	565	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885	1,069	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890	1,308	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1895	1,384	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	18,584	<i>n</i>	5,428 <sup>e</sup>	<i>e</i>
1900	2,053	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21,389	<i>n</i>	3,529	2,597
1906	1,971	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,084	<i>n</i>	3,723	2,473
1907	1,704	23,685	4,791	28,476	1,923	3,585	2,251
1908	1,458	24,543	4,567	29,110	2,154	4,037	2,671
1909	1,400	24,449	4,622	29,071	2,271	3,992	2,748
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	40,327	3,614	4,896	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,730	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,431	7,337	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,321	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,880	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873

*a* Not including "Heat, Light and Power."*b* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including working proprietors.*c* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.*d* Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. <i>f</i>					Year.	
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>			Output. <i>h</i>
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Build- ings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1890
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 <sup>e</sup>	<i>e</i>	66	1895
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1900
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1905
8,729	<i>n</i>	22	324	<i>n</i>	449	118	191	1906
10,907	<i>n</i>	21	380	42	453	120	200	1907
11,060	<i>n</i>	21	400	48	448	138	182	1908
12,626	<i>n</i>	20	433	53	466	141	198	1909
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45

*e* Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.*f* Electricity and Gas Works.*g* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.*h* Valued at prices paid by consumers.*n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries. <i>a</i>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passenger Journeys. <i>b</i>	Goods and Live Stock Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>d</i>
	1,000 Tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 <sup>c</sup>	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1906-07	1,310	3,137	5,269	2,384	1,830	913	21,839
1907-08	1,447	3,359	5,989	2,564	1,951	1,054	22,576
1908-09	1,601	3,498	6,664	2,662	2,103	1,227	23,395
1909-10	1,640	3,661	7,522	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 <sup>b</sup>	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,062	62,910
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,411	36,141 <sup>d</sup>
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,306	36,359
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,477	36,651
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,069	37,273
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,196	37,985
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,449	38,540
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,871	39,108
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,176	39,512
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,352	39,938
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,692	40,318
1941-42	1,829	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,472	40,249
1942-43	1,504	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,383	40,324
1943-44	2,017	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,147	40,739
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,659	41,217

<sup>a</sup> Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913, the figures are for years ended December; otherwise, they are for the years as shown. During the 1939-1945 War, Public Vessels excluded.

<sup>b</sup> Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

<sup>c</sup> Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

## COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses.	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	81	..	1880
<i>n</i>	1	40	<i>n</i>	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	223 <i>f</i>	..	1890-91
<i>n</i>	27	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	232 <i>f</i>	..	1895-96
13,362	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	315 <i>f</i>	..	1900-01
20,050	128	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	360	..	1905-06
22,052	141	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	422	..	1906-07
24,251	158	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	451	..	1907-08
27,221	178	1,250	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	476	..	1908-09
29,732	192	1,250	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	532	..	1909-10
32,419	214	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	<i>n</i>	5,000 <i>g</i>	<i>n</i>	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	<i>n</i>	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	<i>n</i>	19,185	65	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	<i>n</i>	28,215	104	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	<i>n</i>	38,524	141	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	<i>n</i>	53,293	190	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 <i>f</i>	68,818	257	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 <i>f</i>	75,989	385	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 <i>f</i>	84,089	457	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 <i>f</i>	91,515	498	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 <i>f</i>	90,831	494	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 <i>f</i>	88,960	497	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 <i>f</i>	89,216	507	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 <i>f</i>	92,836	587	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 <i>f</i>	100,020	631	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 <i>f</i>	107,592	713	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 <i>f</i>	111,765	760	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	817	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	938	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,026	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,432	<i>n</i>	128,439	1,029	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,420	<i>n</i>	109,524	879	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,397	<i>n</i>	115,840	739	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,350	<i>n</i>	125,138	810	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,327	46,566	129,192	835	5,019	180,089	1944-45

*d* Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*.

*e* Including Brisbane, and from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

*f* Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

*g* Estimated on such information as is available. *n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <sup>a</sup>			Exports. <sup>a</sup>			Favourable Visible Balance. <sup>a</sup>
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <sup>b</sup>	Total.	
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1860	57	654	711	500	500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,307
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,832	8,297	3,786
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	8,887	4,222
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	9,437	2,722
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	11,560	5,597
1906	3,738	3,334	7,072	4,278	7,737	12,015	4,943
1907	4,588	3,806	8,394	5,724	8,452	14,176	5,782
1908	4,475	4,312	8,787	5,489	8,239	13,728	4,941
1909	4,501	4,632	9,223	5,756	8,599	14,355	5,132
1910	5,428	n	n	8,129	n	n	n
1911	6,213	n	n	8,354	n	n	n
1912	7,457	n	n	9,133	n	n	n
1913	6,715	n	n	12,293	n	n	n
1914-15	6,429	n	n	12,975	n	n	n
1915-16	7,001	n	n	8,105	n	n	n
1916-17	6,263	n	n	14,541	n	n	n
1917-18	4,493	n	n	10,957	n	n	n
1918-19	6,076	n	n	12,447	n	n	n
1919-20	7,219	n	n	14,399	n	n	n
1920-21	11,840	n	n	15,171	n	n	n
1921-22	8,639	n	n	17,573	n	n	n
1922-23	10,783	n	n	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	6,238	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,775	15,379	20,154	16,852	11,992	28,844	8,690
1932-33	5,660	15,461	21,121	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,294
1933-34	5,821	16,145	21,966	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,386
1934-35	7,887	17,924	25,811	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,043
1935-36	8,638	19,461	28,099	19,552	13,524	33,076	4,977
1936-37	8,647	21,267	29,914	23,881	14,761	38,642	8,728
1937-38	10,318	22,623	32,941	26,556	15,039	41,595	8,654
1938-39	9,965	22,839	32,804	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,016
1939-40	10,967	25,097	36,064	32,195	18,980	51,175	15,111
1940-41	7,939	26,051	33,990	25,245	21,215	46,460	12,470
1941-42	8,841	25,228	34,069	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,097
1942-43	9,455	26,913	36,368	18,624	23,671	42,295	5,927
1943-44	15,976	28,904	44,880	17,889	19,472	37,361	-7,519
1944-45	16,227	30,517	46,744	18,283	19,627	37,910	-8,834

<sup>a</sup> Excluding specie.<sup>b</sup> Including the net export of live stock and wool overland. From 1931-32, the figures in this column include the value of gold produced in Queensland, as gold is exported through Southern States and there are no export statistics for these years.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.							Year.
Wool—Greasy. c		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		
1,000 Lb.	£A1,000.	Cwt.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	Tons.	£A1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 d	9	1870
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 d	4	1875
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 d	28	1880
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 d	37	1885
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 d	114	1890
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 d	68	1895
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1900
							1905
49,355	1,875	109,035	508	545	28	..	1906
57,415	2,315	96,644	450	710	792	8	1907
70,134	2,580	86,007	421	643	61	1	1908
79,245	3,186	92,935	442	1,086	30	..	1909
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912
130,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1913
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,465	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,702	104,843	1,571	1944-45

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring.

d Chiefly refined sugar.

n Not available.



## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
1860	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1865	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1870	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1875-76	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1880-81	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1885-86	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1890-91	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1895-96	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1900-01	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1905-06	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1906-07	555	943	4,308	467	4,775	3,912	547	4,459
1907-08	542	1,004	4,488	451	4,939	4,373	453	4,826
1908-09	555	1,058	4,766	458	5,224	4,756	485	5,241
1909-10	609	1,071	5,119	561	5,680	5,114	458	5,572
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	828	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,739	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,028	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,883	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,132	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436

*a* Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

## FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Govern- ment Revenue. c	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accumu- lated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19							1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
684	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	668	1906-07
1,034	7,813	35,051	42,864	3 13 3	..	700	1907-08
1,248	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,486	8,135	37,056	45,191	3 13 9	..	798	1909-10
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 b	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	n	1944-45

b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

c Prior to 1937-38, the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown; and include loan receipts up to 1923 inclusive.

n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year	Cheque Paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Weekly Bank Clearings, Brisbane. <i>b</i>	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	8 c	n	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	89 c	n	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	407 c	n	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	642 c	n	n
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	944 c	n	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	1,338 c	n	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	1,616 c	n	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	2,329	n	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	3,896	n	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	4,143	620	78
1906-07	14,144	18,171	14,464	15,087	4,543	741	72
1907-08	14,950	19,362	14,939	15,584	4,922	856	79
1908-09	14,496	19,035	15,750	16,375	5,158	891	81
1909-10	14,164	19,093	17,142	17,655	5,623	925	83
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	6,377	1,174	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	7,343	1,295	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	8,213	1,408	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	10,167	1,544	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	11,973	1,633	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	12,939	1,852	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	14,726	1,924	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	16,501	2,298	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	17,511	2,578	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	17,910	2,462	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	18,588	3,087	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	19,394	3,030	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	20,484	3,324	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	20,410	3,748	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	21,340	4,081	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	22,837	3,711	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	22,453	3,764	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	23,325	3,628	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	24,076	3,780	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	23,901	3,775	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	3,230	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	22,952	2,785	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	42,662	46,917	23,453	2,721	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	24,834	2,853	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	26,197	3,184	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	27,132	3,498	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	27,304	3,633	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	28,206	3,933	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	29,045	4,177	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	28,252	4,288	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	29,089	4,818	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	31,214	4,676	231
1942-43	33,860	69,584	93,722	103,892	45,197	5,259	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	65,479	6,424	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	80,094	7,074	234

*a* From 1913-14 to 1927-28, the deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, which were included in Commonwealth Bank figures, have been deducted from Total Assets, Deposits, and Total Liabilities, to obtain comparable data.

*b* Average weekly clearings for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

*c* Calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

*n* Not available.

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